

Kan et nul være negativt? – Ja, når det er sort! Rusland og Kina satser på kreativitet. Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

3. december, 2016 – At der i dag findes to helt forskellige paradigmer i verden, der bestemmer nationers adfærd, bliver klarere dag for dag. Medens modstanden i den transatlantiske verden mod det mislykkede globaliseringsparadigme bliver stadig stærkere, og etablissementet så meget desto mere sammenbidt søger at fastholde det, så satser de stater, der samarbejder med Den nye Silkevej, stadig tydeligere på deres befolknings kreativitet og samarbejdet om menneskehedens fælles mål.

De vestlige politikere og medier, der er vant til kun at betragte Putin gennem dæmoniseringsbrillerne, ville stå sig vel ved for én gangs skyld at gennemlæse Putins årlige 'Tale til nationen', som han holdt for den russiske Duma, uden fordomme. Efter fravalget af Obama – for det var også, hvad Hillary Clintons nederlag var – og efter Donald Trumps første telefonsamtaler med Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping, har der åbnet sig en reel chance for at normalisere forholdet mellem de tre vigtigste nationer her på Jorden. Og kun en selvmorderisk nar ville ønske at vrage en sådan mulighed.

Når man tager den samlede kronologi for alle Putins tilbud til Vesten i betragtning, indbefattet hans forhåbningsfulde tale til den tyske forbundsdag i 2001 og talen til München-sikkerhedskonferencen i 2007, hvor han gav udtryk for stærk skuffelse, så burde man tage hans ord for pålydende, når han siger: »Vi ønsker ikke konfrontation med nogen. Det har vi lige så lidt, som vore partnere i det globale fællesskab, brug

for. I modsætning til vore kolleger i udlandet, der betragter Rusland som en fjende, søger vi ikke, og har heller ikke søgt, modstandere. Vi har brug for venner. Men vi vil ikke tillade, at vore interesser skades eller ignoreres.«

Længere fremme i sin tale understregede Putin, at kravet om viden og moral i undervisningssystemet, som forudsætning for samfundets levedygtighed, var en prioritet. De unge menneskers interesse for den nationale klassiske litteratur, kultur og historie må vækkes, og skolerne må fremme kreativitet, samtidig med, at børnene lærer at tænke selvstændigt, såvel som også lærer at arbejde både selvstændigt og som en del af et team, løse stillede opgaver og formulere og realisere målsætninger. Godt nok er kravet om begavelse vigtigt, men grundlæggende set må opdragelsen hvile på det princip, at alle børn og teenagere er begavede og i stand til at opnå resultater inden for videnskab, de kreative områder samt i livet. Det er statens opgave at fremme disse talenter.

Putin understregede også den fundamentale betydning af grundforskning, som basis for økonomisk vækst og sociale fremskridt. Over 200 laboratorier er allerede etableret, som, takket være de store statstilskud, de modtager, må blive i stand til at operere på globalt niveau, og som vil blive ledet af videnskabsfolk, der er med til at bestemme retningen af den globale, videnskabelige udvikling. Det er i denne sammenhæng også vigtigt at overvinde de i Rusland siden zartiden eksisterende flaskehalse for, at disse forskningsresultater også kan komme produktionen af forbrugsvarer til gode.

De mennesker, der aktivt dæmoniserer Putin, burde også studere den tale, som Putin holdt den foregående dag ved Det internationale Forum for Primakov-forelæsninger til ære for den tidligere statsminister og 'store tænker', Jevgenij Primakov, der døde for 18 måneder siden.

Også her stod de amerikansk-russiske relationer højt på dagsordenen. Putin henviste til Primakovs overbevisning om, at, »uden et oprigtigt partnerskab mellem Rusland og USA«, ville det blive vanskeligt at klare de »store udfordringer« i verden – især i kampen mod terrorismen i Mellemøsten.

Primakov havde, ifølge den russiske præsident, haft en »virkeligt strategisk vision«, der havde gjort det muligt for ham »at kigge ud i fremtiden og se, hvor uholdbar og ensidig« modellen om en unipolær verden var. Det var Primakov, der som den første gik ind for et trilateralt samarbejde mellem Rusland, Kina og Indien, og ud fra hvilket BRIKS, »der nu vinder indflydelse og betydning i verden«, har udviklet sig. Primakovs holden fast ved de tætte relationer med partnerne i Fællesskabet af Uafhængige Stater (CIS) »er rygraden i vores integrationspolitik i Eurasien ... Vi håber, at dialog med vore partnere, indbefattet en dialog om sammenkoblingen med Kinas projekt om det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte, vil sætte os i stand til at opbygge et stort, eurasisk partnerskab«.

Den umistelige ret til udvikling

Et andet dokument, som de vestlige politikere og medier, med deres geopolitiske tankegang, burde studere, er en ny hvidbog fra den kinesiske regering om »Retten til udvikling: Kinas filosofi, praksis og bidrag«, hvor det bekræftes, at der findes en »umistelig rettighed« for alle lande og folkeslag til at udvikle sig. »Retten til udvikling må tilhøre og være fælles for alle folk. Det er alle landes ansvar at virkeliggøre retten til udvikling, og det er ligeledes det internationale fællesskabs pligt«, står der i dokumentet. »Det forpligter regeringerne i alle lande til at formulere udviklingsstrategier og forholdsregler, der passer til deres egen virkelighed, og det fordrer det internationale samfunds koncentrerede anstrengelser som helhed. Kina opfordrer alle lande til at stræbe efter en ligeværdig, åben, omfattende og innovativ, fælles udvikling, og hvidbogen kræver en fælles udvikling og at der skabes betingelser for, at alle folkeslag kan tage del i retten til udvikling.«

Hvidbogen beskriver imidlertid meget mere – nemlig, at Kinas udviklingsmodel og Kinas politiske og sociale struktur har været en udelt succes. Og, alt imens denne model fortsat udvikler sig, så foregår det i et tempo og på en måde, der

bestemmes af det kinesiske folk selv. Det påpeges, at Kina allerede har løftet 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom, og at i dag kun 5,7 % af befolkningen lever under fattigdomsgrænsen – hvilket gør Kina til den første nation, som det er lykkedes at nå FN's Millennium-mål for fattigdomsbekæmpelse. Kina er endda fast besluttet på helt at overvinde fattigdom. I marts 2016 offentliggjordes »udkast til den 13. femårsplan for Folkerepublikken Kinas nationale, økonomiske og sociale udvikling«, hvor regeringen fremlægger en strategi for helt at udrydde fattigdom blandt landbefolkningen allerede i år 2020.

»En ny bølge af velstand«

Hvis man ikke ønsker at lytte til Putin eller Kina, kan man også studere en ny hvidbog fra bygge- og anlægsmaskineproducenten Caterpillar om betydningen af »Bælt-og-Vej«-initiativet. Det vil udløse »en ny bølge af velstand« for Kina og den øvrige verden, står der i den. Opbygningen af et infrastrukturnet, som er en prioritet i initiativet, vil muliggøre en fri strøm og en mere effektiv udnyttelse af resurserne, integration af markederne og koordinering af nationernes økonomiske politik.

Opbygningen af infrastruktur vil være med til at sænke transportomkostningerne, øge udviklingslandenes konkurrenceevne og reducere ubalancen landene imellem. Caterpillar betragter »Bælt-og-Vej«-initiativet som en »åben og medinddragende« ramme, der gør det muligt for alle landene langs ruten at tage del i opbygningen af projektet. »Dette bør og kan ikke være en bestræbelse alene fra Kinas side«, står der i dokumentet.

Virksomheden påskønner de forretningsmuligheder, som dette initiativ åbner op for, og håber at kunne deltage endnu mere i projekter langs ruten, forklarede Chen Qihua, vicepræsident for Caterpillar og direktør for Caterpillar Kina.

Og endelig burde de vestlige politikere og medier gøre sig klart, at der i befolkningen er bred opbakning til det

internationale samarbejde, netop på områderne for videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt. Den europæiske rumfartsorganisation ESA's borgerdialog i organisationens 22 lande fastslog, at 88 % af de adspurgte understøttede ledelsens rumprogram, og 96 % følte sig overbeviste om, at verdensrummet frembyder muligheder, der ikke forefindes på Jorden, men som bør udforskes.

I sin rapport om meningsmålingen ved flyvestationen Upjever i Friesland sagde den tidligere ESA-astronaut Thomas Reiter, der nu er ESA's hovedkoordinator for den internationale rumstations anliggender, at der er grund til optimisme – på trods af den endeløse strid om budgettet på europæisk niveau. De €8 mia., der er blevet brugt i de sidste 5 år, har skabt økonomiske værdier for €14,5 mia. for Europa og dets borgere.

»Det drejer sig også om det politiske aspekt af samarbejdet: Dette fungerer ganske godt, trods konflikterne på Jorden«, sagde Reiter. 95 stater deltager i ISS' forskningsarbejde, »hvor man deroppe forfølger mål til gavn for alle mennesker«.

Reiter udtalte sig også optimistisk om udsigterne for udforskningen af Månen, især Månens bagside. Herfra vil man senere også kunne udsende missioner til den videre udforskning af verdensaltet.

Bernhard von Weyhe, leder af kommunikationsafdelingen i kontrolcentret (ESOC) i ESA-centeret i Darmstadt, talte i et interview med avisen *Allgemeine Zeitung* om den »brofunktion«, som rumforskningen har for menneskeheden. »Den fælles bemandede rumfart kræver samarbejde, og gjorde det også under koldkrigstiden. Rumfart har altid været et område, hvor man har haft et intensivt internationalt samarbejde, og brofunktionen består stadig. Rumfart er pr. definition et samarbejdsprojekt.«

Fællesnævneren for alle disse udtalelser er: Menneskehedens fremtid ligger i samarbejdet mellem nationerne om økonomisk udvikling af alle verdens lande og om samarbejdet om menneskehedens fælles mål, især om udviklingen af teknologi og videnskab og menneskenes skabende evner. Det lønner sig stærkt at investere i dette samarbejde. Den, der ikke fatter dette og

i stedet blot stræber mod et »sort nul«, kommer i sidste ende til at stå tilbage med tomme hænder.

Foto: I september 2015 blev astronaut Andreas Mogensen den første dansker i rummet, hvor han deltog i forskningsopgaver om bord på den Internationale Rumstation, ISS.

At komme op af kviksandet

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 1. december, 2016 – Kinas Xi Jinping og Ruslands Vladimir Putin fortsætter med at komme med tilbud efter tilbud til USA – og andre nationer, der stadig sidder fast i det transatlantiske systems dødbringende kviksand – om at gå med i opbygningen af det nye, globale paradigme, der er i færd med at erstatte geopolitiske krige og fascistiske nulsumsspil-økonomier, med den Nye Silkevejspolitik's win-win-resultater.

Den kinesiske regering har netop udgivet en hvidbog, »Retten til udvikling: Kinas filosofi, praksis og bidrag«, som dokumenterer det forbløffende fremskridt, Kina har præsteret i løbet af de seneste årtier inden for områderne fattigdomsreduktion, levetid, uddannelse og så videre, og dernæst fortsætter med at forklare, at deres Bælt-og-Vej-initiativ har til formål at hjælpe andre nationer med at opnå lignende resultater. Retten til udvikling, proklamerer hvidbogen, er hele menneskehedens *umistelige rettighed*.

Den russiske præsident Putin gentog i sin »Tale til nationen« for den russiske Duma, det føderale parlament, at han var indstillet på at samarbejde med den tiltrædende Trump-administration i USA for at »sikre international stabilitet og sikkerhed«. Putin gjorde det ligeledes til fulde klart, at Ruslands fremtid ligger i at nære kreativitet, videnskab og

evnen til at løse problemer hos den unge generation: »Vore skoler må fremme kreativitet ... Vore børn vil klart se, at Rusland har brug for deres ideer og viden.«

Dette er præcis den form for tankegang, som engang dominerede Franklin Roosevelts, og endda John Kennedys, USA, men det er blevet næsten uforståeligt for de fleste amerikanere i dag, i et USA, der er blevet transformeret af de seneste 16 års mareridt med Bush og Obama.

Og dog, så er genopvækkelsen af denne ånd selve nøglen til en strategisk sejr imod det døende, Britiske Imperium. For at opnå dette kræver det, at vi lever op til udfordringen med at få den amerikanske befolkning, og dens repræsentanter i Washington, til at tænke på det højere niveau, som er det sande potentiale, der er fremlagt for os, og ikke på niveauet for de kontrollerede 'trivielle selskabslege', som karakteriserer politikken i Washington og i lokale anliggender.

I en diskussion tidligere på dagen med medlemmer af LPAC's Politiske Komite og Videnskabsteam, samt Helga Zepp-LaRouche, understregede Lyndon LaRouche den afgørende rolle, som et fornyet rumprogram spiller for atter at tænde gnisten for optimisme og inspiration omkring spørgsmålet om, hvad menneskets formål i universet er. Den store, tyske rumforsker Krafft Ehrlicke er en vigtig prøvesten i denne bestræbelse, sagde LaRouche, for kampen for at bringe fremskridt inden for videnskab, kultur og økonomi tilbage, som en forenet, indbyrdes forbundet præstation.

»Hele formålet er at forstå, hvad fremtiden bringer, eller *kan* bringe, og fastholde udviklingen på denne basis«, sagde Larouche. »Det er ligesom hele tiden at holde trit; hele tiden forsøge at gøre noget, der er vigtigere, at opnå det, og dernæst nyde det ... Der må være et element af overraskelse, et element af denne form for udtryk. Det er det, der får det til at virke. Det er ikke noget tomt; det er noget, man skal få

til at virke.«

LaRouche fortsatte: »Vi lever i vort intellekt. Hvis vi kan tænke kvalificeret, så opererer vi i rummet. Vi bør håbe, at vi vil frigøre os og således bringe menneskeheden til et nyt niveau af præstationer.«

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping mødes med Ruslands præsident Putin, Chiles præsident Bachelet, Indiens præsident Modi og Kasahkstans præsident Nazarbayev i sine bestræbelser på at rekruttere nationer til den Nye Silkevejs økonomiske politik.

Ingen tid at spille: Vedtag Glass-Steagall, og tag til Månen

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 25. november, 2016

Jason Ross: Diskussionen i aften finder sted to en halv uge efter præsidentvalget i USA den 8. nov. Siden da har vi set en hvirvelvind af spekulationer over udnævnelser til regeringsposter, inkl. nogle udnævnelser til poster i Trump-administrationen. Vi har også set betydningsfulde, internationale nyheder, såsom APEC-topmødet, der fandt sted i sidste weekend; topmødet i Asien-Stillehavsområdet's Økonomiske Samarbejde (APEC), der meget betydningsfuldt inkluderede den filippinske præsident Duterte og den kinesiske præsident Xi

Jinping blandt de mange tilstedeværende ledere. På denne konference understregede Duterte igen, at Filippinerne ikke længere anser sig selv for at være en amerikansk koloni; og landet forfølger en uafhængig politik, rent økonomisk, med Kina, der således er et modtræk til at skabe konflikt i f.eks. det Sydkinesiske Hav. Præsident Xi var på rundrejse i Mellem- og Sydamerika samtidig med, at han rejste til APEC-topmødet. Så ved siden af Peru – som var værtsland for topmødet – besøgte han også Chile og Ecuador, hvor han blandt andet talte om den bi-oceaniske korridor, en plan for en jernbaneforbindelse mellem Sydamerikas to omkringliggende have, Stillehavet og Atlanterhavet, og om at etablere videnskabsbyer. Han blev hyldet af præsident Correa i Ecuador, der betragtede Xi Jinpings besøg som den mest betydningsfulde begivenhed, der nogen sinde havde fundet sted i Ecuadors historie, baseret på det potentiale, som dette tilbød denne nation.

Dette Nye Paradigme, der i øjeblikket ledes politisk og økonomisk af Rusland og Kina, kommer som et resultat af LaRouche-bevægelsens og Lyndon og Helga LaRouches årtier lange organisering; der er således nu et Nyt Paradigme, der fører en stadig større del af verden i en meget positiv retning. Vores job i øjeblikket er ikke at få de hotteste nyheder om, hvad Trumps udnævnelser bliver, osv. Det er at forme amerikanske politik, som vi med held gjorde det med at gennemtvinge en underkendelse af Obamas veto af Loven om Juridisk Retfærdighed mod Sponsorere af Terrorisme (JASTA). Og som vi nu står klar til at gøre, med at få Kongressen – under denne overgangsperiode, 'lamme and'-perioden – til at gennemføre Glass-Steagall, det nødvendige første skridt for en økonomisk genrejsning. Glass-Steagall er den lov, som Franklin Roosevelt fik vedtaget, og som skabte 60+ år med stabil, kedelig, stabil, produktiv bankvirksomhed i USA; snarere end den form for spillevirksomhed, vi nu ser.

Lad med vise dette kort [Fig. 1] for blot at vise lidt at den

succes, som vi har set med det kinesiske program.

Programmet med nationerne i Ét bælte, én vej [OBOR], der inkluderer både – der er to komponenter i Kinas projekt i denne henseende; det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte, med nationerne vist i blå farve, og det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej i orange farve. Tilsammen refererer Kina til dette på kinesisk som initiativet med »Ét bælte, én vej«; på engelsk ofte blot kaldt initiativet for Bæltet og Vejen. Med hensyn til det potentiale, som dette har, er her blot nogle af tallene: 20.000 km højhastigheds-jernbanelinjer i Kina, alle bygget inden for det seneste årti – mere end i resten af verden tilsammen; et titals billioner af dollars i direkte investering i nationerne i området; en forøgelse af kontrakter om tjenesteydelser på over 33 % i løbet af blot ét år langs Bæltet og Vejen; Kinas Eksport/Importbank har udestående engagementer i flere end 1000 projekter og har for ganske nylig underskrevet aftaler om omkring 500 nye projekter i nationerne langs Bæltet og Vejen. Kina er i færd med at udbygge 150.000 stipendier, som tilbyder uddannelse til 500.000 eksperter til uddannelse i Kina; har etableret 500 Konfucius-institutter i hele verden; har initieret flere end et dusin økonomiske samarbejdszoner; frihandelsaftaler, og er i øjeblikket engageret i flere end 40 energiprojekter – inklusive omkring 20, der lige er blevet etableret i år i Bæltet og Vejens nationer.

Hvordan kan vi så blive en del af dette? I magasinet *Chronicles* udgave fra 21. nov. er der et forslag fra Edward Lozansky og Jim Jatrus. Lozansky er præsident for det Amerikanske Universitet i Moskva. De skrev en artikel med titlen, »The Big Three: America, Russia, and China Must Join Hands for

Security, Prosperity, and Peace« (De tre store: Amerika, Rusland og Kina må gå sammen om sikkerhed, velstand og fred). To uddrag: De indleder deres artikel, »Med Donald Trumps sejr over Hillary Clinton får vi måske aldrig at vide, hvor tæt

Amerika og hele menneskeheden kom på atomkrig«. Med en beskrivelse af verdenssituationen afslutter de med et forslag: »Præsident Donald Trump kan rette tidligere amerikanske præsidenters fejl. Snarere end modstandere kan Rusland og Kina blive Amerikas vigtigste partnere, og som er, er vi overbevist om, rede til at respondere positivt. Tiden er inde for Trump og Amerika til at tage initiativet til samarbejde mellem USA, Rusland og Kina hen imod en tryk, fremgangsrig og fredelig fremtid. Et Trump-Putin-Xi 'Store Tre-topmøde' bør være en prioritet for den nye, amerikanske præsidents første 100 dage.«

Jeg vil nu bede Jeff Steinberg om at fylde verdensbilledet ud og forklare vore seere, hvilke flanker, hvilke håndtag, hvilke vægtstænger vi har for at ændre USA's politik på dette tidspunkt?

Jeffrey Steinberg (efterretningsredaktør, EIR): Det er indledningsvist meget vigtigt at indse, at vi befinder os i en periode med forandring. Vi ved visse ting om konsekvenserne af det amerikanske præsidentvalg og andre nationale valg den 8. nov. Jeg mener, at Lozansky og Jatruss gjorde en fundamental pointe meget klart: Der forelå en meget alvorlig fare, baseret på Hillary Clintons kampagneretorik, baseret på politikker, der blev stadigt mere aggressivt forfulgt af præsident Barack Obama mod slutningen af hans otte år i embedet; at vi havde kurs mod den værste krise mellem USA og Rusland, som vi nogen sinde har oplevet – måske endda værre end Cubakrisen i 1962. Så Hillary Clintons nederlag er virkelig afslutningen af præsidentskaberne Bush' og Obamas 16 år lange tyranni. Hvor hurtigt, vi kan vende politikken omkring under det nye Trump-præsidentskab, og i hvilken retning, udnævnelserne til hans administration vil gå, er alt sammen ukendte faktorer; vi har ingen vished om dem.

Det, vi ved, er, at især i kølvandet på APEC-topmødet, der netop er afsluttet i sidste uge i Lima, Peru, og som dernæst efterfulgtes af den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings statsbesøg

til Peru og dernæst til Chile, og forud for topmødet var han i Ecuador; og vi ved, at der er en enorm mulighed derude for USA, under et Trump-præsidentskab, for netop at gå med i det, der altid har ligget på bordet som en åben invitation til USA; nemlig, at USA kan tilslutte sig projektet om Verdenslandbroen. For, uden et USA er det meget vanskeligt at opfatte dette som en Verdenslandbro, hvilket er det, verden virkelig har brug for lige nu. Der har været meget indledende telefondiskussioner mellem nyvalgte præsident Trump og den russiske præsident Putin; de synes at være blevet enige om at have et personligt topmøde hurtigt efter tiltrædelsen – som finder sted den 20. januar. Det er ligeledes tanken, at præsident Trump, efter tiltrædelsen, også ret hurtigt skal mødes med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping. Jeg mener, at Lozansky-Jatrus-ideen om et trilateralt møde ville være ekstraordinært værdifuldt. Det er vigtigt at huske på, at, i 1944, var det præsident Franklin Roosevelts kurs i sine handlinger for at etablere De forenede Nationer – hvilket skete i 1945 – at inkludere både Sovjetunionen og Kina i FN's Sikkerhedsråds fem permanente nationer. Husk på, at Roosevelt forstod, at der var imperiepolitikker, der stadig var kernen i Det britiske Imperium med Churchill, og på lignende måde med Frankrig. Så ideen med at have Rusland – dengang Sovjetunionen – og Kina i dette permanente Sikkerhedsråds kernegruppe, reflekterede den kendsgerning, at Roosevelt dengang så udsigten til denne form for et alliancesystem hen over Eurasien. Jeg mener, at der er en historisk baggrund, for netop denne form for russisk-kinesiske samarbejde, at se hen til her. I de seneste 15 år har det været en hjørnesteen i Lyndon LaRouches globale politik med et USA-Rusland-Kina-Indien-samarbejde, især omkring videnskabelige programmer; især udforskning af rummet, som basis for global fred og udvikling. Så disse ideer er fremlagt.

