

# **Gør 2017 til året for LaRouches ideer! Ændr jeres opfattelse af, hvad der er muligt! LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 6. januar, 2017; Leder.**

Vi befinder os i en nedtællingsperiode; vi er i de sidste to uger, før overgangen til det nye præsidentskab. Om præcis to uger fra i dag er det indsættelsesdag, den 20. januar, og vi vil have en ny præsident i dette land. Som I ved, hvis I var med i går på Fireside Chat på LaRouchePAC's hjemmeside, og hvis I har fået vore daglige og ugentlige e-mailopdateringer, så er vi engageret i en stor mobilisering. Det er vores ansvar, og jeres ansvar, at skabe dagsordenen for dette tiltrædende præsidentskab. Det må være vores holdning, at 2017 er året for den Nye Silkevej, året for det Nye Paradigme internationalt, året for en genoplivelse af Alexanders Hamiltons ideer, og for Lyndon LaRouches ideer. I USA betyder det, at Glass-Steagall omgående må vedtages; må sættes på dagsordenen; må underskrives og sættes i kraft som lov af den nye præsident. Dette vil ikke ske af sig selv; der er intet internt momentum, der vil gøre det muligt for dette at ske, mens vi læner os tilbage og kigger på. Som det hele tiden har været tilfældet, så vil dette kun ske på baggrund af en ekstraordinær mobilisering fra aktivisters side, i hele USA. Et meget vigtigt initiativ er blevet taget af en gruppe aktivister fra det nordlige Ohio; og LaRouchePAC vil udgive et åbent brev eller en pamflet, som skal forstærke og opmuntre mobiliseringen omkring dette initiativ.

Jeg vil indlede vores udsendelse med at læse LaRouchePAC's introduktion i denne pamflet, og derefter oplæse lidt af teksten i dette åbne brev. Det lyder som følger:

*»Dette brev blev oprindeligt omdelt af en gruppe ved navn, 'Vores revolution i det nordvestlige Ohio, med et forpligtende engagement til at forene hele nationen. De har udstedt en opfordring til alle grupper – for eksempel, Tea Party, Republikanere, Demokrater, fagforeninger og erhvervslivet – til at komme sammen omkring det nødvendige, første skridt, som er vedtagelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven. Da deres indsats er i overensstemmelse med LaRouchePAC's mål, cirkulerer vi det, som en del af en national mobilisering for en omgående vedtagelse af Glass/Steagall-loven i Repræsentanternes Hus og Senatet, og underskrevet og sat i kraft af præsident Trump.*

*På dette grundlag anmoder vi alle borgere om at samles omkring dette økonomiske program, som den eneste, reelle måde, hvorpå både den alvorlige, økonomiske og finansielle krise, efter årtiers ødelæggende politik, kan adresseres, såvel som også muligheden for storslået udvikling – som vi nu ser det i hele Asien og videre, med Kinas initiativ for den Nye Silkevej.«*

Dernæst anmoder brevet:

*»Underskriv denne appel; omdel den til jeres venner, familie og netværk. Hvert underskrevet eksemplar vil blive personligt overbragt til jeres kongresmedlem og senatorer. Som præsident Franklin Roosevelt erklærede i sin første indsættelsestale: 'Denne nation kræver handling, og handling nu.'«*

Teksten til dette åbne brev er som det følgende. Jeg læser det i sin helhed, fordi vi støtter dette initiativ. Det bærer titlen, *»Åbent brev til Donald Trump og til alle medlemmerne af Kongressen«*; dato januar 2017.

*»Underskriverne af dette brev føler stærkt, at det er*

*nødvendigt at beskytte vores økonomi fra endnu et unødvendigt markedssammenbrud og en recession som den, vi oplevede i december, 2007. Med Deres indtræden i embedet er omstændighederne for et kollaps alt for lig dem, der eksisterede i 2007: stigende værdi af værdipapirer, sammen med en manglende adskillelse af bankvirksomhed, der er beskyttet af FDIC, og så højrisiko-investeringsaktivitet.*

*Vi bifalder [præsident Trumps] kampagneudtalelse i Charlotte, North Carolina, 26. okt., 2016, hvor han støttede et krav om 'En Glass/Steagall-version for det 21. århundrede', og om en genindførelse af en moderne Glass/Steagall-lov. Vi har tillid til, at De forstår, at en stabilisering af erhvervsklimaet og en sikring af de værdier, der er adskilt fra Wall Streets spekulation, er af afgørende betydning for velstand under Deres administration.*

*For at slå tonen for drøftelser i Kongressen i 2017 an, anmoder vi om, at [præsident Trump] gentager [sin] støtte til Glass/Steagall-loven i sin Tale til Unionen.*

*De kan være forvisset om, at, med denne handling, vil De finde fælles fodslag med både Republikanere og Demokrater; siden begge partiers politiske programerklæringer indeholder støtte til en banklovgivning, der adskiller forsikrede konti fra Wall Street spekulation, i de respektive partiers politiske programmer.*

*Vi takker Dem for Deres respons til krav fra borgere, folk fra erhvervslivet, bankierer og kongresmedlemmer, på vores vej frem. [Med en opfordring til, at Glass/Steagall-loven vedtages i både USA's Repræsentanternes Hus og Senatet, og at loven underskrives og sættes i kraft af den tiltrædende præsident, Donald Trump, underskriver de følgende personer:]«*