Den 20. november sagde general Michael Flynn, kort tid efter, at han var blevet udnævnt af nyvalgte præsident Trump som national sikkerhedsrådgiver, i et interview med Fareed Zakhari

på CNN, at, efter hans mening, var den eneste måde at håndtere problemerne med den jihadistiske terrortrussel i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika på længere sigt at have et globalt samarbejde omkring en Marshallplan – han brugte udtrykkeligt dette udtryk. Han sagde, hvis man ser på, hvad Europa var i stand til at præstere i kølvandet på Anden Verdenskrigs ødelæggelser, og den rolle, som Marshallplanen spillede; det var ikke det hele, men det var et vigtigt element i den økonomiske genrejsning efter krigen. Et perspektiv af denne art er virkelig den vindende strategi for at håndtere befolkningstilvæksten og spredningen af den saudisksponsorerede jihadisme i hele Mellemøsten/Nordafrika-området. Det går også ind i Sydvestasien.

Der findes altså enorme potentialer; de er i vid udstrækning foreløbigt ikke realiseret med hensyn til den forandring, der kommer med den ny administration. Men, som du sagde, Jason [Ross], så er der ingen grund til at vente til januar. Den nyvalgte præsident Trump krævede udtrykkeligt, i en tale i Charlotte, North Carolina, en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall. Det er i begge de to store politiske partiers valgplatform for dette års valg; både Demokraterne og Republikanerne har vedtaget det. Det var en Trump-delegeret til GOP [Grand Old Party – det Republikanske Parti] komiteen for politisk strategi, der introducerede Glass-Steagall. Der er senatorerne Elizabeth Warren, og vigtigere endnu, Bernie Sanders, som siger, at de er villige til at række over midtergangen og arbejde sammen med Donald Trump, hvis samarbejdsspørgsmålene inkluderer og virkelig begynder med Glass-Steagall. Så dette er noget, der ikke behøver at vente til januar og tiltrædelsen og den nye Kongres. Der er fremstillet lovforslag for Glass-Steagall i både Repræsentanternes Hus og Senatet. Et af forslagene i Huset har en ordlyd, der er identisk med Senatsforslaget. Som vi så det med vedtagelsen af underkendelsen af JASTA-vetoet, hvis lederskabet i Kongressen giver grønt lys, kan Glass-Steagall bringes til debat i begge huse og vedtages inden for få timer. Underkendelsen af JASTA-

vetoet tog to timer om morgenen i USA's Senat, og to en halv time eller så om eftermiddagen i Huset. Det opnåede man på en enkelt dag i Kongressen. Så der er ingen som helst grund til, at vi ikke omgående kan gennemføre det – i bogstavelig forstand i næste uge, når Kongressen atter samles efter Thanksgiving-ferien; og den vil sidde i de næste fire uger. Der er intet til hinder for, at vi kan få Glass-Steagall tilbage som landets lov før juleferien, så vi har det på plads til den nye administration; og tiden er rent ud sagt af afgørende betydning. Vi ved ikke, i betragtning af situationen med Deutsche Bank, med Royal Bank of Scotland, med de største, amerikanske for-store-til-at-lade-gå-ned-banker, der sidder på derivater til \$252 billion. Det er 30 % mere end det var på tidspunktet for krakket i 2008. Det sidder på toppen af et meget tvivlsomt kapitalgrundlag på \$14 billion; i virkeligheden er det sandsynligvis meget mindre end det, for nogle af de værdipapirer, som bliver talt med som kapitalreserver, er grundlæggende set illikvide og kan ikke – selv i nødstilfælde – gøres likvide.

Så vi kunne altså vågne i morgen, eller mandag morgen, eller midt i næste uge, og finde, at hele det transatlantiske banksystem er nedsmeltet. Så Glass-Steagall er altså et presserende hastespørgsmål; og det forudsætter dernæst de andre hovedelementer i LaRouches Fire Love. Det er et kreditsystem; investering i store infrastrukturprojekter; og en genoplivning af de mest avancerede, videnskabelige programmer, inklusive en storstilet tilbagevenden til rummet og det internationale arbejde for endelig at opnå det fulde gennembrud inden for fusion. Alle disse ting er på bordet, men igen, så er der ingen garantier; intet er blot tilnærmelsesvis sikkert mht., hvad det næste, der vil ske, bliver. Vi kan ånde lidt op, fordi faren for krig med Rusland og Kina er blevet meget reduceret; og der er en masse potentiale. Der er en masse af den form for overgang som fra Jimmy Carter til Ronald Reagan i luften som et potentiale; men intet af det er endnu fuldt ud realiseret. Folk må indse, at dette er et tidspunkt

med store muligheder. Det vil blive et krav fra befolkningen under det rette lederskab, der er orienteret mod de rette politikker, der virkelig kan gribe muligheden. Hvis vi venter til januar eller februar næste år, hvem ved så, hvilke slags sabotageoperationer, man vil køre?

Man kan gå ind på Craigs Liste og finde dækgrupper for George Soros, såsom MoveOn.org og blacklivesmatter.org, der tilbyder \$1500 om ugen for, at folk render rundt som idioter og protesterer imod resultatet af valget. Der er en hel del usikkerhed med hensyn til, hvad der foregår, samtidig med, at der er store muligheder. Vi må sikre os, at vi tager lederskabet mht. at gribe øjeblikket.

Ovenstående er første del af det Internationale Webcast; det engelske udskrift af hele webcastet følger her:

**MAKE THE MOST OF THE OPENNESS IN POLICY NOW,
TO INSURE A NEW PARADIGM FOR THE UNITED STATES
BEFORE THE INAUGURATION**

**LaRouche PAC International Webcast, Saturday, November 26,
2016**

JASON ROSS: Hi there! Today is November 25, 2016; and you're joining us for our regular webcast here from larouchepac.com. My name is Jason Ross; I'll be the host today.

I'm joined in the studio by Ben Deniston, my colleague here at LaRouche PAC; and via video by Jeff Steinberg of *Executive Intelligence Review*.

This discussion is taking place 2.5 weeks after the November 8, 2016 Presidential election in the United States. Since then, we've seen a whirlwind of speculation about Cabinet appointments, including some Cabinet appointments for the Trump

administration.

We've also seen some significant international news, such as the APEC summit which occurred last weekend; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit that included very significantly new Philippines' President Duterte and Chinese Xi Jinping among the many leaders who were there. At this conference, Duterte again emphasized that the Philippines no longer considers itself to be a US colony; and is pursuing an independent policy economically with China, countering the attempts to create conflict, for example, in the South China Sea. President Xi Jinping went on a tour of Latin America while he was at the APEC summit. So in addition to Peru – which hosted the event – he also visited Chile and Ecuador; where he spoke, among other things, about the bioceanic corridor, a plan for a rail link between the Pacific and Atlantic sides of South America; about setting up science cities. He was greeted by President Correa in Ecuador, who considered Xi Jinping's trip the most significant event to occur in Ecuador's history; based on the potential that it offered that nation.

So, this New Paradigm, being led politically and economically at present by Russia and by China, comes as a result of decades of organizing by the LaRouche Movement, by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche; such that there is now a New Paradigm taking an increasingly larger portion of the world in a very positive

direction. Our job at present isn't to get the hottest news on what Trump's appointments will be, etc. It is to shape US policy; as we successfully did in forcing an override against Obama's veto of the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. And as we stand poised to do now with getting the Congress – during this lame duck session – to implement Glass-Steagall, the necessary first step for an economic recovery. Glass-Steagall is the law that Franklin Roosevelt had put in place that created 60+ years of stable, boring, stable productive banking in the United States; rather than the kind of gambling that we see now.

Let me pull up this chart [Fig. 1] just to show a bit of this success that we've seen along the Chinese economic program.

Along the One Belt, One Road nations which includes both the – there's two components to China's project on this; the Silk Road economic belt, which you see the nations in blue, and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road in orange. Together, China refers to this in Chinese as the "One Belt, One Road" initiative; in English, often just the Belt and Road initiative. As far as the potential that this holds, these are just some of the figures: 20,000 km of high-speed rail in China, all built within the last decade – more than the rest of the world combined; tens of billions of dollars of direct investment into nations of the region; an increase in services contracts of over 33% in just one year along the One Belt, One Road; the Export/Import Bank of China has outstanding involvement in over 1000 projects, and

just recently has signed up about 500 new projects along the Belt and Road nations. China is extending 150,000 scholarships offering training for 500,000 for professionals for training in China; has set up 500 Confucius institutes around the world, has initiated over a dozen economic cooperation zones; free trade agreements, and is engaged currently in over 40 energy projects – including about 20 that were just set up this year among One Belt, One Road nations.

So, how can we become a part of this? Well, a proposal was made in the November 21st issue of {Chronicles} magazine by Edward Lozansky and Jim Jatrus. Losansky is the President of the American University in Moscow. They wrote an article called, "The Big Three: America, Russia, and China Must Join Hands for Security, Prosperity, and Peace". Two excerpts. They open their article, "With the defeat of Hillary Clinton by Donald Trump, we may never know how close America and all mankind came to nuclear war." In describing the world situation, they end with a proposal: "President Donald Trump can correct the mistakes of past U.S. presidents. Rather than adversaries Russia and China can become America's essential partners and are, we are convinced, ready to respond positively. It's time for Trump and America to take the initiative for U.S.-Russia-China cooperation

towards a secure, prosperous, and peaceful future. A Trump-Putin-Xi 'Big Three Summit' should be a priority for the new U.S. President's first 100 days."

So, I'd like to ask Jeff Steinberg to fill out the world picture, and detail for our viewers what are the levers, what are the handles, the levers that we have for shifting US policy at this time?

JEFFREY STEINBERG: Thanks, Jason. For starters, it's very important to realize that we're in a period of significant flux.

There are certain things that we know about the consequences of

the US Presidential elections and other Federal elections on November 8th. And I think Lozansky and Jatruss made one very fundamental point quite clearly: That there was a very grave danger based on the campaign rhetoric of Hillary Clinton, based

on the policies that were pursued even ever more aggressively towards the end of his eight years in office by President Barack

Obama; that we were headed for the worst crisis between the United States and Russia that we ever experienced – worse perhaps even than the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. So, the defeat of Hillary Clinton really is the end of the 16-year tyranny of the Bush and Obama Presidencies. How rapidly we can

turn the policies around under the new Trump Presidency, where the Cabinet appointments are going to go, these are all unknowns;

they're not certain to us.

So, we do know that particularly in the aftermath of the

APEC summit meeting that just concluded last week in Lima, Peru,

which was then followed by state visits by Chinese President Xi Jinping to Peru and then to Chile afterwards; and prior to the summit, he was in Ecuador. We know that there's a tremendous opportunity out there for the United States, under a Trump Presidency, to precisely join in what has always been on the table as an open invitation to the United States; namely, for the United States to join in the World Land-Bridge project. Because without the United States, it's very difficult to conceive of this as a World Land-Bridge; which is really what the world requires right now. There have been very preliminary phone discussions between President-elect Trump and Russian President Putin; they seem to have reached an agreement that they will have a face-to-face summit meeting soon after the inauguration – which is January 20th. The idea, similarly, is for President Trump, once he's inaugurated, to also meet quite soon with Chinese President Xi Jinping. I think the Lozansky-Jatrus idea of a trilateral meeting would be extraordinarily valuable. I think it's important to remember that in 1944, the orientation of President Franklin Roosevelt in the move to establish the United Nations – which happened in 1945 – was to include both the Soviet Union and China among the permanent five nations of the UN Security Council. Remember, Roosevelt understood that there were imperial policies that were still at the core of the British Empire with Churchill, and similarly with France. So, the idea of having Russia – the Soviet Union at the time – and China in this permanent Security Council core grouping, reflected the

fact

that Roosevelt at that time saw the prospect of that kind of an

alliance system across Eurasia. So, I think that's there's an historical basis to look to here for exactly this kind of Russia-China cooperation. For the last 15 years, a cornerstone

of Lyndon LaRouche's of global policy has been a US-Russia-China-India cooperation, particularly on scientific programs; especially space exploration, as the basis for global peace and development. So, those ideas are out there.

On November 20th, soon after he was named by President-elect

Trump to be the National Security Advisor, General Michael Flynn,

in an interview with Fareed Zakhari on CNN, said that in his view, the only way to deal with the long-term problem of the jihadist, terrorist threat in the Middle East and North Africa,

was for there to be a global cooperation on a Marshall Plan – he

used that term explicitly. He said, if you look at what Europe

was able to accomplish in the aftermath of the devastation of World War II, and the role that the Marshall Plan played; it was

not the whole thing, but it was an important element of the postwar recovery. That kind of perspective is really the winning

strategy for dealing with the population growth and this spread

of Saudi-sponsored jihadism throughout the Middle East-North Africa region. It extends into Southeast Asia as well.

So, there are great potentialities; they are largely as yet

unrealized in terms of the change coming with the new

administration. But I think, Jason, as you correctly said, there is no reason to wait for January. President-elect Trump, in a major campaign speech in Charlotte, North Carolina, explicitly called for reinstating Glass-Steagall. It's in the platforms of both major political parties from this year's elections; the Democrats and the Republicans both adopted it. It was a Trump delegate to the policy committee of the GOP who introduced the Glass-Steagall. You've got Senators Elizabeth Warren, and more importantly, Senator Bernie Sanders, saying that they're prepared to reach across the aisle and work with Donald Trump if the issues for collaboration include and really start with Glass-Steagall. So, this is something that does not have to wait for January and the inauguration and the new Congress. There are Glass-Steagall bills in both the House and the Senate. One of the House bills has the identical language as the Senate bill. As we saw with the JASTA veto override vote, if the Congressional leadership gives the green lights, then Glass-Steagall can be brought to the floor of both houses and can be debated and voted within a matter of hours. The override of JASTA took two hours in the morning for the US Senate, and two and a half or so hours in the afternoon for the House. It was accomplished in one legislative day. So, there's no reason whatsoever that we can't move immediately – literally next week when Congress is back in session after Thanksgiving; and they're there for three weeks. There's no reason that we should not have Glass-Steagall back

as
the law of the land before the Christmas recess. So that we
hit
the ground running with the new administration; and frankly,
time
is of the essence. We don't know, given the situation with
Deutsche Bank, with Royal Bank of Scotland, the largest US
too-big-to-fail banks are sitting on \$252 trillion in
derivatives. That's 30% more than it was at the time of the
2008
crash. That's on top of a very questionable capital base of
\$14
trillion; the reality is that it's probably much less than
that,
because some of the assets that are allowed to be counted as
the
capital reserves, are basically illiquid and can't be – even
on
an emergency basis – made liquid.

So, we could wake up tomorrow morning, or Monday
morning, or
the middle of next week, and find that the entire trans-
Atlantic
banking system has blown out. So, Glass-Steagall is an
urgent,
immediate issue; and it then begs the other three key elements
of
LaRouche's Four Cardinal Laws. Which is a credit system;
investment in major infrastructure projects; and a revival of
the
most advanced scientific programs, including a major return to
space and the work internationally to finally achieve the full
breakthrough on fusion. All of these things are on the table,
but again, there are no guarantees, there's nothing that's
even
remotely certain about what's going to come next. We can
breathe

a little easier because danger of war with Russia, with China is greatly reduced; and there's a lot of potentiality. There's a lot of the kind of transition from Jimmy Carter to Ronald Reagan in the air as a potential; but none of it is fully realized yet.

So, people are going to have to realize this is a moment of great opportunity. It's going to be an outpouring of the population under the right kind of leadership, directed at the right policies, that can really seize the opportunity. If we wait until January or February of next year, who knows what kind of sabotage operations are going to be run?

You can go on Craig's List and find George Soros front groups, like MoveOn.org and blacklivesmatter.org, offering \$1500 a week for people to run around like idiots, protesting against the outcome of the election. There's a great deal of uncertainty, in terms of what's going on, at the same time that there's great opportunity. We've got to make sure that we take the lead in seizing the moment.

ROSS: Great! Thanks! In terms of the long-term outlook of where we're going to go, what our policy should be, a major aspect of this goes beyond legislation that affects us only here on Earth.

A major component, in fact the fourth component of the Four Laws of Mr. LaRouche, the last one being the fusion driver crash program, is connected with our existence beyond the planet, also

out in space. Ben wrote an article that's going to be in the upcoming issue of the *Hamiltonian* about what a U.S. space policy ought to be, and about the really long-term goals that we have to have, and why this is important and essential. So, could you tell us about that, Ben?

BENJAMIN DENISTON: Gladly! As viewers are aware, this has been an ongoing subject of discussion. Mr. LaRouche, as Jason is saying, has put a major, major focus on, as a critical part of the needed recovery program and the future of mankind. In this article we tried to elevate people's thinking about space, especially in the context of so many years and administrations and decades of just zero-growth policies.

One thing that's being discussed now, which is interesting and useful, is how much NASA has been hijacked for this global warming crap. A lot of NASA's budget has been redirected to "Earth sciences." Not all Earth sciences are bad. There's a lot of interesting science to learn about the Earth. But Earth sciences is often a front to push this fraud of some man-made global warming crisis. So, there's some discussion about NASA being redirected away from wasting their time on this phony, phony, fake crisis, which is not something we need to be concerned about, and redirecting back to exploration. Surprise, surprise. The Moon has come back now as a central subject of the discussion. Anybody who had any sense would realize that once Obama was out, this crazy asteroid mission [The Asteroid Impact and Deflection Assessment (AIDA) mission] would likely be tossed

aside. Anybody who is serious would recognize that the Moon is the next place to get back to.

As Jeff was referencing, there's a lot of discussion, a lot of openness. From our work and discussions with Mr. LaRouche, I think it's critical to really raise the level of discussion to the right basis. We can have exciting missions, we can have inspiring missions, but the question to ask is: are we going to have a program where the investments are going to be the basis for creating a whole new level of activity, that will allow us to do orders of magnitude more than we were able to do prior to that investment? Is this going to create what Mr. LaRouche had once defined as a "physical-economic platform?" Is this going to create an entirely new platform of activity, of potential – of infrastructure, of energy-flux density of technologies – which comes together to support a qualitatively new level of potential activity for mankind?

That is the issue we want to put on the table right now.

This goes directly to the vision of Krafft Ehrlicke, the early space pioneer who worked very closely with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in the '80s, who was one of the leading space visionaries, who had outlined in great detail the initial basis of mankind expanding to really becoming a Solar System species.

I'm going to get back to his work in a minute. Mr. LaRouche's concept of the "platform" is really critical. He introduced this, I think it was around the year 2010, 2009, something like that.

He was coming up against a real lack of understanding of the significance of what "infrastructure" really means, in its true scientific sense. Unfortunately, this has become somewhat of a buzzword that a lot of people throw out there. "We need to rebuild our infrastructure" has become a kind of a hot campaign-trail word to use to get some support.

The real understanding of what qualitative revolutions in infrastructure systems mean for mankind's continual creative progress is not connected to the way most people use that term.

Mr. LaRouche defined the very profound and critical assessment of looking at the development of human civilization in these stages

of platforms. He said, go back to thousands of years ago, when the dominant cultures were trans-oceanic maritime cultures.

What

you began to see, with the development of inland waterways, inland river systems – he had put a big point on what Charlemagne was doing during his reign in central Europe in developing these canal systems and river systems – was a qualitative revolution above what had existed prior, with these

trans-oceanic civilizations: the development of these inland waterways. That defined a new platform of activity that supported

a qualitative leap in what civilization was able to accomplish.

The next leap came with the development of rail systems,

railroads, especially trans-continental railroads, typified by what Lincoln had spearheaded with the trans-continental railroad

across America. With these rail systems, with the new technologies of steam engines powering these rail systems, the

higher energy-flux density of coal-powered steam engines, this enabled mankind to begin to develop the interior regions of the continent, in completely new ways, and defined a totally new relationship of mankind, of civilization, to the environment around him. It defined a qualitative increase in mankind's "potential relative population density," as LaRouche had developed that metric for understanding the science of economic growth. It made things that were at one point incredibly expensive or challenging or risky, become just day-to-day regular activities.

I think back to the early phases of these frontier explorations of the American Continent. You go back to the Lewis and Clark Expeditions, where to travel from the east coast across the entire mainland of the continent to the west coast required someone like the leading skilled frontiersmen, and a very dangerous, very challenging mission, which was a very brave undertaking for a handful of people to actually be able to accomplish that. Some decades later, with the rail system, with the infrastructure of this railroad platform, any family could do this. With your young children, you could hop on the rail line and get across the country. Any entrepreneur could come out and take advantage of the development of new territories that were completely inaccessible before. It was a complete transformation in our most fundamental ability to exist on the planet in these different territories.

Now what does this have to do with space? This is how

we

should be thinking about space exploration, space development—things that we view today as incredibly expensive, difficult, dangerous missions. We should be thinking now what kind of investments can we make to ensure that those then become

regular, day-to-day even, activities that we can support very easily. What will it take to create a Solar System physical-economic platform that will enable mankind to do much more, much easier, than we can today? That's the metric we want

to set. That's the measuring rod we want to utilize, to determine

what kind of space program, what kind of policy we need today.

In breaking this down, this might not include everything,

but in some of our work in the Basement with our discussions on

this subject, I think we can really, very usefully look at three

categories of activity – three categories of infrastructure and

technologies – which define the basis, you could say the pillars, of a Solar System platform, of an ability to qualitatively expand mankind's ability to access the Solar System

in completely new ways, to make things we currently view as singular flagship missions, [into] just regular, easy activities

that we can do, orders of magnitude more of than we can now.

What we want to look at are these three categories of activity:

(1) Access to space. What's our ability to get from Earth's surface up into Earth orbit? Initial basic access to space.

(2) Travelling in space. Getting around the Solar System.

Getting

from one planetary body to the next.

(3) Developing resources. Developing the capabilities to utilize

the resources available to us throughout the Solar System, not having to take everything with us everywhere we go, but be able

to develop the wealth that's available out there; to utilize it

on site and transport it around, even bringing stuff back to Earth that we can't necessarily get from Earth.

If you look at these three pillars, these three categories

together, and if you make qualitative breakthroughs in each of these together, this really comes together to define a new platform of activity, a new standard that will enable the kind of

leap that will transition us from viewing space as a Lewis and Clark style expedition, to a trans-continental railroad style relationship to the Solar System.

I just want to take a couple minutes and go through just

some sense of what areas we can see breakthroughs in each of these categories. Go to the first slide we have displayed. [Fig.

1] It has been said that getting from Earth's surface to low Earth orbit, is half-way to anywhere in the Solar System. In a certain sense that's very true. If you have a sense of the scales, that might sound very, very strange, because, just in terms of distance, low Earth orbit [begins] about 160 km, about

100 miles, up above your head. If you want to travel to the Moon,

you're talking about hundreds of thousands of miles. If you want

to travel to another planet, you're talking about millions of miles.

It's a little funny to think that the first 100 miles, compared to hundreds of thousands or millions, is actually half of the trip. But if you look at the energy requirements and what it takes to actually start from just being on the Earth's surface and getting into orbit, that is the case. It is a tremendous amount of energy requirement to get from Earth's surface up into Earth orbit.

The graphic here displays this, in terms of travel from Earth's surface to different planetary bodies, measured in the standard terms used for Solar System travel, which is your change in speed. To get into Earth orbit requires not just going up 100 miles, but actually changing your speed, from your current velocity sitting here on the Earth, to something that will allow you to stay in orbit. If you want to change orbits, or travel around, you can measure that, in terms of changes in velocity. So that happens to be the metric here; but you can see the lowest dark blue bar on each of these graphics shows that literally far more than half of the requirement is just getting from Earth's surface to Earth orbit.

ROSS: So, this is half of the speed that you're getting; this doesn't mean half of the energy, or half of the fuel, or anything like that.

DENISTON: Yeah. Once you start to include that, it would be even more energy requirements; because you've got to lift your fuel that you're going to use for the different travels into orbit with you. It definitely gets a little more detailed if you want to get into it, but this is literally the change in speed requirements to get into Earth orbit and then to leave Earth orbit is very significant.

So, there's improvements being made in rocket systems to get up more efficiently, but there are new technologies that are just sitting there on the horizon; they've been sitting there for decades, frankly, that would dramatically lower the cost, lower the requirements, and the point is, dramatically increase the accessibility of space to mankind. One technology that has been discussed for a long time is space planes. Here in the graphic you can see a relatively recent article covering studies in China on interest in China to develop what some people call single-stage-to-orbit space planes. So, you can get on a plane on a runway – it's probably going to be a little bit longer than your standard runway for airplane travel – and you can ride a single space plane from the runway all the way up into Earth orbit. A lot of this depends upon much more advanced engine designs that can utilize the oxygen in the atmosphere at higher speeds and at higher altitudes to continue to provide thrust. But these things could dramatically lower the cost, the energy requirements of getting people and payloads up into Earth

orbit;

far more than a lot of the discussion about these reusable rockets and some of the developments going on in improving rocket systems to get from Earth's surface into Earth orbit.

ROSS: This is a technology that was in LaRouche's "Woman on Mars" video from the 1980s, right? It talked about beginning with an airplane, and then turning into a rocket. The big benefit being that you can use the oxygen in the atmosphere instead of carrying it with you, is that right? Is that what makes this more effective?

DENISTON: Yeah, absolutely. These rocket systems have to carry the oxygen as part of the rocket to combust to provide the thrust. These are more innovative engine designs – air-breathing engines that can use the oxygen in the atmosphere. As you said, this has been researched in the United States with different scramjet designs. Yeah, Mr. LaRouche featured some of this, which he had developed I think in some close discussion with some Italian colleagues at the time in his collaboration with the Fusion Energy Foundation; and had made it a major part of his "Woman on Mars" mission.

But this is being developed; this is live. Again, you're seeing clear interest in China; there's interest in the United States; there's a company in the United Kingdom that's developing very interesting engine designs that can utilize these capabilities. If you want to take it a step further, another

thing that's been discussed is using vacuum tube maglev technologies to launch from Earth orbit into space. This might be a little more frontier and not quite as around the corner as these space planes; but this is the kind of stuff that we should be thinking about. Again, the point is, completely revolutionizing mankind's access to low-Earth orbit and then to the Solar System. So, this is the first major hurdle. If you get some solid infrastructure developments that can enable mankind to overcome this hurdle more easily, you're creating the basis for a much broader expansion of mankind's activity.

The next pillar, the next category is travel in space. And again, this is an issue that Mr. LaRouche has been campaigning on for decades. Space travel requires nuclear reactions; chemical fuel just doesn't have the energy density to provide quick and efficient access to the Solar System. We can get to the Moon; that's OK. It probably would be nice to get there a little bit quicker, but that's our next door neighbor in terms of the Solar System. If you want to get to Mars, you want to get around to other places in the Solar System, you've got to get to nuclear reactions. The heart of this is the fact that the energy density, the energy per mass of nuclear reactions is, on average, on the order of a million times greater than the energy per mass in chemical reactions; even as broad categories, setting aside the particular fuel you use in either case.

A million times is just a big number, but for one

quick

comparison, you take the fuel used for the Space Shuttle launch

– those two solid rocket boosters on either side, the large tank

in the middle filled with liquid fuel. You take the weight of all that fuel together, some of the most advanced chemical reactions we have for fuel for space launch; how much weight of

nuclear fuel would it take to contain the same amount of energy?

You're talking about 10 pounds! One suitcase full of nuclear fuel contains the same amount of energy as all three fuel tanks

of the Space Shuttle. To be fair, you couldn't necessarily use

that fuel the same way to launch the Space Shuttle; you have to

have systems that can actually combust it and get thrust out of

it. It's not just the energy content as the only issue, but that

is the defining characteristic that makes nuclear reactions key

to getting around the Solar System; enabling things like travelling at constant acceleration. Instead of just initially

firing your thruster and basically floating on an orbit to get to

different planetary bodies – which is what's often proposed for

getting people to Mars; which would take on the order of six, seven, eight months to do. If you had nuclear reactions –

especially fusion reactions – you can be accelerating for half the trip, and decelerating the second half of the trip; you can

cut that time down to weeks or even days.

We were all excited that New Horizons got to Pluto. Unfortunately, it didn't have the fuel in it and the engines to slow down when it got there; which is too bad, because it spent ten years getting there, and even just passing by in the course of a couple of weeks, found amazing things. Imagine if it actually got to stop and stay? If you had nuclear reactions, that the type of stuff you could be doing. If you had one-gravity acceleration, so you're constantly accelerating, providing the thrust that creates the equivalent of one Earth gravity for the crew on the space ship, it would literally take 16 days to get to Pluto. Compared to New Horizons taking ten years to get there; that's when the orbits are closest, but maybe a few more days in sub-optimal conditions.

You're talking about a complete revolution in our ability to efficiently get around the Solar System; travel to different planetary bodies; visit multiple locations. If you want to send people to Mars, this is the way to do it. If you want to send people out to other places, this is the way to do it. Even robotic missions; you want to get around and do way more exploration. There's so much we don't know about all these planets, about their moons; there's just so much to figure out.

These are the kinds of systems that are going to create vast improvements in our ability to do it.

And again, the third category is developing the resources in space; developing the ability to utilize what's available to us on the Moon, on Mars, on different asteroids. This is something

we don't really do at all, yet. So, you have to bring basically everything with you through that very costly energy-intensive first hurdle of getting from Earth's surface up into Earth orbit, through travelling the vast distances of space. This is just this very early pioneer style mode of activity. Whereas, if we're going to be serious about this, we need to develop the capabilities to utilize the resources that are there; and eventually look to serious industrialization and development of advanced systems out in space, on-site at different planetary bodies. One critical driver to this whole thing that we've put a major focus on is the development of helium-3 from the Moon. Helium-3 being an absolutely unique, excellent fusion fuel; which is basically absent on Earth, but relatively abundant all over the lunar surface, and could be an excellent fuel for fusion propulsion in space and also to provide electricity energy back here on Earth. There's been years of serious study and designs and investigations of how to go to the Moon, develop the systems to process the regala[ph], extract the helium-3; and initiate real industrial-style processes; developments on the lunar surface. That's just one example. You want to get oxygen, hydrogen, metals; asteroids are also potentially very useful places to develop the resources. So, as a third category, the general idea of developing advanced capabilities to utilize and create what we need in different regions of the Solar System.

If you put this together and look at these things synergistically as integrated technologies, infrastructure systems, levels of energy flux density; as a whole they define for mankind a completely different relationship to the Solar

System. The question is, are we making investments that are bringing us to that level? Can we say that the investments we're going to make in this next administration are going to be taking mankind in that direction, to be able to support these qualitatively higher levels of activity to the point where we can honestly look back in a couple of generations and see the space activity going on now as equivalent to Lewis and Clark style explorations of the West; and have mankind have the capabilities to regularly visit many planetary bodies and do all we want around the Solar System? That's the vision that we need.

We were talking about this with Mr. LaRouche earlier today, and he again said, "Your starting point is Krafft Ehrlicke." And Krafft Ehrlicke's industrialization of the Moon really I think is the critical driver program that can get a lot of this going. As I said, we have helium-3 on the Moon; that puts fusion directly right there on the table. You're talking about developing industrial capabilities and mining capabilities on the Moon. If you're serious about doing this, you want to increase our access to space from the Earth's surface. So, it is excellent that we're seeing a lot of discussion about the Moon coming on the table again; but I think the issue is, are we going to pursue this Krafft Ehrlicke vision for a real industrial development? Although he might have used different terms in discussing it, he had exactly the same conception that Mr. LaRouche has: That

this
is the basis for mankind's much broader expanse. Really the
essential nature of the type of qualitative changes that
mankind
goes through in his natural growth and development as a very
unique species on this Earth and hopefully tomorrow in the
Solar
System.

As Jason mentioned, some of this is discussed in an
article
that's going to be released in the next issue of the
Hamiltonian. This is an ongoing subject of discussion, but
with the openness now, I really think it's critical we set the
level of discussion on that basis.

ROSS: Mhmm; that's aiming pretty high, that's good.
I
think that's a really apt description that you got about
comparing Lewis and Clark. It used to be a really difficult
thing to cross the continent; now it isn't. Or think about
the
Silk Road. The ancient Silk Road. If you're trying the
develop
that region of the planet with camel caravans, and you
contrast
that with what China is able to do now with building rail
networks and helping build them and road networks in these
neighboring countries; you totally transform the relationship
to
that area. The old development of human settlements along
coasts, along oceans or along rivers; and then by the chemical
revolution, by the ability to have steam power – also canals
earlier, but still connected to water; but with steam power,
it
made it possible to open up the interior of the continents.
And
with the potential for nuclear power, then the Solar System

becomes something that's accessible to us in a meaningful or more

regular way than an exotic, years-long, life-threatening trip.

The other aspect, which you talked about is, if you look at

what's going on with the New Paradigm in the world; what China's

doing, with the way things are being reshaped politically also around Russia. And then you look at the scientific advancements

that are being made, where China's got a very top-line in the world super-conducting tokamak for fusion research. The major breakthroughs in terms of lunar exploration – that's China right

now; China's going to be landing on the far side of the Moon; China had the first soft landing on the Moon in decades. This is

really a potential. With their far side of the Moon landing, China will be able to take the first photographs of our universe

in the very low radio range; it's never been done before. We'll

have access to a whole new sense of sight about the universe around us.

So, I think it's very exciting. It's definitely much more

thrilling than most of the discussion that takes place about this

policy or that policy, when you think big like that.

DENISTON: Mr. LaRouche's platform concept is so key. People just don't have the idea of this type of qualitative leaps that

are natural for mankind. People are so accustomed at this point

to just slow, incremental progress if there's any progress at all. It's going to be a fight to get people to think on this

level again.

ROSS: Yes! So much of what is considered to be progressive or useful is only nudging people toward being better savers or something; compared to the kinds of huge changes that are going to be needed. I think that's a very good image that we've given people. Let's end it with that. I think the thing to take from this also is that we have got a lot that we need to do; a lot of policies to put into place; and a wide open opportunity to make it happen right now. Including, as Jeff was emphasizing, Glass-Steagall is absolutely doable during this session of Congress; even before the inauguration of the next President and the next Congress in January. This is something we can do right now, next week, in this period.

The ability to understand this concept of the platforms, of the history of economic development of the United States, a real major aspect of economic science, comes through studying Alexander Hamilton. So, if you have not been working through Alexander Hamilton's reports, I urge you to get in touch with — if you're near one of our offices, one of our locations, to join us for these readings. Get a copy of these reports yourself. The book, *Alexander Hamilton's Vision* contains all four of the reports, along with Mr. LaRouche's Four New Laws to Save the USA Now. And you don't have to get into a fistfight at a Walmart

parking lot to pick it up, either.

Let's end it with that. Please sign up through our website

if you haven't already, to find out how to get involved with us.

Get our daily email, join us via the action center; let's be in


touch, and let's make this happen right now. There is nothing to

wait for; the situation is open. So, thank you for joining us;

thank you to Ben and Jeff. Thank you for all the work that you

have done and that you will do in the period immediately ahead.

Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love for produktivitet

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 24. november, 2016 – LaRouches Fire Love  *Love* udgør én samlet politik, der tilsigter en forøgelse af menneskelig produktivitet.

Tag for eksempel i betragtning den umiddelbare fremtids samlede, internationale rumprogram, hvor et genoplivet NASA vil integrere sine bestræbelser med Kinas ledende rolle; med et genoplivet russisk program, baseret på den nødvendige

genoplivelse af russisk videnskab; med Europa; og med mange andre lande, der netop nu begynder at kaste deres blik ud i rummet. Og snart vil dette globale rumprogram udvides til at inkorporere industrialiseringen af Månen, som den store Kraft Ehrlicke har forudsagt. Snart vil videnskabelige, tekniske og industrielle aktiviteter på Månen tilsammen udgøre en uerstattelig del af hele rumprogrammet – ikke længere blot et globalt rumprogram, men ét, der allerede inkorporerer det umiddelbart omkringliggende rum.

Ikke alene det: det forcerede program for fusionskraft, som er LaRouches Fjerde Lov, vil i sig selv blive integreret i det globale rumprogram. Menneskets udforskning af Solsystemet kræver fusionskraft, hvilket igen betyder, at fusionskraft må indarbejdes i hele indsatsen lige fra begyndelsen – tænk f.eks. på, hvordan alle trækkene ved det nu forældede rumfartssystem, som vi hidtil har benyttet os af, alle er blevet formet af trækkene ved det kemiske system for fremdrift, vi har brugt.

En undersøgelse af det 20. århundredes tyske, russiske og amerikanske ballistiske missilprogrammer, der gik forud for og lagde fundamentet til de efterfølgende rumprogrammer, viser os historiens mest storstilede, vertikale og horisontale integration af mange tusinde menneskers bestræbelser inden for talrige videnskabelige, tekniske og industrielle discipliner og områder. Og dette glidende, integrerede design, den tekniske udarbejdelse, produktion og afprøvning, blev alle fundamentalt baseret på nye, fysiske principper. De kulminerede alle i et unikt system – aldrig før set – utroligt komplekst, bestående af tusinder af dele, og som alligevel ikke tolererer selv én eneste fiasko.

Da missilprogrammet gik over i rumprogrammet – da menneskeheden tog det første skridt ud i rummet, begyndende med Sovjetunionens opsendelse af Sputnik i 1957 – udvidedes den fornødne skala og kompleksitet, der kræves i den samlede rumindsats, uden sammenligning, selv, når man sammenligner med

den forudgående revolution med de ballistiske missiler. For eksempel skrev Boris Chertok, i sin fire binds store, banebrydende førstehåndsberetning om det sovjetiske rumprogram: »Jeg vil påstå, at Koroljov [S.P. Koroljov, den største leder af det sovjetiske program] nok var den første, der forstod, at rumteknologi krævede en ny organisation ... For Koroljov, hans stedfortrædere og nære medarbejdere blev dette gigantiske, nye system til pga. et bredt syn på rumteknologi, ved at kombinere grundforskning, anvendt videnskab, specifikt design, produktion, opsendelse, flyvning og flykontrol, snarere end ud fra et specifikt rumfartøj. Dette enkeltkredsløbsarrangement begyndte at operere i 1959 og 1960. Hundreder og senere mange tusinder videnskabsfolks og specialisters beherskelse af dette kredsløb gjorde det muligt for menneskeheden at indlede Rumalderen i det 20. århundrede.«

Man kunne se topingeniører og designere i intens diskussion med maskinarbejdere i mange af værkstederne; disse tekniske arbejdere rådslog igen jævnligt i komiteer, og i mere intime sammenhænge, med de mest berømmede ledere af teoretisk videnskab. Den horisontale integration gennem dusinvis af institutioner og fabrikker var lige så intens. Det er forbløffende, at dette overhovedet kunne finde sted under Sovjetunionens system med centralplanlægning – som Anden Verdenskrigs hårde skole havde nødvendiggjort – men det er en anden historie. Men det begyndte alt sammen at falde fra hinanden efter en stor, tragisk ulykke i 1960, og dernæst raserede Det britiske Imperiums agenter for Thatcher-politikken alt, hvad der var tilbage af sovjetisk videnskab i 1990'erne.

Det, der behøves for den umiddelbare fremtids rumprogram, er LaRouches kreditsystem i Hamiltons tradition, centreret omkring og dirigeret af en Nationalbank, som er et fleksibelt, almengældende system, der støtter alle dele af denne massivt komplekse produktionskæde, fra top til bund og fra den ene ende til den anden, og som i sig inkorporerer det, som afdøde

Charles de Gaulle kaldte »indikativ planlægning«. Og vi taler naturligvis ikke kun om rumfart her, men om forøget, menneskelig produktivitet af enhver form og farve. Vores seneste oplevelse af dette er de midler, hvorved Franklin Roosevelts anvendelse af Hamiltons kreditsystem gjorde USA til et demokratiets arsenal for Anden Verdenskrig, og til langt den største, økonomiske magt, verden nogen sinde havde set. Med øjeblikkelige lån med lav rente til kontrakter om produktion til forsvaret, fra øverst til nederst i hierarkiet, gjorde Roosevelts system det muligt for denne massive struktur at 'vende på en tallerken'. At 'vende på en tallerken' imod helt nye, netop introducerede højere niveauer af videnskab og teknologi. Det er præcis, hvad vi nu har brug for – og hvad vi må opnå gennem LaRouches Fire Love.

Foto: 14. maj, 2010 – Et af NASA's sidste rumflyvninger, rumfærgen Atlantis besøger den Internationale Rumstation for vedligeholdelse og montage.

**Rumforskning og klassisk kultur
– vi må genoprette den degeneration
hos det amerikanske folk,**

der har fundet sted under Bush og Obama

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 17. november, 2016 – I hele nationen, og i hele verden, træder ledende personer nu frem for at fastslå det potentiale, der nu præsenteres for USA og verden, for at gøre en ende på den død og ødelæggelse, der er blevet gennemtvunget under administrationerne Bush og Obama. General Harald Kujat, tidligere stabschef for det tyske Bundeswehr, har påpeget de drastisk forbedrede relationer mellem USA og Rusland, som Trump og Putin har sat i gang som grundlaget – og det eneste grundlag – for at løse de uhyrlige kriser i Ukraine og Syrien. Tidligere amerikanske ambassadør Chas Freeman, der også tidligere har været viceforsvarsminister, sagde i et interview med Ron Paul, at Trump »bør erindre sig, at han grundlæggende set har anført en revolution – han anførte en flok mennesker, som Hillary Clinton kaldte ynkelige, til at komme ud til stemmeurnerne og markere deres afvisning af 'politik som hidtil' i Washington, og til den rent ud sagt degenererede atmosfære i vores politiske kultur«. Han roste Trumps stærke insistensen på, at USA må gå sammen med Rusland og fokusere på at knuse ISIS i Syrien snarere end at vælte Assad for regimeskift i Syrien og tilføjede, at det var »rent ud sagt vanvittigt, at USA prætenderer, at vi har absolut fortrinsret i havene ud for Kina på ubestemt tid«


Fremkaldt af valgchokket er en politisk følsomhed ved at overvinde den amerikanske befolknings og de europæiske befolkningers accept af ledere, der sanseløst dræber hundreder af tusinder af mennesker og ødelægger hele nationer samtidig med, at de fordriver millioner fra deres hjem som flygtninge.

Men, hvad er da årsagen til denne tidligere blinde accept af sådan ondskab? Den må fastslås som værende lokaliseret i befolkningernes degenererede intellekt, i ødelæggelsen af de menneskelige, skabende evner hos folk, der i to årtier har

været underkastet et kulturelt forfald. Når troen på menneskets videnskabelige evne til at »underlægge sig hele naturen«, både på Jorden og i Universet, fordømmes af 'de grønne' som en ødelæggelse af Moder Jord, og underholdning reduceres til narkotika, vold og perversiteter; når skøn musik erstattes af pulserende støj – da er det muligt at overbevise folkeslagene om at lukke deres øjne for den rædsel, der begås i deres navn.

Nu er disse sind ved at blive vækket, både gennem den økonomiske ødelæggelse af deres liv, og gennem den revolutionerende ændring via valget, der giver et glimt af håb.

Som Lyndon LaRouche har sagt i mere end fyrre år, så er det i et sådant skæbnesvangert øjeblik i historien, at den optimistiske tro på menneskehedens potentiale for fremskridt kan og må genoprettes og sikre en fremtid for alle mænd og kvinder på vores planet, gennem videnskabelige fremskridt, der løfter vort blik mod stjernerne, og gennem skønheden i klassisk kunst og musik, »ved hvilken man kommer til frihed«, som Friedrich Schiller sagde.

Frihed, fra City of Londons og Wall Streets destruktive magt over de vestlige regeringer, er nu inden for rækkevidde i takt med, at parlamentarikere, slagte af forbløffelse, i Europa og USA konfronteres med det eneste alternativ til det bankerotte, vestlige finanssystems ukontrollable kollaps: en  Glass/Steagall-reform for at lukke de for-store-til-at-lade-gå-ned-spillebuler på Wall Street ned, og med en kreditpolitik i Hamiltons tradition, med princippet om national, dvs. statslig, bankpraksis til genrejsning af økonomien, rumprogrammet, videnskabelig forskning og internationalt samarbejde omkring nationsopbygning i hele verden, hvor den Nye Silkevej bringes til hele menneskeheden. (LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love til USA's – og verdens – omgående redning.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYvdB5j1Flk>

Helga Zepp-LaRouche diskuterer strategi med aktivister fra LaRouchePAC, der er på vej til Washington, D.C., hvor hun understreger, at Trumps sejr og Clintons nederlag må ses som en del af et internationalt kursskifte. Det er nu op til os at sætte dagsordenen, begyndende med LaRouches Fire Love i traditionen efter Hamilton.

»Først og fremmest vil jeg gerne sige hej til jer. Dette er selvfølgelig en meget vigtig intervention, for valgresultatet i USA, som mange mennesker ikke så komme, er i realiteten en del af en global udvikling. Alle forklaringerne, som de amerikanske medier kommer med, er for det meste røgslør, eller en eller anden forloren forklaring, som f.eks., at det var FBI, der kostede Hillary valget, osv., osv.

Det, der i virkeligheden finder sted rent strategisk, er, at befolkningsmasserne i den transatlantiske sektor – i Europa, og i USA i særdeleshed – nu virkelig har fået nok af et Establishment, der vedvarende har handlet imod deres interesser. Det, de kalder »overløberstaterne« – menneskene i disse stater er ikke repræsenteret af det transatlantiske etablissement. Dette ved de, fordi, for dem, er livs- og arbejdsvilkårene i løbet af det seneste årti, kan man sige, men i realiteten i løbet af de seneste 50 år, kun blevet værre og værre. Folk er nødt til at have flere jobs samtidig for at få økonomien til at hænge sammen. Der har været mange tilfælde, hvor deres sønner, og undertiden endda deres døtre, er blevet udsendt til Irak fem gange i træk og er kommet hjem, totalt nedbrudte. Så folk har oplevet, at livet bare bliver værre for dem, og at de med Washington/New York-etablissementet intet håb har.

Man så det samme fænomen med Brexit-folkeafstemningen i Storbritannien i juni måned; som også her ikke bare handlede om flygtningene, og ikke bare handlede om de mere åbenlyse spørgsmål, selv om disse spiller en vis katalyserende rolle;

men, det var den samme, fundamentale følelse af uretfærdighed, og at der simpelt hen ikke længere findes en regering, der tager sig af det almene vel. Og uanset, hvilke forklaringer, de hoster op med, så vil dette ikke forsvinde, før situationen er forbedret, og god regering er genetableret i USA og Europa, og i andre dele af verden.

Det umiddelbart næste punkt, hvor den samme vrede med al sandsynlighed vil vise sig, er ved den forestående folkeafstemning i Italien – hvor man den 4. december vil have en folkeafstemning om en forfatningsændring og, som stemningen i øjeblikket er, som også vil blive en afstemning imod Renzi-regeringen. Renzi lovede først at træde tilbage; nu siger han, at han ikke vil træde tilbage: Under alle omstændigheder, så vil denne udvikling fortsætte, indtil man indsætter en forbedring.

Trumps valgsejr er selvsagt et åbent spørgsmål, for det står endnu ikke klart, hvad hans præsidentskab vil blive for ét; men, som Lyndon LaRouche har understreget næsten hver dag siden valget, så er dette ikke et lokalt, amerikansk anliggende. Dette er et globalt anliggende; det er et internationalt spørgsmål.

En af de væsentligste grunde til, at Trump vandt valget, er, at han, især i den seneste fase, havde understreget, at Hillary Clinton ville betyde Tredje Verdenskrig pga. hendes politik for Syrien, fordi hun ... foreslog en frontal konfrontation med Rusland. Det var præcist at ramme hovedet på sømmet, for vi befinder os på en meget, meget farlig kurs for konfrontation med Rusland og Kina.

Under valgkampagnen har Trump gentagne gange sagt, at han ville have en anden holdning over for Rusland. Og siden han blev valgt, har han talt i telefon med både Putin og Xi Jinping og i begge tilfælde sagt, at han vil arbejde for at forbedre relationerne mellem USA og så Rusland og Kina, hhv. Dette er selvsagt ekstremt vigtigt; og det andet, ekstremt

vigtige spørgsmål er: Vil han følge op på sit løfte om Glass-Steagall, hvor han især i byen Charlotte atter sagde, at han ville gennemføre Glass-Steagall?

Dette er virkelig hovedspørgsmålet. For kun, hvis man gør en ende på kasinoøkonomien, som er den virkelige årsag til krig, kan situationen i realiteten bringes tilbage på ret køl. Alle de progressive – Bernie Sanders, Elizabeth Warren og selv [Nancy] Pelosi – har allerede sagt, at de vil samarbejde med Trump, hvis han vil satse på dette økonomiske program med infrastruktur/jobskabelse/Glass-Steagall.

Vi bør lade tvivlen komme ham til gode; men, vi bør også være klar over, at hele Wall Street-slænget og de neokonservative i det Republikanske Parti vil gøre alt for ikke at få dette. Derfor må vi have denne intervention for virkelig at opdrage Kongressen og Senatet mht. det, der virkelig står på spil. Hele verden holder nu øje med – holder så at sige vejret – spørgsmålet, om der kommer en ændring til det bedre i amerikansk politik?

Det gør der forhåbentligt. Men det vil kræve alle forholdsreglerne. Glass-Steagall som den absolutte forudsætning, uden hvilken intet andet vil fungere; men det er ikke nok. For, vi taler ikke bare om en bankreform. Vi taler om et totalt nyt paradigme i det økonomiske system. Og dette nye paradigme må defineres af LaRouches Fire Love, som alle må sikre sig, at de forstår, når de skal udføre denne form for lobbyvirksomhed.

For, Lyndon LaRouche har understreget, at nøglen er at øge arbejdskraftens produktivitet. Som følge af de seneste årtiers neoliberale, eller monetaristiske, politik, er denne produktivitet i den transatlantiske sektor faldet under punktet for break-even, hvor det går lige op. Dette er grunden til, at vi må have en nationalbank i traditionen efter Alexander Hamilton; vi må have en politik for statskredit; vi må have et internationalt kreditsystem, et nyt Bretton Woods-

system; og vi må selvsagt have et 'win-win'-samarbejde mellem alle nationer omkring opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej – også internt i USA – så den bliver til en verdenslandbro.

Af ekstraordinær betydning er den fjerde af de Fire Love, der siger, at man ikke kan få en forøgelse af økonomiens produktivitet, med mindre man satser på et forceret program for at opnå fusionskraft; samt et internationalt program for udforskning af rummet. For kun, hvis man foretager denne form for avantgarde-spring i produktiviteten – fusionsteknologi vil bringe os en helt anden, økonomisk platform. Med fusionsfaklen vil vi blive i stand til at få sikkerhed i energiforsyningen til hele planeten; man vil få nye råmaterialer, fordi man vil blive i stand til at bruge ethvert affaldsprodukt, hvor man udskiller diverse isotoper og genskaber nye råmaterialer ved at sammensplejse isotoperne, som det skal gøres.

Så det repræsenterer et gigantisk, teknologisk spring. Det samme gælder for rumfartsteknologi, for det vil få samme virkning som under Apolloprogrammet, hvor hver investering i rumteknologi, i raketter, i andre nye materialer, gav 14 cents tilbage for hver cent, der blev investeret. Og alt fra computerchips til Teflon-køkkengrej, og alle mulige gavnlige resultater, opstod som biprodukter af rumforskning.

Og for at få verdensøkonomien ud af den nuværende tilstand, især i den transatlantiske sektor, må man have denne form for kursomlægning i retning af videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt og en forøgelse af **energigennemstrømningstætheden**. Og hele denne Grønne ideologi – som i virkeligheden er en ikke-udviklingsideologi – må erstattes; og verden må komme tilbage til den kurs, hvor det fysiske univers' virkelige, fysiske love er kriteriet for sandheden, og ikke en eller anden ideologi.«

Foto: Besætningen fra ekspedition 49, Shane Kimbrough, NASA-astronaut, sammen med Roscosmos-kosmonauterne Sergej Ryzhikov og Andrej Borisenko, og som alle i øjeblikket befinder sig om

bord på den Internationale Rumstation, hvor de har arbejdet sammen i over fire måneder i kredsløb. [foto: NASA]

Lyndon LaRouche: En ny opfattelse af, hvad internationale relationer er

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 12. november, 2016: Lyndon LaRouche udtalte følgende under diskussioner med sine medarbejdere den 10. november:

»Hele det økonomiske system er ikke klar til at fungere. Vi må få dette system til at fungere, ikke blot et par ting her og der. Vi må skabe en særlig form for organisation, der fremmer evnen til at få flere dele af verden i hænderne på den anden del af verden. Ellers vil det ikke fungere. Man må samle tingene. Hvis man ikke har en forbindelse, har man ikke en kontrakt ... Det, vi vil få at se mht. dette spørgsmål, er en mere kompliceret ting. Det, vi vil få at se, er en forståelse af en ny opfattelse af, hvad internationale relationer er. Det er, hvad der vil ske, og det er sådan, det vil fungere. I modsat fald vil det ikke fungere af indlysende grunde, for dem, der kender detaljerne mht. de tyske osv. økonomier.

Et af problemerne er, at det på nuværende tidspunkt ikke er noget kvalificeret indhold mht. at udvikle relationerne mellem disse nationer. Vi må have et faktisk indhold, der må være funktionelt. Det er en af de ting, vi må arbejde på, men det

er ikke på plads i øjeblikket.

Problemet er, at vi ikke har et defineret, internationalt system, der kan sikre fred. Det findes ikke endnu, og vi må skabe det ... Det vil kræve en masse arbejde af folk, for at skabe det, for det er ikke kun af navn, at det skal gøres; problemet er at forstå, *hvordan* det kan fungere. Dette kan gøres. Det kan gøres med samarbejde mellem nogle dele af verden som helhed. Det generelle billede bliver ikke let, men der er nogle forbindelser, der kan skabes til en begyndelse. Men der skal gøres meget for at det skal lykkes.

Jeg ville ikke sætte min lid til Trump. Han vil gøre, hvad han vil gøre, men sæt ikke jeres lid til ham. Man må sætte sin lid til skabelsen af et *nyt* system, ikke Trumps system, men et nyt system, et globalt system, der lever op til kravene til udviklingen af et ægte, internationalt system. Og man må mobilisere folk på denne basis. Man kan ikke bare sige, 'Vi vil forsøge at få dette til at fungere.' Det vil ikke fungere. Det vil ikke fungere. Men vi kan gå i gang. Jeg ville sige Tyskland – Tyskland har et potentiale; hvis det ønsker det, kunne det sandsynligvis yde et godt bidrag ... Det, Putin gør, er fremragende, og det er vel integreret; Kina er ved at blive meget velintegreret på mange områder. Der er udvikling i dele af Asien. Alle disse ting er på plads, men vi må have mekanismen, der får det hele til at komme sammen på en synkretisk måde.

Rumforskning er den måde, folk må operere på, fordi rumforskning inkorporerer de afgørende elementer, der mangler i andre kilder.

Man må nå ind i den nuværende befolknings tanker, internationalt og nationalt; man må nå ind til tankerne hos den person, der slet ikke har nogen opfattelse af, hvad disse tanker kræver. Man kan gøre ting, der fremmer udvikling, men det er hovedsageligt lokal og regional udvikling. Vi må have mekanismer for international handel, og aftaler om dette, og

dette er presserende, lige nu!

Stumper og stykker vil ikke gøre det. Forsøg ikke med stumper og stykker. Man må faktisk komme ind under huden på tankerne hos folk i de forskellige nationer. Jeg har stor erfaring med dette. Det kommer ikke frem pga. mennesker, der ikke rigtig forstår, hvad det her handler om, men når man ser på historiens forløb, ville man sige, at jeg har en *meget skarp indsigt i menneskeheden*. Men ikke alle mennesker i denne menneskehed deltager i det. Det er problemet.«

Et globalt chok til et dødt system

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 9. november, 2016 – Donald Trumps slående valgsejr tirsdag kan kun korrekt forstås i sammenhæng med globale udviklinger, der alle reflekterer en stærk, folkelig afvisning af systemet med krig og åger, der har domineret det transatlantiske område i de seneste seksten år med Bush' og Obamas præsidentskaber. Denne revolte har en international karakter og reflekteredes i juni måned i år, da britiske vælgere afviste den Europæiske Union i Brexit-afstemningen. Vi ser refleksioner af denne revolte i Tyskland, hvor Merkel-regeringens anti-russiske politikker møder en mur af modstand, inklusive fra ledende tyske industrikredse, der ser handel og samarbejde med Rusland som et eksistentielt krav.

Dette mønster går længere end til betydningen af begivenhederne i USA alene, hvilket på ingen måde skal forsmå betydningen af de amerikanske vælgers revolte imod Wall Street/Washington-etablisementet. Et betydeligt antal

amerikanske vælgere så Hillary Clinton som en fortsættelse af de seneste 16 års gamle, dårlige politikker, og de så hende desuden som en person, der ville få os ind i en krig med Rusland, som kunne betyde afslutningen af liv, som vi kender det, på denne planet.

Valget af Trump var et valg imod faren for krig, der i stigende grad kom til at være associeret med Hillary Clintons anti-Putin tirader under hele kampagnen. Det var et valg for en overhaling af USA's økonomiske politik, der begynder med genindførelsen af en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, som Trump åbent tilsluttede sig under en vigtig kampagnetale i Charlotte, North Carolina, hvor han også advarede om, at Hillary Clinton ville starte Tredje Verdenskrig, hvis hun blev valgt.

Mandatet fra 8. november er givet til en fornyelse af traditionelle, amerikanske politikker og værdier, der begynder med en genoplivning af realøkonomien gennem anlægsinvesteringer i infrastruktur og genopbygning af industrien.

Lyndon og Helga LaRouche leverede et stærkt budskab i en dialog med medarbejdere den 9. nov., **der i uddrag blev udsendt på LPAC-TV som et specielt webcast efter valget.**

Hr. LaRouche krævede en »New Deal for Universet«, der omfatter en genoplivelse af USA's rumprogram, i partnerskab med nationer som Kina, der har fortsat menneskehedens udenjordiske forpligtelse, mens USA, under præsident Barack Obama, rent faktisk har lukket det engang storslåede amerikanske rumprogram ned. Både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche understregede, at tiden er inde til, at menneskeheden må se længere end til kun nationale interesser, og til menneskehedens interesser som helhed.

»Vi må række ud og se menneskeheden i et større lys ved at udvide menneskehedens magt ud i universet«,

erklærede hr. LaRouche.

Der er en global bevægelse, der går i retning af sådanne dybtgående ideer og udfordringer. Denne bevægelse reflekteres i Kinas lederskab inden for udforskning af rummet og i det voksende kinesisk-russisk-indiske samarbejde omkring udviklingen af det eurasiske område, gennem storlåede infrastrukturprojekter. Det er kun i sammenhæng med disse globale, dybtgående forandringer, at den fulde betydning af tirsdagens valg kan blive korrekt forstået. Afvisningen af det gamle, døende system, der er vældet ud af de amerikanske vælgere, er et begyndelsespunkt, men ingen garanti. Det vil kræve arbejde, men vejen er afstukket.

Foto: Den valgte præsident Donald Trump under sin første optræden til et offentligt borgermøde, 19. august, 2015, i Pinkerton Academy i Derry, NH. (Photo: Michael Vadon CC-SA).

»Tysklands potentielle rolle i udviklingen af Verdenslandbroen«

Hovedtale af Helga Zepp- LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets

konference i Essen, 21. okt., 2016

Kan menneskeheden, konfronteret med alle de kriser, vi ser for vore øjne, etablere et verdenssystem, i hvilket folkene kan leve sammen i fred? Er menneskeheden i stand til at definere et højere fornuftsniveau, eller er vi tvunget til – ved at holde os til de vante, og veltrampede, stier – at ramle ind i en stenmur og muligvis miste civilisationen for altid?

Jeg er overbevist om, at det er muligt at finde dette højere fornuftsniveau, og at gøre det til virkelighed. Ligesom den gamle Silkevej, under Han-dynastiet for hen ved 2.000 år siden, ikke blot var et middel til vareudveksling, men også til udveksling af teknologi, kultur og filosofi – og således førte til en enorm forbedring af levestandarden i alle de nationer og regioner, der deltog – således er jeg også overbevist om, at det er muligt at sætte en Ny Silkevej, en ny politik for at knytte nationer sammen, på dagsordenen i dag.

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 18.
oktober 2016:
LaRouche stiller op som**

“skriv-ind”-kandidat i USA’s præsidentvalg: Vedtag hans Fire Økonomiske Love

Med næstformand Michelle Rasmussen

N.B. den 25. oktober: Det blev meddelt i går, at vi ikke kører en kampagne for at få amerikanerne til at skrive LaRouches navn ind, når de vælger præsident, men at vi vil intensivere vores kampagne for at få LaRouches fire økonomiske lov vedtaget.

Amerika må bringes ind i det Nye Paradigme – En strategi for sejr. Hovedtale af Helga Zepp- LaRouche til seminar i Houston, Texas

Krafft Ehricke var en nær ven til os, og især i de seneste år af hans liv havde jeg mange samtaler med ham, om relationen mellem videnskab og kultur. Han var absolut overbevist om, at Schiller Instituttets bestræbelser var absolut afgørende, for han sagde, at vi må tilføje menneskets æstetiske opdragelse

til videnskabeligt fremskridt, eftersom teknologi aldrig er god eller ond. Det er mennesket, der anvender den til et godt eller ondt formål. Det afgørende spørgsmål er derfor, sagde han, at vi forædler menneskeslægten, hvilket netop er spørgsmålet om den æstetiske opdragelse.

Det er grunden til, at vi lægger så megen vægt på skønhed, og at kunst må være skøn, for kun da opfylder det denne forædling af den menneskelige sjæl. Skønhed, siger Schiller, er meget vigtigt, fordi det både er en egenskab af sanserne, fordi sanserne opfatter skønhed, men det findes også inden for fornuftens rige, fordi skønhed ikke er et spørgsmål om oplevelse, men er derimod et spørgsmål om intellektets, om fornuftens, definition.

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 3. oktober
2016:**

**Deutsche Bank kollapser:
Glass-Steagall eller kaos?//
USA's Kongres tilsidesætter
Obamas veto**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Valg i USA: Det er det, du gør i dag – og ikke den 8. november – der tæller!

Torsdag, 1. september 2016 (Leder) – En ny, fredelig verdensorden, helliget videnskabeligt fremskridt, reel økonomisk fremgang og en gennemført indsats for udforskning af rummet, bliver nu sammenvævet i en række af i alt fire, internationale topmøder i løbet af månederne september og oktober. Alle fire topmøder komplementerer hinanden, men den vigtigste af dem er topmødet mellem Gruppen af 20, der finder sted den 4.-5. september i Kina. Hvis amerikanere nu, i september, viser tilstrækkelig intelligens og det fornødne mod til at ryste Obamas og hans liges døende system af sig, kan USA begynde at genoplive vores nations moralitet, og med denne, vores videnskab og industri. For dem, der er gamle nok til at huske det, vil virkningen være lig den, der kun blev os lovet gennem den myrdede John F. Kennedys kortvarige regering, der bragte os ud i rummet og til Månen, hvor der siden 1969 har været et mindeplade med ordene, »Vi kom i fred for hele menneskeheden«.

Vi må tilbage til Månen! Vi vil komme tilbage! Månen er den uerstattelige port til Solsystemet, og hinsides dette.

Den stimulus, som John Kennedy gav den amerikanske økonomi i løbet af de få, korte måneder, han fik lov at tjene, var ikke fuldstændigt opbrugt før starten af 1970'erne. Nu er det Barack Obama, der endelig har aflivet alt, hvad der var tilbage af den amerikanske økonomi, ved at nedlukke vores

rumprogram. Og den fakkel, som John Kennedy kastede, da han blev dræbt, er blevet samlet op af – Vladimir Putin! Tilsammen med Kinas præsident, Xi Jinping, der står for at skulle åbne topmødet for Gruppen af 20.

Det, som Rusland og Kina tilbyder os, er på den ene side et medlemskab af det udstrakte, voksende eurasiske system med indbyrdes forbunden infrastruktur og en voksende, videnskabsbaseret økonomi. Dette koncept har Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouche været forkæmpere for fra begyndelsen af 1980'erne. Det er nu blevet en realitet som Kinas politik for Den nye Silkevej, der blev vedtaget i 2013, ved navn »Ét bælte, én vej«.

Den anden, komplementære del af deres tilbud er det, der kaldes en »Ny finansiel arkitektur«. Det nuværende finanssystem, der er dømt til undergang, befinder sig på randen af endnu en nedsmeltning, som vil kvæle midlerne til livets opretholdelse i hele det transatlantiske område. Økonomisk udvikling baseret på videnskab, udforskning af rummet og »infrastruktur-udviklingskorridorer«, kræver, at vi vender tilbage til det finanssystem, som blev opfundet af Alexander Hamilton, og som Abraham Lincoln og Franklin Roosevelt senere også vendte tilbage til.

Vi må omgående gribe til handling nu for at sikre, at de spekulative derivaters finansielle fordringer, som på verdensplan er evalueret til 2 milliard dollars, ikke pludseligt kollapser og knuser os omgående, sådan, som det truede med at ske allerede i 2007-08. Dette kræver den omgående tilbagevenden til Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, for at adskille normal, kommerciel bankvirksomhed fra hasardspilsspekulation, mens der endnu er tid. Der er fremsat lovforslag om at genoplive Glass-Steagall, med mange sponsorer fra begge partier, i begge Kongreshuse. Hvad er det, vore kongresmedlemmer og senatorer foretager sig? Har de nogen som helst idé om, hvor mange, der vil dø i vores befolkning, hvis disse vitale beskyttelsesforanstaltninger yderligere udsættes?

Hvis man venter med at handle til den 8. november, vil det sandsynligvis være for sent. Informer dig og handl i dag, og opsøg og tag kontakt med alle andre, der vil handle sammen med os. Verdens største nationers regeringer appellerer til os om at gøre dette, og de har ret.

Foto: Præsident John F. Kennedy taler foran Kongressen den 25. maj 1961, hvor han erklærer, »... Jeg mener, at denne nation bør forpligte sig til, før udgangen af dette årti, at fuldføre det mål, at landsætte en mand på Månen og bringe ham sikkert tilbage til Jorden«.

Fremtidsudsigter

»Når skibe til at besejle tomrummet mellem stjernerne er blevet bygget, vil der træde mennesker frem til at sejle disse skibe.« (Kepler)

25. august, 2016 (Leder) – Vi ser på internationale operationer. Internationale faktorer er de væsentligste for os lige nu. Lokale reaktioner kan være mere begrænsede. Verdens nationer ønsker at tilslutte sig, og vil tilslutte sig, Kina med den langsigtede mission at kortlægge Månen i forbindelse med Kinas banebrydende mission til Månens bagside i 2018. Månen er det nødvendige springbræt til hele rummet. Som Krafft Ehrlicke sagde: »Hvis Gud ønskede, at mennesket skulle blive en art, der færdes i rummet, ville han have givet mennesket en måne.« Men hvordan kan nogen være i tvivl om, at USA skal være fuldt ud involveret i denne proces, ved hvilken menneskehedens fremtid generationer frem i tiden bliver skabt lige nu af dem, der er i live i dag? Ja, dette er

selve livets formål. Vil Obama insistere på, at vi ikke vender tilbage til Månen? »Har været der; har gjort det?« Det viser, hvad der må ske med Obama; hvor Obama må gå hen, og hvorfor.

Historien om menneskehedens rumprogram, fra dets begyndelse i Tyskland og gennem alle dets indviklede udviklinger i det 20. århundrede og videre til dets fremtid i det 21. århundrede og længere frem endnu, er et globalt spørgsmål, der skal behandles globalt og især funderes i dets førende ophavsmand, Krafft Ehrickes indsigter. Ehricke arbejdede tæt sammen med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche og delte fuldt ud deres dybe og totale engagement.

Den dybere forståelse af dette spørgsmål i sit fulde omfang leder ind på mange andre områder, områder, som den dårligt (fejl-)uddannede lægmand forestiller sig at vide noget om, men hvorom han ingenting ved. Ved han sågar, hvad en videnskabsmand er? Er en videnskabsmand en forsker, der finder en bedre formel til at repræsentere såkaldte eksperimentelle resultater? Nej, slet ikke. Og hvad er videnskab?

Vi må have en generel forståelse af menneskehedens rumprogram, dets historie og dets fremtid, i den form for brede termer, hvori Krafft Ehricke forstod det. Hvilke spørgsmål præsenterer Månens bagside os for nu, i forhold til, hvad Solsystemet vil komme til at betyde for os senere? Vi må forstå disse spørgsmål for at kunne opbygge en rumpolitik for fremtiden.

Fortsatte studier af det, som Krafft gjorde i løbet af sit liv, først i Tyskland og sidenhen i USA, er en solid base for fremtidige fremskridt. Det spørgsmål, som han stillede til Helga Zepp-LaRouche, da han vidste, at han snart skulle dø, satte alting i forbindelse med hinanden. Dette spørgsmål lever stadig videre i dag.

Mere generelt er vi nødt til at lokalisere dette aspekt af historien inden for hele historiens struktur. Vi ser ikke bare

på et enkelt aspekt. Vi må tage udgangspunkt i hele planetens histories sammensatte struktur: DET er vores ansvar. Når folk gør det, er de tvunget til at tænke på den måde, og de begynder at producere på den måde.

Obama, og hvad han repræsenterer, skal fjernes – med hvilke midler? Vi ved det endnu ikke, men vi er nødt til at dumpe ham, eller foranledige, at han bliver dumpet. Hvis vi ikke gør det, ved vi ikke, hvad der kan ske. Han må smides ud og klart fordømmes, ellers er muligheden for at redde civilisationen i alvorlig fare. Han må ydmyges og fjernes fra embedet. Hvis ikke vi gør det, står vi i problemer til halsen.

Vi må fremme processen; vi kan ikke lade processen kontrollere os. Vi er nødt til at drive processen fremad og opnå effekten. Dette vil ikke komme gratis til os; vi må vinde det.

*Foto: Den 14. juli 2015 så NASA's New Horizons-rumfartøj tilbage i retning af Solen, og indfangede tæt på solnedgangen dette billede af de forrevne, isdækkede bjerge og flade is-sletter, der strækker lige så langt Plutos horisont er synlig.
[foto: nasa.gov]*

**Vi kan vinde en afgørende
sejr
– hvis vi er villige til at
tænke,**

at menneskehedens fremtid, netop nu, hviler på vore skuldre ...

Fra webcastet 'Fireside Chat' 28. juli 2016, med EIR's Jeffrey Steinberg:

Jeg tror, det er vigtigt at sætte rammerne for aftenens diskussion, for vi befinder os i et absolut afgørende øjeblik, hvor den strategiske situations farlighed matches og endda potentielt overgås af de enestående muligheder; muligheder, der meget vel kun vil forekomme én gang i livet for alle, der i aften er med i dette telefonmøde; det er derfor meget vigtigt at tænke på dette øjeblik på den rette måde.

Jeg vil som indledning blot sætte et afgørende fokus på, hvor vi står lige nu, og dernæst vil jeg kort kommentere nogle ting, som har ligget hr. LaRouche på sinde under diskussioner, som flere af os har haft med ham i løbet af de seneste 48 timer.

I morgen, den 29. juli, er en særdeles afgørende dag for Europa, fordi den Europæiske Centralbank her uddeler karakterbøger til de største, europæiske banker, disse såkaldte stresstests for, om disse banker overhovedet er i stand til at modstå en ny finanskrise. Og det er allerede en selvfølge, at bogstavelig talt alle banker i Italien, med verdens ældste, kontinuerlige finansinstitution, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, i spidsen, vil dumpe til denne test. På en langt vigtigere skala er den største, tyske bank, Deutsche Bank, for nylig af IMF blevet beskrevet som verdens mest risikofyldte bank: Den sidder på en eksponering til derivater for 55 billioner euro, og bogstavelig talt alle andre, betydningsfulde banker i Europa, USA, Japan og selv et par banker i Kina, er derivatmodparter, der har en stor

eksponering, og Deutsche Bank er endnu en kandidat, ligesom Monte dei Paschi i Italien, der kunne nedsmelte, hvornår det skal være. Begge disse banker vil næsten med sikkerhed dumpe til denne stresstest, og alene dette kunne udløse en panik. Så vi befinder os ved et virkeligt, afgørende punkt, og det faktum, at hele dette transatlantiske finanssystem er i en langt dårligere forfatning end det var tilfældet i september, 2008, hvor vi havde en nedsmeltning; dette er hovedårsagen til, at visse desperate grupperinger i det vestlige finansoligarki er på udkig efter muligheder for at skifte emne, gennem at lancere krigsprovokationer, primært imod Rusland, og sekundært også imod Kina.

Fakta er, at alle større krige, der på en betydelig skala er brudt ud, og i særdeleshed de to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, har altid været en konsekvens af desperationen over en finanskrise, i hvilken visse oligarkiske kræfters magt, i nyere historisk tid, og her, briternes i særdeleshed, har været truet; og de vil hellere vælte hele skakbrættet, eller løbe irrationelle risici, end de vil miste deres magt.

Situationen i dag er den, at, et hvilket som helst udbrud af krig med Rusland næsten med sikkerhed ville føre til atomkrig, og det ville ikke blive en 'begrænset' krig, men en fuldt optrappet krig.

Så farerne er, som jeg siger, alvorlige. Samtidig befinder det Britiske Imperium, hovedkilden til alle de større problemer, især i det transatlantiske område, sig i en tilstand af opløsning. Vi havde Brexit-valget, der fandt sted midt i juni, og som har rystet hele EU's fundament, som nu begynder at falde fra hinanden.

For kun 2 uger side, den 6. juli, havde vi den længe ventede udgivelse af Chilcot-kommissionens rapport, som var en enorm undersøgelse af briternes rolle i lanceringen af den katastrofale invasion af Irak og den voldelige afsættelse af Saddam Hussein, i 2003. Hvis dette ikke var sket, ville man

aldrig have fået en Islamisk Stat; man ville ikke have fået denne spredning af al-Qaeda, og man ville ikke have fået dette mønster med global terrorisme, som vi, næsten dagligt, ser i alle dele af verden i dag.

Så denne rapport, der bestod af 12 bind (!), med 6000 sider, var en stikkende anklage, ja, var faktisk en anklage om krigsforbrydelser, imod Tony Blair og, gennem forlængelse, imod George W. Bush og Dick Cheney.

Samtidig scorede LaRouche-bevægelsen en ekstraordinær sejr, da præsident Obama, imod enhver plan, og ganske bestemt imod de grupperinger af det Britiske Imperiums interesser, de grupperinger, der ejer Obama, blev tvunget til, med kun lidt redigering, at frigive de 28 sider af den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelses-rapport om begivenhederne den 11. september, 2001.

Jeg er sikker på, at alle, der er med i dette telefonmøde, ved, at dette har været et afgørende spørgsmål, et afgørende punkt for intervention fra hr. LaRouches og vores bevægelses side, lige fra selv før angrebene den 11. september. For, i januar måned, 2001, advarede hr. LaRouche, under en høring for USA's Senat i forbindelse med Senatets afprøvning og godkendelse af John Ashcrofts udnævnelse til justitsminister, om, at en Bushregering ville lede efter den førstgivne mulighed for at iscenesætte en 'Rigsdagsbrands-hændelse', for at satse på et diktatur. På dagen for 11. september var LaRouche midt i et live interview på radioen i Utah, og han sagde lige på stedet, at dette ikke kunne finde sted uden, at der var tale om et element af et 'inside job'.

Frigivelsen af disse 28 sider, især blot ni dage efter udgivelsen af Chilcot-kommissionens rapport, er et ødelæggende et-to-stød i ansigtet på det Britiske Imperium. Alene af den grund, at, når man ser den 28 sider lange rapport, og man indser, at det var i *december 2002*, at præsident Bush erklærede disse sider for hemmelige og blokerede for deres

offentliggørelse, så indser man, at dette havde *alt* at gøre med optakten til invasionen af Irak.

Hvis dette kapitel, som viste, at det var *saudierne*, og ikke Saddam Hussein, der stod bag angrebene 11. september, var blevet offentliggjort på dette tidspunkt, ville det have været bogstavelig talt umuligt for selv Bush og Cheney at slippe godt fra denne Irakkrig, og historien ville være gået i en helt anden retning. Det var, hvad hr. LaRouche kalder et *punctum saliens*: Et afgørende punkt, en korsvej i historien.

Med andre ord, disse og andre udviklinger, som jeg ikke skal komme nærmere ind på her, men som kan dukke op under vores diskussion, betyder, at menneskehedens fjende, de imperiekræfter, der nu er centreret omkring det Britiske Imperium, som kontrollerer Saudi-Arabien, som kontrollerer Obama, er helt ude i tovene. De kan besejres. De befinder sig faktisk i en undergangs-proces. Spørgsmålet er, vil der komme en *reguleret* magtoverdragelse, og en alliance i det transatlantiske område til fordel for den politik, der allerede er blevet vedtaget af de større nationer i Eurasien, centreret omkring Kinas politik med *Ét bælte, én vej*, og centreret omkring Ruslands interesse i at organisere en global koalition, med FDR-Stalin/USA-Sovjetunionens koalition til at besejre Hitler og nazisterne under Anden Verdenskrig, som model, med det formål at besejre terrorismens svøbe. Der er nok af muligheder, men det kræver ikke blot en politisk mobilisering, men også en tilgang i vores forestillingsevne, så vi forstår, at vi, som menneskelige væsener, kan forme vores egen, fremtidige skæbne; snarere end at tænke på os selv som ofre, så må vi tænke på en helt anden måde. Og hr. LaRouche har i løbet af de seneste dage *meget kraftigt* understreget dette princip om menneskets skabende evne, dets kreativitet. Det, der er fuldstændigt unikt for mennesket, er, at det har evnen til at gøre opdagelser, til at skabe ting, der hidtil ikke har været kendt, ikke har været opdaget, og ikke har været udtænkt. Og vi befinder os ved et af disse

øjeblikke, hvor det er *afgørende*, at vi opgiver de frygtelige kernefundamenter i denne nuværende, degenererede kultur og endnu engang tænker på at frembringe ægte, videnskabelige genier, på at genoplive vores rumprogram, der altid har været avantgarden af menneskets store opdagelser, i hvert fald i det 20. århundrede.

Vi havde tidligere på dagen en diskussion om en af de store forskere, der var motoren i USA's rumprogram fra sidst i 40'erne og under 50'erne og 60'erne og videre frem, dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, der forstod, at denne form for opdagelsesproces, for at gå der ud, hvor mennesket aldrig før har været, er essensen i, hvad det virkeligt vil sige at være menneske.

Vi må se at komme bort fra snæversynet og række ud efter og gribe dette øjeblik med en absolut, enestående mulighed. Vær ikke bange for farerne, men forstå, at vi kan vinde en afgørende sejr, hvis folk er villige til at tænke på en helt anden måde, og tænke på en måde, som om menneskehedens fremtid netop nu hvilede på dine skuldre.

Ovenstående er et uddrag fra webcastet 'Fireside Chat' den 28. juli, med Jeffrey Steinberg, mangeårig leder i LaRouche-bevægelsen, og efterretningsredaktør for EIR, og hvis indledende bemærkninger til den efterfølgende spørgsmål-og-svar-session ovenstående uddrag er. Webcastet, inkl. engelsk udskrift, kan høres/læses her: (anbefales). <https://larouchepac.com/20160727/fireside-chat-jeff-steinberg-july-28-2016>

Titelfoto: fra letsdoseit.com, fra portrætsamlingen i The International Aerospace Hall of Fame: den amerikansk-tyske rum pionér, Krafft A. Ehrlicke, født 1918 i Berlin, Tyskland, død 1984 i USA.

»Vi står på tærsklen til en ny æra«

LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 29. juli 2016.

Virkelighed er, om folk i dag har modet til at indrømme, at LaRouche har ret!

Jeg mener, at vi bestemt kan sige, at vi står ved afslutningen af en gammel æra. Vi har et helt, paradigmatisk system, der er i færd med at kollapse totalt omkring os, og vi kan forhåbentlig sige, at vi står på tærsklen til en ny æra. Vi stirrer direkte ind i ansigtet på det transatlantiske finansielle systems totale opløsning. Dette ses ikke tydeligere end gennem den kendsgerning, at man har disse såkaldte 'stresstests', som finder sted i dag i alle de større europæiske banker. Resultatet af disse stresstests skal efter planen offentliggøres senere i aften; men, som hr. LaRouche har sagt, »Man behøver ikke at teste disse banker. Man ved, at hele banksystemet er totalt bankerot«.

Engelsk udskrift:

»Standing at the Threshold of a New Era«

REALITY IS WHETHER PEOPLE HAVE THE GUTS TODAY TO ADMIT THAT

LAROUCHE IS RIGHT!

International LaRouche PAC Webcast July 29, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's July 29th, 2016. You're joining us for our weekly webcast here from LaRouchePAC.com on Friday night. I'm joined in the studio today by Megan Beets; and joined via video by two members of our Policy Committee: Kesha Rogers, who's joining us from Houston, Texas; as well as Rachel Brinkley, who's joining us from Boston, Massachusetts.

I think we can certainly say that we are standing at the end of an old era. We have an entire paradigmatic system which is completely collapsing around us, and hopefully we can say that we are standing at the threshold of a new era. We're staring in the face of a complete disintegration of the trans-Atlantic financial system. This could not be seen more clearly [than] by the fact that you have these so-called bank "stress tests" that are taking place today in all of the major European banks. The results of these stress tests are due out later this evening; however, as Mr. LaRouche [has] said, "You don't need to test these banks. You know that the entire banking system is completely bankrupt."

Two of these banks, most notably, have been receiving very wide coverage. One of them is Monte dei Paschi Bank, which is the largest and the oldest continually-functioning bank in the world, the largest bank in Italy, will almost certainly fail their stress test, along with virtually every other bank in Italy, which [all together] are reported to be holding between EU210-360 billion in non-performing debt, which could not possibly be bailed out by the bankrupt economy of Italy, or the EU for that matter.

On the other hand, you have the largest German bank, Deutsche Bank, which has been described by the IMF as the riskiest, most vulnerable bank in the entire system. We've been covering the bankruptcy of Deutsche Bank recently with the

stunning statistics that the net profits of Deutsche Bank are now virtually down to almost zero, with a 97 % collapse in just the last year of net profits being reported by Deutsche Bank. The derivatives exposure by Deutsche Bank is massive. Every single major bank in the world is tied in to Deutsche Bank as a counterparty. Were Deutsche Bank to go under, you would have a contagion far, far wider than September 2008. Just since Wednesday, Deutsche Bank shares have fallen by 8%. Merrill Lynch has now downgraded it, along with the Frankfurt [Stock] Exchange.

As can be seen, either one of these banks could fail the stress test. Stress test, or no stress test, this entire system could go up in smoke at any given moment, and that alone could trigger a mass panic across the entire trans-Atlantic. It can't be emphasized more. This is far, far worse than the situation we found ourselves in, on the eve of the Crash of 2008.

What has to be said is that this is the major driver behind the threat of world war at this time. As Helga LaRouche has emphasized repeatedly in the recent weeks, there is no guaranteed strategy to avoid such a war, other than addressing the root

causes of this threat of world war, which is a complete systemic reorganization of the entire trans-Atlantic financial system. This is a top-down reorganization, in the way that Franklin Roosevelt did it in his first days in office as President of the United States.

The critical first step to this is, obviously, the restoration of the full Franklin Roosevelt [1933] Glass-Steagall Act, not just in the United States, but throughout the entire trans-Atlantic region. This is actually the subject of the institutional question that we received for this broadcast tonight, which Mr. LaRouche had a short comment on. The question was: "Dear Mr. LaRouche, The call to reinstate Glass-Steagall is now included in the platforms of both the

Republican and Democratic parties. In your view, how likely is it that Glass-Steagall will be enacted by Congress?" Mr. LaRouche said, "Obviously, we're not banking on the likelihood. We have to make this happen. There is no other alternative. Whether or not Congress will act, is highly debatable, because there's nothing predictable in this political system. What has to happen is a major movement, which we must lead, to force this measure through, which will induce certain realities to come to light – that is, the total bankruptcy of the system."

Glass-Steagall, however, is only the first step. I think this is something which we have repeatedly said, but will be the subject of much of the discussion of our broadcast tonight. The type of initiative that Mr. LaRouche has taken, in the case of Deutsche Bank, the call for the return to the Alfred Herrhausen legacy, the last sane banker at Deutsche Bank, who was assassinated in cold blood on November 30, 1989, right at the critical moment of opportunity for the future of world history.

This type of action that Mr. LaRouche has called for – the intervention into Deutsche Bank – is paradigmatic of the type of thinking necessary. How does this apply today? This is the type of discussion which, I think, has become revived, with the concept of the Four Laws, Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws for the reorganization of the financial system. This is not just a series of recipes, or a laundry-list of steps that must be taken, but rather, as people have recognized, the Four Laws, as conceived by Mr. LaRouche, is a single, coherent statement of principle which is premised on a single, fundamental truth of the real science of physical economics. That single, fundamental premise is that mankind is a species like no other. Mankind is completely unique among all other living things, in that only mankind has the ability to create entirely new modes of existence that had no antecedent, no derivative effect from past experience, but an

entirely new mode of behavior. Only man has the ability to willfully create the future.

This absolutely unique character of mankind is typified in a very distilled and profound form by some very significant personalities within the living memory of many people who are living today: Albert Einstein, for one; and the great visionary space scientist, Krafft Ehrlicke, as another. I think that will carry us into the remainder of our discussion here and sort of set a framework. But I'll just reiterate: I think that with confidence that we can say, "This old system is dead, and our responsibility is to bring mankind onto the threshold of an entirely new era."

KESHA ROGERS: I think that is absolutely the starting point of what is the new paradigm that we must bring into existence at this present moment. The discussions we've had with Mr. LaRouche on the conceptions presented by his "Four Laws to Save the United States", are absolutely pertinent, because these Four Laws represent a move away from monetarism and probabilities of what is acceptable or presentable for the future based on numbers and statistics.

We're not waiting on the numbers and statistics and on the horoscopes to tell us what that future is going to be. We actually must live in that future and create that future. That has been the unique role of Mr. LaRouche and his uniqueness in forecasting economics. He's not just talking about something that can be brought into existence based on figures that are already presented to you, but that the numbers have to be thrown out.

We're not waiting on the figures of the IMF or the stress tests or anything like this. The Four Laws represent a new direction for mankind that we now have to act to bring the future into existence. If you're going to do that, that means you have to live in the future.

I was thinking and very struck by Mr. LaRouche's works

going back to his Presidential campaign in 1988. At that time, it's very pertinent to what is necessary for thinking about the future existence which we have to create, now, once and for all, that during that time, he presented in a TV broadcast called *The Woman on Mars* a vision for thirty-nine years from then, looking at the future in 2027 AD. [It opens with] the voice of a woman from Mars saying, "I have the announcement for which you have been waiting. As of five minutes ago, our environmental systems were fully stabilized. Man's first permanent colony on Mars is now completely operational." Mr. LaRouche comes on and he says, "Many of you are shocked. Some of you are saying, 'Why is this old geezer taking about a permanent colony on Mars, 39 years from now, with the major budget problems in Washington today?'"

At that point in time, what he was actually presenting, was the greatest economic recovery plan for the nation and the world.

That is what these Four Laws today represent. They're not just Glass-Steagall, or something based on the current trends of monetary policy; they go outside of the current trends of thinking, into a new domain of human existence that has not yet

been created. I think that that is very important, because that's what we've lost sight of. In this day and age, too many people are living their lives based on their current state of existence – what they think is possible. You know, "Am I going to survive, day to day? Where am I going to get my food from? How am I going to pay my next light bill?" And so forth.

That is not the new paradigm that you want to live in. You want to actually be thinking about creating that future. This is the unique role that Mr. LaRouche's life and his contributions to true human economy have played, and the very critical role that great visionary scientists such as Krafft Ehrlicke, have really brought into existence.

The fact of the matter is that, as you said, Matt, the

current era of this British Empire, of this anti-growth system, is coming to an end. This monetary policy is not going to be the determining factor of the future. What is, is going to be the creative mind of man, unlike any other [species] to actually determine and act to bring about that future. Right now, none of the current existing trends, election process, candidates, or monetary policy mean one thing whatsoever in terms of the real universe that we live in.

I think that that's what we really have to get across to people; that people don't need to live discouraged about "Oh, what is life going to bring me? Am I going to be dealt a bad hand or a good hand?" Well, you better figure out what that hand is going to be, and determine it for yourself!

OGDEN: One thing I wanted to just pick up on, what you said, Kesha. The idea of "willful action" is something which is inherent in the concept of the American republic. Citizens are not subjects. Just as we are not subjects of a king or a queen, which was the consequence of the American Revolution, we're also not subjects of some hidden hand, "invisible hand" of fate or economics or statistics. This has been a problem in our population, where people have given up hope that their actions can actually have a meaning. So, it's the decision to willfully create a future, and say "Despite the fact that the entire system – politically, socially, economically, financially – is crumbling around you, you have the presence of an entirely different system which has already come into existence; has already materialized on this planet." The most populous nations in the world are now leading that New Paradigm.

We have news that Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the international Schiller Institute, has been a featured guest at a very important conference that happened in China just this week. This is the T-20 conference, or so-called

"Think 20", which is happening in the context of the G-20; it's a sort of think tank of private sector representatives from around the world. And it was co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences – actually a representative of that think tank spoke at the recent Schiller Institute conference that happened in Berlin; Ren Lin, on the subject of the One Belt, One Road policy. But Helga LaRouche's presentation was to say that we need to now take the concept of the One Belt, One Road – the New Silk Road idea – and expand this to the entire planet. This is the foundation for a New Paradigm of thinking, a New Paradigm of international relations, and a new idea of mankind's role in the Universe. It's founded on the win-win concept which is fundamentally different than what has reigned over the last 100 years virtually, as British imperial, winner-take-all kind of thinking.

So, the fact that this now exists as an option for mankind, is not an accident; this is the result of willful action that was taken by Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche at the time that the Soviet Union collapsed, to put this option on the table.

This is

the direct outgrowth of what was proposed at that time when Alfred Herrhausen was picking up on this idea of the Productive Triangle; using the reindustrialization of Eastern Europe, the former Soviet space, as the driver, as the engine for a revival

of the great economic powerhouse of the German economy and the rest of Western Europe. This was expanded to the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and now exists in actuality – not just as future potential, but as actuality – in the form of this New Silk Road idea.

And the American people could so easily say, "We reject this system which is being forced upon us with both of these failed parties; and we are now going to say, 'We insist that our nation is going to become a member of this New Paradigm of relations among nations.' And we will build the

New Silk Road across the Bering Strait into the United States, and down into the entirety of the Western Hemisphere."

BRINKLEY: Just to follow up on this discussion, Mr. LaRouche was discussing with us yesterday the question of the development of mankind; as Kesha was really emphasizing. As we come right to the end of this system, what is missing? A lot of people will say there's a problem; [but] it's beyond a problem, this is a total systemic breakdown. So what is missing? LaRouche really pointed to Einstein in particular and said, "For Einstein, he didn't use numbers to measure the Universe." He said, "The creative powers of mankind are located in the same kind of thing Einstein used to measure the Universe." If he didn't use numbers, what did he use? This is a question where the same question is, where does a new idea come from? What Einstein generated, no one had thought before him; so where did he come up with the means to make that hypothesis? Something that, based on all human sense perception in previous human existence, no one had ever perceived anything that would tell them this concept, this new idea that Einstein generated. Where did he come up with it from? It's really the idea of getting rid of the standards of measurement that were used generally by empiricism, by sense perception, by describing the Universe via senses. Einstein said, I want to get beyond this and see what unifies these things; he used a principle of the Universe itself to measure. In so doing, he created a whole new level of power for mankind.

So, this came from his mind; there wasn't even the ability to perceive what he hypothesized. To test it experimentally did not even exist at the time; it's now being proven true 100 years later. But this shows that the power of a human economy really doesn't come from the external sources people would think about it. It obviously doesn't come from money; it doesn't come from petroleum; it doesn't come from helium-3; it doesn't come from nuclear fuel. The power of an economy doesn't come from these objects; it comes from the new

discovery generated in a mind to utilize this new power. This obviously is what has been attacked. It was also the idea of Nicholas of Cusa, who generated the Renaissance; that is the quality of thinking we need now.

Not business as usual, as you see at the Democratic or Republican conventions; we don't need to debate minimum wage or something like that. We've discussed what the problem is with this discussion of minimum wage. Even if you pay people more, do they have the ability to purchase the goods they need to survive?

Are the goods even there, available to be purchased? Healthcare – it's not there; transportation – no, it's completely falling apart. Our nation is really a disgrace compared to what's happening in Asia right now. I think China's building over 100

nuclear plants in the next 10 years; while we've just shut down about 4. There's more that could be said, but maybe for now we should just open up the discussion; but I just also want to bring up again a Krafft Ehrlicke quote. He also recognized the moment of change that mankind was in, even back in the 1970s, when we began to really adopt this environmentalist empiricism, lack of science, lack of intention towards growth. He said, "To cease growing means to make the grim past the future's only option."

That's what we're living today; we're living the grim past. What he also said is that no growth goes with tension, it goes with conflict, and it goes with war. I think if people look around at the state of conflict on the planet, it's pervasive; this is a result of this lack of a sense of progress, and lack of a sense of mission.

So, I'll just leave it at that; we can discuss it more.

MEGAN BEETS: Well, just to pick up, Rachel, on what you were just discussing, and also Kesha was pointing to in the fundamental principle underlying Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws;

which is the fundamental distinction of the human mind from all other forms of existence. I think it can be seen in the personality of Einstein, as you were saying Rachel; I think it can also be seen in the insights and the actions of Kepler. Kepler said, in a very provocative letter to a patron of his, he said, "Not every hunch is wrong. For man is in the image of the Creator, and it's very possible that in matters which pertain to the organization of the Universe, man thinks like the Creator." And I think that really does get to what Einstein was able to do, and Kepler himself did this with that principle as a foundation, generating from his mind a notion unique to his mind, of the principle which was organizing and governing our Solar System. It was a completely new idea; he had never observed anything that clued him into this. This was a completely new notion; he discovered the principle of universal gravitation and completely revolutionized the powers of a kind. Mankind now lived in a new Universe. That's the basis of economics.

And I think it does get exactly to what Mr. LaRouche has been saying in the face of the collapse of this financial system. Nothing that would be attempted now to save the system – no bail-out measures, no bail-in measures, none of this will work; you cannot save an inherently valueless system. You have to reorganize it upon the true principle of the source of value, which is the human mind's ability to discover new principles which create a new species. And that's why you, Kesha, obviously know this first-hand; that's the importance of the space program. That's the importance of declaring that the space program is the number one commitment of the nation; to actually put this challenge to man's mind to go right up to the new frontier to discover what we have not yet discovered in the forefront. That then as the boundary, then reorganizes all the other relationships within your economy. We saw a hint of that in the 1960s, under the influence of people like Krafft Ehrlicke with our space program here; although that was shut down.

Now, with the crumbling of this British Empire system, we have the opportunity – but also a very real responsibility with people who are around Mr. LaRouche and get this principle – to insure that this is the direction humanity goes in now; this is not a foregone conclusion.

OGDEN: I liked this quote that was featured in what we have as the lead to the LaRouche PAC website today; a quote from Krafft Ehrlicke, I believe from a paper he wrote in 1966 – I might be wrong. He is discussing the thrill of what it felt like to be standing on the threshold of a new era; recognizing when they first launched the successful launch of the most rudimentary, basic rocket, that this new era of rocket science was carrying mankind off of the planet. Or had the potential to carry mankind off of the planet Earth and to open up an entirely new evolutionary moment, phase for the human species. He compared it to Columbus discovering the New World; it actually reminded me of that poem "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" by Keats, where he describes the awe of Cortez standing on the cliffs of Darien and looking at the Pacific. The first European who had seen the Pacific Ocean from crossing over the territory of North America. He also used the comparison of the astronomer who is the first to discover a new planet coming across the sky. So that thrill of discovery, not just the personal act of discovery of something new; but the recognition that this is a transformative moment for the human species, and that this is what makes us human. It's those discontinuous moments from the previous state to the future state, which have no logical consequence one from the other; but that moment, that transition, is the moment of humanity. And that's what separates us from the animals. Krafft Ehrlicke's description of that was the roar of those engines, the recognition that mankind was about to become a space-faring creature; and it was the experience of what it means to be human itself.

ROGERS: And yes, once again, living in the future; creating the future. Remember, Krafft Ehrlicke writing in 1966, looking back from the year 2000; he died in 1984. This was a vision that was being brought into existence that had not yet happened; but was in the mind of Krafft Ehrlicke as a living principle, as a living idea. Now, as you said earlier, Matt, that vision is now being brought into reality by the New Paradigm that's being created by Russia, by China. It is the United States that now has no excuses not to join aboard and join with that New Paradigm that is already at our fingertips. It's very fascinating to see.

This is the economic recovery; this is the largest economic recovery program – the space program. It's much greater than anything that even John F Kennedy thought about; Kennedy wasn't the be all and end all with the Apollo missions, and he wasn't

going to stop there. He had a greater vision; just as Krafft Ehrlicke, just as LaRouche, based on a human economy. And this idea of the imagination and what was created in the mind of Krafft Ehrlicke with the colonies [on the Moon], the nuclear power

systems, the development of fusion economies and helium-3 systems on Mars and Venus and other places. This is the basis of a real economy; a human economy from that standpoint. It's very much what our conception and idea has to be based on. And that's the Four Laws; that's the principle of the Four Laws that we really have to get across to people.

It's good that Glass-Steagall is being implemented in both parties' platforms; but now what are people willing to do? Are you still going to accept the policy economically of zero growth? Are you still going to accept the policy of fascism, of war? What does Glass-Steagall mean when you actually are going along with this insane policy; when you're not thinking about your children's and your grandchildren's futures?

OGDEN: One thing that came out of the Schiller Institute

Berlin conference that we've been discussing – it was about a month ago if not more now – Helga LaRouche keynoted it, obviously, and said, Look, we're at a time in history where an entirely new principle of action is operating; it's a principle of history which is not understood by most people. She characterized it as the Erinyes, or the principle of nemesis; where all of the failed axioms that have been enforced over the last decades in a system which is now crumbling in on itself, are taking down the very people who enforced those failed axioms. This was seen with Tony Blair with the release of the Chilcot Report; the major victory with the release of the 28 pages, which is something which goes back even before 9/11 to Mr. LaRouche's broadcast in 1999 of the "Storm Over Asia" broadcast. This made very clear that there was a very high-level nefarious apparatus that was being run by the Anglo-Saudi nexus, using these mercenary forces for irregular warfare against countries around the world.

Now, you see that playing out; and I think it's very significant that there's been a drastic shift in the situation on the ground in Syria. Aleppo, which was actually the subject of a video presentation which was shown at that Schiller Institute, it's one of the most ancient cities; a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was the crossroads of the old Silk Road; it's situated right in between the three continents. Aleppo had obviously been held by these terrorists for years; and the action in just the last days by the Syrian government with the back-up of the Russian air force, stationed at Latakia, to be able to come in and begin liberating that city of Aleppo in the same way that Palmyra was liberated, is a real turning point in the war on the ground against the outgrowth of this very mercenary Army-type of irregular force that Mr. LaRouche was warning about all the way back in 1998-99.

Again, the role that Vladimir Putin is playing in this regard, is a critical role. I kind of want to link these two things together a little bit. Mr. LaRouche's prescription for how Europe could possibly survive this entire blow-out of

these

completely over-leveraged banks and the disintegration of the political situation itself with the aftermath of the Brexit, was that there needs to be a close collaboration between Germany and Putin in Russia. What Putin is doing in Russia is the pathway

forward for Europe. An entire integration of the Asian Economic Union, the New Silk Road, and what remains of the mittelstand, or the industrial sector of Germany, which is viable.

As you're looking at this complete meltdown, this complete disintegration which could come within days or hours, of Deutsche Bank – the biggest bank in Germany; Monte dei Paschi, the oldest bank in Italy; action must be taken in the very short term. Not just from the standpoint of stabilizing a collapsing financial system and transforming it into an entirely new system of economics; but also as a critical war avoidance measure. If these steps are not taken, and Germany is allowed to disintegrate under the weight of a collapsing Deutsche Bank, for example; there will be no pathway forward for the kind of collaboration between sane factors in Germany for example, and what Putin is doing in Russia. And the force for stability and peace that Russia has represented will not – the access will not be there. So, I think you have to take all of this strategic picture together, and not separate any element of it; and be able to see it from the top down as Mr. LaRouche sees it, and say "Necessary actions must be taken to resolve the root crises, the root causes of the crises that we now face."

I'll stress again, this factor of what has been occurring inside of Syria, as these series of regime-change wars, this is the evidence of the breakdown of a system which is evil; a system which is creating the possibility for failed states across that

region. This is driving millions of refugees out of their homelands into Europe; it cannot be sustained. An entirely New Paradigm – it can't be resolved piecemeal, which is the

point. You can't just say we're going to address this situation here and address that situation there; but new axiomatic approaches to the entire concept of the system must be in place, and it must be premised on this central feature of what the Four Laws are a derivative of – which is this unique character of man to willfully create new modes of existence for the human species.

BRINKLEY: Any type of practical discussion as opposed to that, just needs to be gotten rid of. We really do need a quality of courage. It's obvious out there right now what Obama has been doing in promoting and protecting terrorism. We now

have the 28 pages out, and the Democrats are still kissing Obama's butt; and the Republicans are going over to Trump. This is crazy, given the truth which has come out that one of our so-called allies, including the British Empire, attacked our

nation in an act of war; and the President who covered that up is still being allowed to be President. So, this is the question of practicality; which is another symptom of this higher question involved in the discussion of the creation of new states. You have to be bold; you have to be able to take bold actions as well. One thing LaRouche said that was insightful about the practical man, he said, "The practical man created nothing but his own noise and fools who believed in his noise." I think people can think of a few examples of that today; but definitely Wall Street for one. Anyone protecting Wall Street and anyone saying you've got to go along to get along with party politics or something like this; that's all dead, that's all obsolete at this moment.

OGDEN: Just returning to what Mr. LaRouche said about the actions that must be taken around Glass-Steagall, this is the result; the very fact that this is in both party platforms is the result of the leadership that I think both of you have represented over the course of the last almost decade. Both you, Rachel, and Kesha have run very prominent campaigns for Federal office; and the fact that Rachel, you took on Barney

Frank and really refuted all of his arguments against Glass-Steagall on live television; this is what made this a household word. And then Kesha, your campaign around NASA in Texas was a transformative campaign; it was national in scope and

international in its effects. The reason why we have the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee, which both Kesha and Rachel are representatives of, is that you do have the deliberative body existing in this country – represented not exclusively by members of the Policy Committee – but represented by the type of thinking that this Policy Committee has been able to achieve over the course of the last several years as public figures in your own right.

People must not despair; the belief in the kind of party politics and go along to get along pragmatism is what demoralizes people in this country. But every time the kind of leadership which Rachel and Kesha represented in their campaigns is

exhibited, you see the American people wake up, just light up. Because that's reminiscent of the kind of leadership that used to be quintessentially American: John F Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; what Franklin Roosevelt was able to do to draw people from the depths of not just an economic depression, but a widespread emotional depression that had taken hold of the American people in the aftermath of the '29 stock market crash. And to pull those people up and to turn that generation into the most productive generation that this country had ever seen, that should be enough to give us confidence that through the bold and assertive implementation of the principles behind these Four Laws, not just the words in the effect, but the principles which these are hinged upon; rooted deep within the American System ideas of Alexander Hamilton. Through the application of this, we could see – this generation of Americans could actually see themselves as becoming once again the most productive, most optimistic, most creative generation that this country has ever seen; in collaboration with what's coming out of China in that regard

and all of the other countries that have been touched by this vision.

So, it's not abstract that we're discussing the figures of Krafft Ehrlicke or Albert Einstein; who themselves were critical personalities in the context of what Franklin Roosevelt was accomplishing or what John F Kennedy was accomplishing. It was that spark of creative optimism which, coming from a few individual geniuses such as that, actually lit the fires of optimism and creativity throughout the entirety of the American people. That can be done again.

ROGERS: Yes, and all these figures who you just named, who at a very young age, dedicated their lives to a mission, just as LaRouche did. And right now, we're recruiting people to our team; we need the young people to actually take responsibility and dedicate their lives to this very mission of acting to shape the future. Because the reality is, the people who are being strongly affected by this destructive policy under Obama and Bush that we've been seeing for far too long, are particularly the young people. They have to not accept this; and they have to make the determination that they're going to be a part – as others throughout the nation and the world – of shaping and bringing about the future that they want to see.

OGDEN: Megan mentioned the person of Johannes Kepler. This was Einstein's inspiration; he wrote this paper on the 400th anniversary of the death of Johannes Kepler. It was exactly Kepler's ability that nobody else had seen; or to see the Universe from an angle which nobody else had even attempted to see it from, was the type of thinking that Albert Einstein practiced as almost a religious devotion. It's the ability to say, "No; mankind does have the ability not to look up at the world from the standpoint of the animals that crawl on the ground, but to look down at the Universe through the eyes of the Creator." To be seeing the world through the eyes of the Creator means to see the infinite potential; there is no limit

in terms of what's possible in terms of growth and potential in a creative Universe. You can guarantee that a Creator of that Universe, who does not live in time but lives outside of and above time – as Einstein himself was enabled to do; sees, that that infinite potential is there. But it hinges on the willful ability of a species such as man to act to unlock that creative potential; to unlock the future. So, the vision and the faith that comes with that kind of way of thinking is what carries great geniuses such as Einstein, Kepler, Krafft Ehrlicke, others to be able to see the world from the standpoint of not the extrapolated future; but a future which nobody else have ever dreamed of existing.

Kesha, you might want to bring this up. You have mentioned earlier that there was this conference that took place in Germany, celebrating the legacy of Gottfried Leibniz and some of the remarks that were made there. Maybe that would be important.

ROGERS: Unfortunately, I don't have those remarks right in front of me; maybe Megan does. This was a conference on the 370th birthday anniversary of Leibniz, that was being discussed today from developments that we heard of today. One of the representatives was a Chinese Leibniz scholar, and he was actually expressing the idea of Leibniz's conception of happiness. Megan, do you have that there? Because I thought it really encapsulates what we've been speaking of here.

BEETS: So this was a gentleman named Wenchao Li, who is from the University; he's a China-born Leibniz specialist at the University of Hannover. He said, "For our own happiness, or the happiness of others, we can only be happy if others are happy, too. What it is about is human beings; other cultures. It is about the common good of all." That was actually how they opened this conference commemorating Leibniz. I think it's significant, because often times these conferences can be sort of insular and limited to a certain academic community. But this clearly reflects the principle of humanity that Leibniz represented; and it's also clearly

resonating with the potential of the New Paradigm today.

ROGERS: Over 400 scientists from around the world, and this is an expression of what the space program truly exemplifies; it is the expression of happiness, of an end to conflict, an end to wars, and a true expression of what it is to be truly human.

Right now, if we're going to put an end to the hostilities and war drive and so forth, the greatest basis that we have to do that is through cooperation in space exploration. That is the means of happiness that we can bring about to the existence of all mankind. I thought that that was clearly expressed in that quote and in the theme that was brought up in that conference.

BEETS: I think this really is the challenge to the American people. Everything we've been discussing is couched in how you opened, Matt, with the financial meltdown. What was brought up about the very real danger of the war being driven by the British Empire as their system comes apart. I think the challenge to the

American people is the issue of courage; of realizing that what we've been discussing here today as the true nature of the human mind. That is reality; the Presidential election is not reality. Voting is not reality; it's whether people have the guts today to

admit LaRouche is right. And to stand and organize with us. And I think the call is put out to everyone to stand and organize with us now; now is the moment to bring this New Paradigm into existence in the United States, which is really the lynchpin in the entire global picture right now.

OGDEN: OK. That's a conclusion that we can take as the final word here. I would like to ask everybody to please subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel; there are actually two channels. This is the LaRouche PAC Live; there's also a channel [called] LaRouche PAC videos, which has a lot more of the substantial, lengthy presentations that we've put together. So, if you haven't subscribed to either one of those yet, please subscribe to both. This is really central to our

ability to build the kind of mass movement of intellectual courage which will continue to place LaRouche PAC in the center of creating the vision for the future of the United States.

So, I'd like to thank you both, Kesha and Rachel, for joining us via video here today; and thanks to Megan for joining me in the studio. Thank you for tuning in.

Please stay tuned, and we'll see you next Monday.

Good night.

LaRouches Fire Love: Menneskets enestående natur

28. juli, 2016 (Leder) – Kun en vedtagelse af Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Nye Love til USA's Omgående Redning« fra 8. juni 2014 kan redde det transatlantiske område fra »en krise med et kædereaktionsagtigt, generelt, fysisk-økonomisk sammenbrud«. Hvis I agter at være mere end blot tilskuere, eller det, der er værre, til denne fremstormende krise, må I læse og forstå de Fire Love.

Det, som jeg håber at opnå her, er om muligt at forbedre jeres indsigt i den store forudsætning, der ligger bag LaRouches Fire Love. Denne forudsætning, som han gør det klart, er den menneskelige arts natur, som er aldeles unik i hele universet. Det er kun mennesket, der skaber nye, hidtil usete og ellers umulige former for eksistens. Kun mennesket skaber fremtiden; kun mennesket skaber menneskehedens fremtidige eksistens; og kun mennesket skaber selve den menneskelige kreativitet.

Den sande menneskelige natur er mest tilgængelig for visionære

videnskabsfolk – og der findes ingen sand videnskabsmand, der ikke samtidig er visionær.

Rumpionéren Krafft A. Ehrlicke, der blev en nær samarbejdspartner til Lyndon og Helga LaRouche i 1980'erne, var en sådan visionær videnskabsmand. I sine skrifter fra de tidlige 1950'eres mørke dage (i første bind af sit værk, »Rumfart«) rakte han tilbage gennem millioner af års evolution for at genkalde »den enorme præstation«, som »liv, der havde sin oprindelse i havet« havde gennemgået »for at tilpasse sig til livet på landjorden«. Han sammenlignede det med, at mennesket tog skridtet ud i rummet – ikke gennem biologisk evolution, men ved hjælp af den nye egenskab, som er det menneskelige intellekt.

Tanker som disse gennemsyrede rumpionérene – det vides, at Wernher von Braun sammenlignede Neil Armstrongs første skridt på månens overflade med den »enorme indsats«, som det tog for livet at bevæge sig fra havet og op på land.

I et storslået værk skrevet i 1966, hvor man fra år 2000 ser tilbage på menneskets fremskridt i rummet siden 1966, sagde Krafft Ehrlicke, at der nu (i 2000) i gennemsnit letter to rumflyvninger om måneden fra Jorden til andre dele af solsystemet – samt uden sammenligning mange flere opsendelser af satellitter og måneraketter. De fleste af de rumskibe, der rejser gennem solsystemet, får deres energi fra kontrolleret fusion, der bruger deuterium/helium-3-reaktionen. Ehrlicke nævner ikke bare denne reaktion; han forklarer detaljeret selve reaktionen og hvordan den kan kontrolleres og bruges til raketmotorer. Men han bemærker, at deuterium/helium-3-reaktionen ikke vil indtage førstepladsen ret længe – for mennesket er allerede på vej til at mestre stof/antistof-reaktioner.

I en mindeværdig passage genkalder Ehrlicke, hvordan mennesket havde gjort sig fri af det 20. århundredes døds kult for i stedet at tage imod sin nye frihed med åbne arme.

»Vi her i år 2000 ser tilbage på det 20. århundrede som de år, i hvilke den nye æra endelig blev født efter i århundreder at være blevet udruget i mange nationers store mænds og kvinders hjerte og intellekt. Det 20. århundrede er den kløft, der adskiller den gamle æras sidste århundrede og den nye æras første århundrede, hvor værdier, anskuelser og referencerammer er helt anderledes. Fødselsstunden, det være sig af et nyt liv eller en ny æra, er sandhedens time, hvor man udfordres af smerte, tvivl og frygt, og hvor intensiteten af disses voldsomme angreb forårsager, at de kompenserende kræfter styrke, tillid og mod når sjældne højder af intensitet og kraft. Verden synes at bryde sammen under denne døds-kamp, som denne ubarmhjertige konfrontation mellem det gamle og det nye skaber. Rumalderens storslåede symboler, nemlig raketteknologi, kernekraftteknologi og moderne elektronisk teknologi, blev født under Aden Verdenskrigs mørke dage. Men eftersom krig aldrig vil kunne tolerere fred, forblev raketterne at være våbenmissiler, indretningerne til kernekraft vedblev at være atombomber, og radaren ophørte aldrig med at være det øre, der ængsteligt lyttede efter dødssignaler fra den 'den anden sides' fjendtlige verden. Fortiden var tabt, fremtiden endnu ikke vundet; og menneskeheden skælvede i feberkrystelser, skabt af den fjendtlighed, det had og den dødsfrygt, som blev sluppet løs under de på hinanden følgende krige og konfrontationer.

Disse var kendsgerningerne.

Konfronteret med disse kendsgerninger nægtede en lille gruppe mennesker af forskellig nationalitet i alle disse år at opgive deres vision om, at missiler kan forvandles til rumfartøjer, kernekraft kan blive til en energi, der kan sende rumfartøjer til andre verdener, og radarbølger kan rapportere om spændende opdagelser fra det ydre rum. Det, de foreslog, kunne i begyndelsen synes upraktisk, irrelevant og uden praktisk anvendelse eller belønning. Men ved vi nu, at de havde bygget deres sag på et solidt grundlag af langtrækkende logik og

realisme. Rummet blev en meget virkelig udfordring for mennesket; og der var ingen vej tilbage til de gamle dage. Det er der aldrig. [reference: »Solar Transportation«, American Astronautical Society Science and Technology Series, vol. 10, *Space Age in Fiscal Year 2001*, An American Astronautical Society Publication, 1967, p. 164]

Lad os afslutte med Krafft Ehrickes genfortælling af rumalderens begyndelse med den første, succesfulde opsendelse af den første, kosmiske raket, den tyske A-4, senere benævnt V-2, den 3. oktober, 1942.

»De var i 'det vilde vestens tid' for raketter og rumfart. Man behøvede ikke at være på milevid afstand. Man kunne praktisk talt stå ved siden af raketten, og selv befandt jeg mig på taget af et af højhusene og kiggede rent faktisk ned på affyrings-komplekset på blot et par hundrede meters afstand. Så kom nedtællingen og antændingen. Raketten lettede med et brøl. Den steg lige op, og selvfølgelig skreg vi alle af fryd. Den var ikke eksploderet på affyringsrampen. Styringssystemet syntes at fungere ... det så ud som et fyrrigt sværd, der gik lige op i himlen. Så kom det enorme brøl – hele himlen syntes at vibrere. Denne overjordiske brølende lyd var noget, som menneskelige øren aldrig [før] havde hørt.

Ved I hvad, det er meget svært at beskrive, hvad man føler, når man står på tærsklen til en helt ny æra, en helt ny tidsalder, som man ved vil komme. Det er sådan, de mennesker må have følt – Columbus eller Magellan – som for første gang så helt nye verdener, og som vidste, at verden herefter aldrig ville blive den samme ... Det er den følelse, som mange af os havde.

For mig var det absolut overvældende. Jeg var lige ved at falde ned fra taget, så spændt var jeg.

Da vi kom ned sammen, lykønskede vi hinanden. Vi vidste, at rumalderen var begyndt, og dr. Dornberger holdt på det

tidspunkt en meget bevægende tale og sagde, »Godt så, dette er nøglen til Universet. Dette er rumalderens dag ét«.

[reference: Marsha Freeman, *Krafft Ehrlicke's Extraterrestrial Imperative*, Apogee Books, 2008, p. 16].

Foto: Buzz Aldrin i færd med at blive det andet menneske, der sætter fod på Månen.

**EU er bankerot, og sammenbrud er ikke en reaktion på Brexit:
Valget er klart; vi behøver et Nyt Paradigme,
med globalt samarbejde om udvikling,
med Rusland og Kina, og Europa og USA!**

Så vi ser nu, mht. efter denne afstemning, indikationer på det fortsatte sammenbrud i Europa og det transatlantiske system, der allerede var i gang; men på den anden side har vi noget fuldstændigt bemærkelsesværdigt, der introduceres. Vi ser Putin og Modi – Indiens premierminister, præsident Xi i Kina, SCO-topmødet i denne weekend og indgåelsen af massive aftaler

for økonomisk samarbejde og udvikling, inklusive samarbejde om rummet. Spørgsmålet lyder, hvor er USA i alt dette? Ideen om, at renæssance-begrebet om menneskeheden, baseret på denne identitet med at skabe fremtiden og genoprette en moralsk værdi i samfundet, ses direkte i det, som Rusland og Kina gør netop nu; og hvorfor dette er et krav til USA's moral, der er af afgørende betydning, om, at USA skal ændre dette og tilslutte sig denne kurs.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Hvordan nationer vinder: Ikke med NATO, men med NASA!

21. juni 2016 (Leder) – Samtidig med, at Obamaregeringen og NATO er kommet tættere på at fremprovokere militære opgør, der ikke efterlader overlevende, med Rusland og Kina, så er et skarpt brud med dette opgør opstået i Europa i særdeleshed, og i Japan, og det er på vej i USA.

EIR og LaRouche-bevægelsen har stået i centrum for dette skift, bort fra randen af en ukontrollerbar krig, siden vi for en måned siden lancerede den internationale appel, »Warszawa-topmødet forbereder krig; Tiden er inde til at forlade NATO nu!«, som tusinder af tænkende mennesker og ledende personer i mange lande har underskrevet; dette har skabt »den fremskudte front«, bag hvilken det politiske skift er i færd med at bryde ud imod det militære opgør med Rusland, som Obama og briterne tydeligvis ønsker skal blive resultatet af dette NATO-topmøde i begyndelsen af juli. Den stadig voksende splittelse, der nu

er i Tysklands regeringskoalition, med krav om at stop NATO's 50.000 mand stærke øvelser på Ruslands grænser; Den japanske beslutning om at trodse Obama med to Abe-Putin topmøder; de stærke skift over mod økonomisk udvikling og samarbejde i Italien og Frankrig – alt dette udgør et oprør mod Obamas og briternes krigspolitik, der var i færd med at åbne døren på vid gab for en endegyldig katastrofe for menneskeheden.

Dette oprør kan blive til en virkelig revolution for en sand, menneskelig fremtid. For dem, der ønsker at undfly en atomar konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, samt de transatlantiske økonomiers stadigt forværende kollaps, findes alternativet allerede. Og USA – med Obama ude – må bringes til sin egen interesse, hvor det tilslutter sig dette nye paradigme snarere end at detonere en krig, der ikke har nogen overlevende.

Dersom den menneskelige art skal have en lysende fremtid – på den anden side af selve randen af fremprovokeret krig mellem atomare supermagter, hvor vi i øjeblikket befinder os – så vil det blive bestemt af nationer, der har et langsigtet perspektiv med gensidig økonomisk udvikling og udforskning af rummet. Og det vil nu sige Kina og Rusland (samt Indien). Disse to nationer vil i den kommende weekend afholde et økonomisk topmøde, hvor det centrale fokus vil ligge på et samarbejde om udforskning af rummet: »samarbejde omkring skabelsen af en tung raket og etableringen af interaktion inden for området med rumstationer og langdistance-rumrejser, som vil være til gavn for menneskeheden i sin helhed snarere end blot for de deltagende stater.«

Et amerikanske rumprogram's hele ånd udgjorde Amerikas »en håbets bavn« for hele menneskeheden. Det er blevet skåret tilbage i årtier, og menneskers rejser ud i rummet er nu grundlæggende set blevet annulleret under Obama. Men indbydelsen til en storslået genoplivelse af NASA's opdagelsesrejser for hele menneskeheden ligger på bordet. Det er vores opgave at gribe den og virkeliggøre den; og at gøre en ende på det nuværende, globale krigsopgør, før det er for

sent.

(se også: »Ingen overlevende«, video fra LaRouchePAC med danske undertekster.)

Verden har valget mellem to systemer

21. juni 2016 (Leder) – »Formålet med øvelsen er klar«, sagde den polske præsident Andrzej Duda. »Vi forbereder et angreb.«

USA's befolkning er ubevidst om de to mest betydningsfulde, geopolitiske faktorer på planeten. På den ene side finder vi de igangværende tiltag hen imod en global, generel atomkrig, og på den anden finder vi potentialet til at udløse den største periode med global, økonomisk vækst i menneskehedens historie. Ovenstående udtalelse fra den polske præsident, mht. den nylige, 50.000 mand stærke NATO-øvelse, »Anakonda 16«, der simulerer en invasion af Rusland, er en demonstration af desperationen på Wall Street og i [City of] London, der gør fremstød for at fremprovokere en udslettelseskrig med Rusland og Kina.

Der er en udviklingsvej for en fremtid med menneskelig fremgang – men denne vej fastlægges uden for USA – i takt med, og vores politiske proces fortsat befinder sig i Wall Streets fallerede, monetære systems kvælergreb, samt den pomp, der omgiver dette cirkus for folket og de etablerede medier. I kontrast hertil var det nyligt afsluttede Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum i Rusland, som Obama forsøgte at sabotere, en total succes, der indbragte \$12 mia. store økonomiske aftaler blandt 40 lande, og hvor højtplacerede europæiske ledere, der krævede en afslutning af sanktionerne mod Rusland og

krigsprovokationerne, deltog. Den tidligere franske præsident Nicolas Sarkozy udtalte på konferencen:

»Vi har mange andre problemer, og vi har ikke råd til at lide pga. disse kunstigt skabte problemer. Og den stærkeste bør strække hånden frem, for den stærkeste spiller er Rusland, repræsenteret af præsident Putin.«

Det, som en stor del af verden allerede har erkendt, er, at nationens interesse ikke er bygget på militær aggression eller økonomisk krigsførelse, men derimod bygger på fremskaffelsen af en fremtid for ens egen befolkning, inklusive gennem internationalt samarbejde, for at skabe højere levestandard og bedre teknologier således, som nye indsigter i universet kan give os. Af fundamental betydning for denne udviklingsproces er rumprogrammet.

Lyndon LaRouche har peget på rumforskningspioneren Krafft Ehrlicke som den person, der »har skabt selve ideen om et rumprogram«. Ehrlicke var forpligtende engageret over for princippet om fremskridt og fordømte nejsigernes ikke-forandring, og udtalte:

»en filosofi med anti-vækst, der af menneskene forlanger, at de skal leve med mindre af alting, kan sætte os tilbage til Middelalderen, fordi en hund-æder-hund-kamp med sikkerhed vil bryde ud under sådanne omstændigheder ... Livet viser os, at teknologiske fremskridt er vejen ad hvilken. Men, baseret på disse teknologiske fremskridt, må vores art og vores civilisation ligeledes gøre fremskridt. Så kan vi gå videre.«

Rusland, Kina, Indien og andre har erkendt det uundgåelige, elendige resultat af »nul-vækst«-geopolitik og har afvist det og vist, at de er forpligtet over for økonomiske projekter og rumteknologi, der vil fremme menneskehedens fysiske økonomi og lykke. Kra-kanalen i Thailand, den forbedrede Suezkanal i Egypten, udviklingen omkring Mekongfloden, nye jernbanelinjer i Pakistan og Afghanistan og Chabahar-havnen i Iran er blot

nogle få af disse. For nylig har Kina inviteret til internationalt samarbejde omkring sin fremtidige rumstation. Vicedirektøren for Kinas bemandede rumprogram, fr. Wu Pung, sagde for nylig til FN's Komite for den fredelige anvendelse af det ydre rum, i forbindelse med aftaler om nye rumstationer:

»Udforskning af rummet er menneskehedens fælles drøm og ønske. Vi er overbevist om, at implementeringen af aftalerne afgjort vil fremme det internationale samarbejde om udforskning af rummet og skabe muligheder for FN's medlemsstater, i særdeleshed udviklingslande, til at deltage i, og drage fordel af, anvendelsen af Kinas rumstation.«

Rusland og Kina har også for nylig annonceret et fuldt ud omfattende samarbejde omkring rummet. Ruslands ambassadør til Kina Andrey Denisov forklarede i et nyligt interview:

»Jeg ville lægge vægt på samarbejde omkring aktivitet i det ydre rum som et hele, snarere end en specifik leverance af et parti varer. Pointen er ikke at levere specifikt udstyr, men at organisere langsigtet, gensidigt fordelagtigt samarbejde mellem alle siderne, der objektivt set har tætte forbindelser ud fra et standpunkt om teknisk og teknologisk kompatibilitet.«

Dette er vejen til fremtiden. Mens USA plages af selvmord, narkotikamisbrug, masseskyderier og økonomisk disintegration, så går et flertal af menneskeheden videre til det næste niveau. London-Wall Street-finanssystemet er dødt. Vi har kun ét valg. Valget mellem krig, terror og økonomisk fortvivlelse på den ene side, kontra, at vi dumper Obama og alt, hvad han står for, og kræver en fremtid, der passer sig for menneskeheden.

Billede: »Anakonda 16«-vejen til Anakonda – NATO's mere og mere virkelige »march mod Moskva«. Truslen om Tredje Verdenskrig har aldrig været større.

I denne tid med særdeles alvorlig fare, opfylder kun en dialog mellem civilisationer de nødvendige krav

6. juni 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Den amerikanske forsvarsminister Ashton Carters præstation ved den netop afsluttede Shangri-La Dialog om sikkerhed i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde gør det klart, at, med mindre præsident Obama fjernes fra embedet længe før januar 2017, står verden over for en umiddelbart forestående, global krig. Ikke alene promoverede Carter aktivt behovet for at skabe en NATO-lignende struktur i Asien, for at konfrontere Kina. Han har også gjort fremstød for lignende, endda mere umiddelbare trusler mod Rusland. Om nogle få uger, når Obama mødes med andre NATO-stats- og regeringschefer i Warszawa, vil NATO-bataljoner blive deployeret til De baltiske Stater og Polen. I Rumænien er der allerede installeret landbaserede Aegis BMD-systemer, og nogle mentalt sunde røster i Vesten har sat lighedstegn mellem alt dette og nazisternes opstillinger langs de sovjetiske grænser, før de lancerede Operation Barbarossa i 1940 under Anden Verdenskrig.

Parallellerne mellem nazismens og fascismens æra og nutiden går længere end til denne »snubletråds«-deployering, som NATO har planlagt. Stemningen af kulturel pessimisme og xenofobi,

der har fejlet hen over hele Europa, i lyset af det økonomiske kollaps, Trojkaens program med ondsindet nedskæringspolitik, flygtningekrisen og truslen om gentagne, blinde terrorangreb, udgør i sig selv en alvorlig fare. Og stemningen i USA er ikke bedre.

Under en dialog med kolleger søndag understregede både Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche kraftigt behovet for at genoplive princippet om individuelt menneskeligt geni, og for at lancere en ægte dialog mellem civilisationer, hvor de store bidrag fra alle kulturer og civilisationer fremføres som lysende eksempler på, hvad menneskeheden kan præstere, når samfundet organiseres omkring princippet om menneskets kreative evne til at gøre opdagelser af nye, fysiske principper, man tidligere ikke havde nogen forestilling om. Billedet af den store rumforsker, dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, er til særlig inspiration i takt med, at USA står over for udfordringen med at genoplive rumprogrammet, der er blevet skambeskåret og stort set ødelagt af præsident Obamas antividenskabs-ideologi og -politik. Krafft Ehrlicke, en af genierne bag det forgangne NASA-program, opstillede menneskeheden »udenjordiske forpligtelse«, eller imperativ, som fortsat er menneskeheden primære, uopfyldte mission i det 21. århundrede.

Dette tema om menneskeligt geni blev uddybet af **Lyndon LaRouche i en hel time under 'Manhattan-Projekt Dialogen' den 5. juni (videoptagelse)**, som værende den eneste løsning for menneskeheden.

»Indse blot, at der findes mennesker, der har geni-egenskaber, og ikke tværer dem ud!«, sagde LaRouche. »De erkender geniet i sig selv, og de indser, at dette talent, der er kommet til dem, er noget, der er af en meget seriøs natur, til gavn for menneskeheden. Det er, når menneskeheden ser sig selv som et opdagende væsen, hvis arbejde er uundværligt for menneskeheden fremtid – det er dér, skønheden kommer.«

Som respons på Ashtons Carters konfrontation med Kina, krævede admiral Sun Jianguo, vicechef for Kinas Centrale Militærkommissions Afdeling for Generalstaben, en fundamentalt ny sikkerhedsarkitektur for det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, baseret på samarbejde, gensidig forståelse og dialog. Alt imens det står klart, at flertallet af nationerne i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde afviser Obamas og Carters krigsprovokationer, som det reflekteres i det faktum, at admiral Sun havde 17 bilaterale forhandlinger på sidelinjen af Shangri-La, så kan faren for et faktisk krigsudbrud, det være sig enten direkte imod Kina eller imod Rusland, ikke undervurderes. Det tyske forsvarsministerium er, iflg. *Die Welt*, i færd med at udarbejde en ny regeringsrapport, der vil definere Rusland som truslen – og ikke længere en partner.

Det er ikke overraskende, at de russiske medier rapporterer om en **appel, der nu cirkulerer i både Europa og USA, om, at mentalt fornuftige nationer nu fuldstændigt må trække sig ud af NATO.**

Sputnik bemærkede, at den fremtrædende franske, »venstre-gaullistiske« præsidentkandidat, Jacques Cheminade, allerede har underskrevet appellen.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i går, »For at undgå Tredje Verdenskrig er det nødvendigt, at folk indser, at menneskeheden er én, og at alle kulturer har frembragt juveler«, der demonstrerer det potentiale for genialitet, der holder nøglen til menneskehedens fremtid i sin hånd. Lyndon LaRouche var endnu mere ligefrem: Med mindre, man organiserer samfundet omkring en forståelse af menneskelig kreativitet som den afgørende faktor, ved at fremlægge det for befolkningen, »er man ikke andet end en galning«.

Titelbillede: Grafisk fremstilling af Verdenslandbroen iflg. Lyndon LaRouches og Helga Zepp-LaRouches vision.

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 3. juni 2016:

Vi må rejse ud i rummet og virkeliggøre vores fælles bestemmelse

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

Engelsk udskrift.

WE MUST GO OUT INTO SPACE AND REALIZE OUR COMMON DESTINY

Friday LaRouche PAC Webcast

June 3, 2016

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

My name is Megan Beets. I'm joined tonight in the studio by Ben Deniston, and I'm also joined, via video, by LaRouche PAC Policy

Committee members Kesha Rogers, joining me from Houston Texas and

Diane Sare, joining us from New Jersey and Manhattan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think this is extremely important with what I wanted to

say, in terms of starting off the discussion this evening,

which

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

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

So, what I just wanted to give a sense of is (1) the danger, in terms of the urgency of yanking down Obama by exposing his collusion with Saudi Arabia and Britain, the very people who committed the atrocities on September 11, 2001 in our country, so

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

I'll just say, people may recall that our Defense Secretary Ashton Carter a couple months ago actually said that we should quadruple our defense spending in Europe. He said that we had to be prepared for a threat from Russia – which is not threatening us. But, what we are in fact doing is aggressively moving against Russia, by supporting NATO military drills in the Baltic nations. Germany has sent 1,000 troops into Lithuania for these drills. NATO is erecting anti-ballistic missile systems. They have already been placed in Romania. Now we're talking about placing them in Poland. These systems can easily be converted to carry {offensive} weapons; they're not just {defensive} systems. You can equip any of these rockets with nuclear warheads.

Putin has addressed this very directly. I'll just share what Putin had to say about that. He talks about these compact launch pads. "At the moment, the interceptor missiles installed have a range of 500 km (310 miles), soon this will go up to 1,000 km (621 miles), and worse than that, they can be re-armed with 2,400 km (1,491 mile) offensive missiles even today, and it can be done by simply switching the software, so that even the Romanians themselves won't know. How can this not be a threat to us? It certainly is. That is the reason why we have to respond now, and

if yesterday some areas in Romania did not know what it is like to be a target, today we will have to take action to ensure our security. Let me repeat, these are response measures, a response only. We were not the first to take such steps. The same will be done with regard to Poland. We will wait for certain actions to be taken in Poland. We are not going to do anything until we see missiles on the neighboring territory. And we have the necessary resources. You saw, the whole world saw our capabilities in term of our medium-range sea- and air-based missiles." He's referring to what Russia just did with regard to Syria, the phenomenal accuracy of missiles launched from the Mediterranean and elsewhere on wiping out ISIS targets. "We are not violating anything, but our ground-based Iskander missile systems have proven themselves as superb."

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

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

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

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

BEN DENISTON: Thanks Diane. We were discussing with Mr. LaRouche and Mrs. LaRouche yesterday, and had some discussions earlier in the week, and I think maybe just to reference what Mrs. LaRouche defined as just two stark directions the world is going in. On the one side, as you're saying, you have this insane, frankly imperial-style push, still, as long as you have

Obama as this Puppet-in-Chief for the British, they're going for this threat of war drive. Every step they take is just further and further to insanity.

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

So, we want to take some time today and just put a little bit of depth – and I think we're going to be doing more of this in additional shows, additional segments in the future – but we want to put some depth on this new paradigm that is emerging. I just want to reference some of the developments, some stuff recently, some stuff from the months and years, but look at it together as one picture of an emerging – I would really call it this "win-win" paradigm to reference the refrain and the concept of China's President Xi Jinping, where he said that what China is pursuing is a "win-win" policy.

What we've seen recently, over years, but also just in the recent days and weeks, is a real consolidation of other nations coming around that policy, coming around the idea of a win-win principle. Maybe different nations are approaching it in different terms, or they have different words for it, or different expressions, or maybe stated in different languages, but I think there's a clear unification around this principle – that we have to move beyond the idea that every nation is competing for some finite set of resources, and the gains of another nation are somehow implicitly and inherently going to be a loss for your nation. In other terms, sometimes, this general "geopolitical view," as some people discuss it and think about it – the idea that the world is this big game being played and you have to ensure that you get the biggest slice of the pie, and any gains made by another nation are somehow going to be detrimental, because that's less potential gains for you.

You've seen a very clear and explicit break from this, not just in words, not just in statements, but in actual action from this new paradigm, centered around China, China's alliance with Russia, and increasingly, cooperation with India. And you're seeing a clear commitment to the idea that the future of mankind depends on cooperation in common progress, in common development – that progress and development in joint cooperation between

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

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

On the first graphic here we have displayed [Fig. 1], a lot of this centers around China's pivotal role with their One Belt-One Road program, comprised of a land-based revival of the Silk Road orientation, as a real development corridor, bringing development into the interior regions of Asia and Eurasia, but also coupled with their Maritime Silk Road initiative. This has

kind of been a keystone of an expanding development of Asia as a whole, bringing in more and more nations, again, not in a competitive way necessarily, but in a way of a win-win policy.

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

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

Also earlier this week, you had a former Chinese ambassador to Russia travel to Moscow and speak about Russian-Chinese relations. And he just said quite frankly, bilateral relations between Russia and China are now at a 400-year high. You hear politicians in the United States, you're lucky if they talk about a 4-year perspective or a 4-year analysis; let alone a 400-

year

assessment. This former ambassador to Russia from China said there's obviously differences; anytime you have two major nations, you have differences. But he said, these are of a secondary level; and he said it's his assessment, as somebody who

deals with top-level relations between these two nations, that the Presidents of the two nations – Xi and Putin – have a clear

conceptual understanding, a clear conceptual agreement. So that's

significant; again, reflecting this orientation.

Just this past Tuesday, the Premier of China was speaking to

media editors and newspaper editors for various Asian publications; and then speaking to an Indian editor, he really emphasized that Chinese-Indian cooperation not only benefits China and India, but all of Asia. So again, here's the Premier of

China, you had the President of India saying similar things; the

Premier of China saying similar things. It's a reflection of Russia being a part of this. These are clear statements just in

the recent period of this move towards this integration perspective. China's Premier also said – as an interesting note

– that China welcomes India's leadership and role in this new development project linking India, Iran, and Afghanistan; we can

see this on the next image here on the map [Fig. 2]; centered around Iran's Chabahar port. This new proposal for water transport, shipping, the development of this port; the development of the rail lines and related industry, and stretching up into Afghanistan. So, this is a new development project that India's partaking in; Iran's partaking in; and is going to bring critical development also into Afghanistan. And

this is just typical; this kind of project – if you look at it in the old paradigm, maybe China could say this threatens our interests, because it's insuring other nations are gaining more power and that might be more threatening to our geopolitical role in the region. But no, this is a different paradigm; this is a new paradigm.

That kind of thinking applies in the US and London still; it still dominates the trans-Atlantic. But you go to Asia, and the Chinese Premier is saying, great; this is excellent. We encourage India's role in this type of development; we want more of this. So, I think this project is just one of a number of projects that I think are moving closer and closer to what the LaRouches defined with their Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective. A lot can be said, but just to highlight a few things. You have this Chabahar port project, linking India and Iran into Afghanistan. You have the One Belt, One Road, including the New Silk Road program going through the heart of the Eurasian continent. You also have just within the past year, the completion and upgrading of some of these rail lines; where now you can travel directly from China all the way to Germany, faster than you could by shipping route, by direct rail connections through the whole heart of Asia into Europe across Eurasia. You have the prospect of regular upgraded

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bloc of economic development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You

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

decaying under Obama's cancellation of the manned space program

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

[Fig.3]

You have major water projects; massive south water north

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

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

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

some
of the western routes. So, they've already accomplished
certain
parts of this; and they're taking further steps.

But again, they're looking at positive developments
for the
whole region; they've recently said that they're looking
towards
helping the development of the Mekong River valley down in
Southeast Asia. Where you have the Mekong River running
through
Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam – this region here – and
there's been recent droughts, major water shortages and
difficulties; largely just from lack of development, lack of
doing what the US did under Franklin Roosevelt with the TVA
[Tennessee Valley Authority]. Lack of developing basic dams,
irrigation reservoirs, water management systems to actually
manage this river valley as a whole to insure regular, steady
water supplies are available to the people. So, China's saying
they want to look into helping to facilitate that process as a
new project.

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

And I'd just like if you look at these projects
together,
and this is just a sample of some of the stuff that's either
in
process, or is becoming likely, or is being coming discussed
and
could be a future orientation. If you look at this together,
you're looking at the greatest and development and management
of

the water cycle in this entire East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia region, to be the greatest management of water that mankind has ever undertaken in the history of our species on this planet.

So, these are the kinds of things you see happening, in a win-win cooperative paradigm. And I want to end with just one last project; something very close to Mr. LaRouche specifically, because he's played a major role in supporting this. Which is the Kra Canal proposal; and this is a canal for water transport that's been proposed to cut through the Kra Isthmus in Thailand.

To facilitate greater trade between, as you can see here, the South China Sea and obviously stretching into the Pacific and China and Japan and Korea and into the Indian Ocean. From which,

India is obviously a major player there; but then also, those routes obviously go up through the New Suez Canal – constructed

by Egypt in a remarkable amount of time – and up into Europe. These major anchor points of world trade – in the Pacific with China, Japan, Korea on the one side; and then in the Indian Ocean

and over into Europe on the other side. This entire trade process

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

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

Right now, something on the order of one-fourth of all global trade goes through these narrow straits; not one-fourth of the trade in this region, or one-fourth of the Asian trade.

One-fourth of all trade globally goes through this region. I've seen different estimates, I'm not sure; that might be one-fourth of total ships or one-fourth of tonnage, or one-fourth of value, I'm not sure exactly. I've seen other estimates say that it's 40% of global trade; I think it probably depends upon exactly how you count. But this is a major chunk of all trade occurring on the whole entire planet; going through this one congested, some parts very shallow and narrow, region down around Singapore in the Malaccan Straits. And this has been known now for many years to be major bottleneck constraining cheap, efficient, rapid trade between these sections of the world. So, in the '80s, Mr. LaRouche became very involved in this proposal to make a new canal through this relatively narrow passage; this narrow isthmus in Thailand. And enable a dramatic increase in the volume; reduction of the cost; increase in the speed of trade through these regions. Despite having been fought for for many years, now in this new paradigm, this is now being put on the table again.

You just had an official advisory board of the Thailand government endorsing this program. China has made it clear it would like to do this program, and maybe even finance the whole thing if it goes forward. You have official experts in the United States recognizing the importance of this program as kind of a keystone; relieving this bottleneck, and another major component

of facilitating this vast expanse of economic growth, trade, and development in this whole region.

So, this is a very exciting, singular project, but it's emblematic and I think an example of the whole perspective we're talking about. And again, I think the theme is win-win. You have China, you have Russia, you have India; they've had conflicts, they've had wars, they've had tensions. But you have leaders now in these nations – typified by Xi Jinping, typified by Putin, Modi's role in India. They're now saying, we as mankind, as nations, as participants in humanity, need to move beyond this geopolitical approach to our existence on this planet. We have to move to a policy where we recognize growth, development, progress; all these things we're talking about here are necessary for everybody. Not just for us. We can no longer tolerate the suppression of this kind of development for others; we have to go to a global system centered around this kind of development. And again, that's not just being talked out, as you saw here, as you see what's going on with these developments.

Again, this is just a sketch; you could spend weeks going through what's happening in the world. And by the time you got done, you'd have a whole other set of things to catch up on; because a lot would have happened since the time you started. But this is now the center of what's happening in the world; and this defines how we need to think about what's happening. This is

what

has these London-Wall Street imperial faction people freaked out.

Because how have the British existed? Well, it existed on geopolitics; they've been the geo-politicians. They've been existing based upon looting; if there's nations they can't loot

directly, I'm sure there's perpetual conflict between different

regions. And especially under Obama, the United States has come

under this geopolitical imperial orientation.

And to just come back to what you said Diane, the opposition

from this imperial faction couldn't be clearer. They're taking step after step towards what would be thermonuclear annihilation

in response to this emerging New Paradigm. This NATO summit coming up; the exercises being started now by NATO. Putin couldn't be clearer or saner in his response; saying, we've been

talking about this for years. You guys are making clear overt military threats to us with your expansion of NATO, with the development of more advanced weapons systems closer and closer to

our borders. What do you expect us to do? We have to respond for

our own safety, and for the safety of the world, quite frankly.

So, I just think the situation couldn't be more stark; but I

think especially here in the United States, we have to uplift the

level of discussion to this global perspective. What's happening

in Asia now, what's happening between Putin and Russia and China,

increased collaboration with India; that is now increasingly becoming the defining factor for the world situation.

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

Now, I think what we're seeing right now can really be characterized from the standpoint of what the German-American space pioneer Krafft Ehricke described as the emergence of mankind into a poly-global world. And I think when you think of this conception of a poly-global world, where mankind is not confined to the limited resources of one globe, but moves out into the expansion of space; that's what we're seeing happen right now. What Russia and China represent is a move away from — we're not just talking about one globe; we're talking about one globe that has been dominated by a British Empire, a policy of murder. A population reduction, and defying this conception of the creative nature of human beings and the human mind. When you think about Russia and China are doing to pull together over 50% of the world, this is quite remarkable; and it can only be looked at from the standpoint of a new species of mankind. It's a real

force of good versus evil; and the evil is completely being destroyed and losing. Because the drive right now for thermonuclear war being pushed and perpetuated continuously by the stooge Obama in the White House; who's been pushing the murderous policy to protect the British Empire, protect the Saudis. And to continue to push a policy that's going to lead to not just a continuation of a confinement to one world; but a one world where people are on the verge of being exterminated and blowing themselves up, unless we change our attitudes now. And I think the matter is, is what Diane and you both presented; which is that we have a real clear choice and opportunity before us. I think it's very important as to the very important fight that our international organization is leading right now, that we have to put an end to Obama, to this drive for thermonuclear war, and to NATO and what it represents in terms of its escalations and provocations of war towards Russia and China.

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

As I was stating, you take the conception laid by the

German

space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke; what he conceptualized was not something that was confined to one people or one nation. But that

was going to be the intention that was going to unify all people

in a common interest that our destiny and mission as mankind was

to break with the confines of Earth that put limitations on man,

and that bestialized human beings and pit human beings against each other; to find our common interest in the development of space. And you're seeing more and more people starting to recognize this intention and this need for cooperation. It was just reported today that at an international air show in Germany,

the head of the European Space Agency, Johann-Dietrich Wörner, actually made the point of manned missions being indispensable for space and planetary research. He said because human astronauts can access and act independently – unlike robots. He

also talked about the need for building permanent lunar bases; and he called this a Moon Village. And he said that this Moon Village can be constructed with a lot of material already existing on the Moon; and that the Moon Village would be a stepping stone to reaching other planets such as Mars and so forth.

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

event last night, and the speaker was speaking on the Curiosity

mission; which most people remember landed on Mars in 2012. What

I brought up at that time was that the excitement around the fact

that – as Mr. LaRouche conceptualized it – that the mind of man

and the extended sensorium of man had now been put on Mars; but that there are limitations to that. And the speaker recognized those limitations and he said something to the effect of what Mr. Wörner said in Germany; which is, we have an obligation as mankind to actually go out into the reaches of space. To colonize the Moon; to colonize Mars. And to build these colonies because of the limitations that are put on mankind. And he said that we have to look at it from the standpoint that this is our destiny.

This is exactly what Krafft Ehrlicke recognized as he presented a principal work called {Lunar Industrialization and Settlement; Birth of Poly-Global Civilization}. In the work, he summarizes "the major aspects of lunar industrialization and settlement, and identifies that scientific and evolutionary facts leading to a definitive justification of why man must industrialize space. Changing our present closed world into a present world. He also establishes the philosophy of the extra-terrestrial imperative as a defense of justification for a long-term based on mankind's ability to transcend the limits of one small planet." And that is what Russia and China are representing; the transformation and transcendence of this one small planet being controlled by an imperial policy which is ready to be ended and to be destroyed, {if} we do the right thing and we take the right actions.

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

China

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

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

being conducted to justify the importance of lunar exploration;

and Russia and the European Space Agency are already discussing

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

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

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

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

when it doesn't?

What is going to determine the future is that the United

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

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

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

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

on
the development of space. And building the permanent colonies;
but more importantly, it puts a perspective on that which is
going to determine what the future of mankind is going to be.
It's not going to be this election; it's not going to be this
bankrupt British Empire and Wall Street system. It's going to
be
the emergence of a new human species that – as Mr. LaRouche
has
defined – is actually focusing on what type of future do we
want
to create and must we create for our children and
grandchildren.
And that's the way that Russia and China and 50% of the world
is
joining them; they're not taking up these projects just
because
they want to build infrastructure and new projects. No lower
intention of our perspective as a species can be taken up,
except
for the one which actually transforms the conception of who we
are as a human species. That's what this political election is
missing; that's what we've been missing in society as we've
sat
back with our eyes closed, blindfolded. Doing nothing about
the
injustices, the murderous policy, the war and so forth that
has
been dominating our society for far too long. Now that you're
seeing that this drive for evil is about to end now, we should
be
a part of participating in that perspective for mankind; which
is
the alternative that's being presented right now.

SARE: Well, I think that's great. And to return to
what was

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

DENISTON: Yeah, that's definitely the critical flank we have. And I know, Diane, that you've expressed the importance of this obviously in New York in particular; obviously the major epicenter of these attacks. But the other aspect of this is, Obama has to go; the idea that we're going to wait for the election or something. This is bigger than that; this is about freeing the United States from this 9/11 dynamic as a whole. You look at this British-Saudi operation; it wasn't just something in and of itself. It was the event that was used by these British assets, who were created well before the event and had been operating well before the event, for these types of activities. Something that LaRouche has been going after since the '80s in terms of these covert, irregular warfare-type operations the British have created; including these Saudi fundamentalist factions.

I was just looking back at Putin's statements recently; how he was referencing the threat Russia is being faced with in regards to this NATO advancement. And he again referenced the US pulling out of the ABM Treaty in 2002. What was the ostensible reason for us doing that? 9/11. Now are we worried about ballistic missiles coming from the mujahideen in Afghanistan? Is that why we had to pull out of the ABM Treaty; because we worried about Osama bin Laden out of some case we can't even find, operating ballistic missiles? It's been the cover to really pursue this whole insane perpetual war policy; this police state policy in the United States. The things you hear – "It was Bush, not Obama. So, how are you blaming Obama?" Obama is actively covering up for the worst atrocity committed against Americans on American soil in American history; and he's protecting that. And he's protecting the continuation of that as a process to ensure that the United States continues to act in this post-9/11 mode.

So I think breaking this issue, like you're saying, there's nothing else that needs to happen but that at this point.

BEETS: And on that, I think people are beginning to wake up to the war danger, which is becoming impossible to ignore especially in places like Europe. You had on Thursday night, a significant television segment on German TV which was titled "The Backers of 9/11; The Secret of the 28 Pages". Which centered

on
an interview with former Senator Bob Graham; going through
exactly how the Bush and Obama governments have covered up
what
was clearly known to be Saudi government involvement in
funding
9/11. And poses the question that not only do the past 15
years
have to be re-examined and understood from a new perspective;
but
also raising the question of what this means for Germany. And
I
think that's very important from the standpoint of what you
just
raised, Diane. What are the flanks; what are the things we can
pull? And we have this petition featured on the LaRouche PAC
site
right now, which is beginning rapidly gain signatures
internationally; which is called "The Warsaw Summit Prepares
for
War; It's Time to Leave NATO Now". And I would encourage
everybody to get on the site, sign it, and circulate it. I do
think this discussion has been very important, because it
really
does pose the question to the American people: Are we going to
continue in this perpetual state of childhood, adolescence?
Closing our eyes and sleepwalking into what would be the
biggest
disaster for mankind in all of history – complete extinction
warfare – will we permit that? Or will we choose a more
beautiful and better future? Which I think you laid out
beautifully, Kesha. And it reminded me, I just finished the
memoirs of the astronaut Michael Collins last night; the
third,
sometimes forgotten member of the Apollo 11 crew. And he says
at
the end of the book, I wish every member of government could

get

out into space and look down onto our planet; because borders completely disappear. And you begin to realize that the so-called

"conflicts" between people on Earth amount to nothing and that we

have a common destiny. So, I think what you laid out there, Kesha, really is what people need to be thinking about.

We need to forget our commitment to this dangerous insanity

and silliness; and decide that we're committed to building a future.

So, unless there's anything else, we could leave it there

for this week.

DENISTON: We have a lot more coming. I know there's going to

be a rather exciting conference in the San Francisco Bay area, coming up in the middle of next week; June 8th. So, I think we'll

look forward to getting reports on that, and more focal points of

focus on getting the United States shifted to the direction we need.

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

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

after the excellent conference we had in Manhattan just recently.

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

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

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

flank

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

BEETS: Good. Thank you Diane and Kesha; thanks Ben.
And I'd
like to thank all of you watching; so stay tuned to
larouchepac.com.

Hvad er videnskab?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sagde ambassadør Li, der talte perfekt og idiomatisk russisk.

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

Alt dette minder os om, hvorfor (den amerikanske) LaRouchePAC-leder Kesha Rogers fra Houston, Texas, så viseligt valgte afdøde tysk-amerikanske rumpionér, Krafft Ehrlicke, som den personlighed, der skulle være omdrejningspunkt for hendes kamp for at genoplive USA's rumprogram.

Krafft Ehrlickes fremgangsmåde er, i lighed med Lyndon LaRouches, ikke den mindste smule 'praktisk' (dvs. begrænset af, hvad der 'tilsyneladende' kun er muligt), men alligevel

viser sig at være ekstremt virksom, som det er blevet demonstreret, så det er hævet over enhver tvivl. **Krafft Ehricke** var en af de ledere inden for udforskning af rummet, som også tidligere Konstantin Tsiolkovskij og Hermann Oberth var det, hvis mod og intellekt bragte mennesket til nye verdener, som endda overgik det, som Christoffer Columbus gjorde.

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

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

"Når man betragter problemet fra et hvilket som helst standpunkt, rejser spørgsmålet sig: På hvilken måde kunne man imødegå udfordringen med afvigelse fra den normale plan, ved hjælp af de til rådighed stående ressourcer? Tilbyder en sådan ikke særlig sandsynlig situation ikke chancer for at vinde for sig, de storslåede resultater af menneskelig dristighed;

eller, betyder en manglende evne til at kunne overkomme denne situation den visse død, et sted ude i rummet, for alle ombordværende?"

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

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

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

Kesha Rogers ved sandelig, hvad hun taler om.

“Vi kommer med fred, for hele menneskeheden”

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

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

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

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

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

På samme tid har de asiatiske magter sammen med Rusland planlagt og påbegyndt udfordrende projekter for ny

infrastruktur, store øst-vest og nord-syd eurasiske landbroer med højhastighedstog, nye byer, energi, selv magnettogetsforbindelser.

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

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

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

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

**Embedsmand fra Kinas
rumprogram
bekræfter planer om en**

bemandet månelanding

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

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

Pang Zhihao, fra Kinas Akademi for Rumprogramteknologi, beskrev de udfordringer der er for Kinas rumprogram, for at udføre en sådan månelanding. Først skal en meget kraftig affyringsraket, i størrelsesorden som en Saturn V måneraket, designes, udvikles, tilpasses mennesker og afprøves. "For at sende vore astronauter til månen, skal vi bruge en enorm raket, som er i stand til at løfte en nyttelast på mindst 100 tons op i kredsløb omkring jorden i en lav bane", forklarede han. "Det er derfor, at vore videnskabsfolk er begyndt på at udvikle Long March 9". Den nye løfteraket forventes at have en kapacitet på 130 tons og være i stand til at lette omkring 2030. Det bliver nødvendigt at udvikle en ny besætningskapsel,

større og mere velegnet end rumfartøjet Shenzhou. At skabe nye rumdragter, velegnet til at gå på månen er på vej, og teknikker til nedstigning på måneoverfladen, en blød landing, og evnen til opsendelse fra måneoverfladen og til at møde og sammenkoble med et rumskib til hjemrejsen er alt sammen nødvendige forudsætninger.

Embedsmænd har understreget, at Kinas igangværende projekter danner grundlaget for en bemanded rummission. Møde og sammenkoblingsmissioner i jordrumskibet med Shenzhou-kapsler har dannet grundlaget for de mere krævende måne rumskibes møder, der er forudsætning for den bemandede mission. Næste års Chang'e-5 missioner, der vil sende måneprøver tilbage til Jorden, vil demonstrere den højhastighedsreturnering til Jorden, som den bemandede månemission vil kræve. Ligeledes var landingen af Chang'e-3 og dens ledsager månebil Yutu på månen en god øvelse for landingsteknikker borte fra Jorden.

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

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

EIR-videointerview med astronaut Andreas Mogensen efter konferencen

på Christiansborg, om rumindustriens muligheder, 2. maj 2016

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

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

Se også:

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