Så igen, dette er en appel, der cirkuleres af en gruppe aktivister; mange af dem var oprindeligt tilknyttet Bernie Sanders kampagne i det nordlige Ohio. Men det er en

tværpolitisk gruppe ved navn »Vores revolution« med hjemsted i det nordlige Ohio, og som nævnt i pamflettens indledende afsnit, så er LaRouchePAC enige i dette initiativ; og dette er ét aspekt af vores nationale mobilisering for at tvinge Glass-Steagall på dagsordenen i de 14 dage, der er til indsættelsen af den nye præsident. Dette må selvfølgelig ske i sammenhæng med den fulde vedtagelse af programmet for LaRouches Fire Love; dette adresseredes af en resolution, der blev vedtaget af staten Illinois' delstatskongres i juni sidste år, 2016, med titlen, »Appel til Kongressen om at vedtage Loven om Amerikas Økonomiske Genrejsning«, og som nævner de fire elementer i LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love – Glass-Steagall; statslig bankvirksomhed efter Hamiltons princip; statslige kreditter til forøgelse af den produktive arbejdsstyrke i USA; og en tilbagevenden til et forceret rumprogram, med videnskab som drivkraft, og et forceret program for opnåelse af fusionsteknologi, og så fremdeles.

Så jeg siger det ligeud, at vi har 14 dage; vi befinder os i en nedtælling. Obama-administrationen er for afgående, og den nye administration tiltræder. Som vi ser på mange fronter, så befinder USA sig virkelig i et opgør netop nu om, hvad det nye præsidentskab vil blive; intet er afgjort. Vi ved dog, at der er hysteri mange steder, som de ses af de deciderede angreb på den tiltrædende præsident fra førende medlemmer af efterretningssamfundet; virkelig et uhørt niveau af angreb, giftigheder fra James Clapper og andre i deres beretninger for kongressen. Jeg tror ikke, vi har set dette tidligere i historien; og det står klart, at hysteriet opstår omkring den kendsgerning, at der er udsigt til et dramatisk skift i vores udenrigspolitik. [Dette skift] defineres mest af den kendsgerning, at den tiltrædende præsident har erklæret, at vi ikke vil indtage en holdning med krigskonfrontation med Rusland; hvilket har været de sidste otte års politik med Obama, hvis ikke mere. Så der er et stort potentiale mht. USA's forhold til et paradigmeskift, til en dynamik, der er under forandring, på verdensscenen; men meget er fortsat

uafgjort. Det er vores ansvar at tvinge Glass-Steagall/Hamilton-programmet på dagsordenen i løbet af de næste 14 dage.

For at kunne gennemføre dette, har vi brug for et langt dybere niveau af forståelse hos den amerikanske befolkning som helhed, og især hos de ledende borgeraktivister i dette land, en forståelse af, hvor Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske politik kommer fra, og hvad den større dybsindighed bag denne politik er. Vi erklærer hermed, at år 2017 vil blive et år, hvor disse ideers større dybsindighed bliver udviklet og forstået; meget lig den måde, hvorpå vi i løbet af de seneste måneder har haft en aktivering omkring en forståelse af Alexander Hamiltons ideer, med en tilbagevenden til hans politik, hans originale rapporter [til Kongressen] om statsbankvirksomhed, om producenter og så videre. Det er denne form for fordybelse og undersøgelse af den fysiske økonomis grundlæggende principper, der vil gøre dette initiativ succesfuldt og gøre det muligt for os at hæve niveauet mht. vores involvering i skabelsen af dette Nye Paradigme på verdensscenen.

Det vil Ben [Deniston] uddybe lidt nærmere; men dette er i realiteten en appel om handling og om mobilisering for at komme godt i gang med dette i det nye år.

(Her følger udskrift af hele webcastet på engelsk):

**MAKE 2017 THE YEAR OF LAROCHE'S IDEAS! CHANGE YOUR CONCEPT OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE!**

**LaRouche PAC International Webcast, January 6, 2017**

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's January 6, 2017. Happy New Year! This is our first Friday evening webcast of the new year from larouchepac.com.

My name is Matthew Ogden, and joining me in the studio is Ben Deniston from the LaRouche PAC Science

Team; and two members of our Policy Committee joining us over video. Kesha is joining us from Houston, Texas; and Rachel is joining us from Boston, Massachusetts.

We are in a countdown period; this is the final two weeks of the Presidential transition. Exactly two weeks from today is Inauguration Day, January 20th, and we will have a new President in this country. As you know, on the LaRouche PAC website, if you were on the activist call last night, the Fireside Chat, if you've been receiving our daily and weekly email updates; we are engaged in a major mobilization. It is our responsibility, and it is your responsibility, to shape the agenda of this incoming Presidency. We have to have the attitude that 2017 is the year of the New Silk Road, the year of the New Paradigm internationally, the year of the revival of Alexander Hamilton, and the year of the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche. What that means immediately in the United States is that Glass-Steagall must immediately be adopted; must be put on the agenda; must be signed into law by the new President. This is not going to happen on its own; there is no internal momentum which is going to allow this to happen while we sit back and watch. Just as has been the case all along, this is only going to happen from an extraordinary mobilization by activists from all across the United States. A very important initiative has been taken by a group of activists in northern Ohio; and LaRouche PAC is issuing an open letter or leaflet which is meant to amplify and

encourage

the mobilization around this initiative.

I'm going to begin our broadcast by just reading the LaRouche PAC introduction, and then some of the text of this open letter. This reads as follows:

"This letter was originally distributed by a group entitled 'Our Revolution' in northwest Ohio, with a commitment to unify the whole nation. They have issued a call to all groups – for example, the Tea Party, Republicans, Democrats, labor, and business – to rally around the necessary first step of passing Glass-Steagall legislation. As their effort is consistent with the aims of LaRouche PAC, we are circulating this as part of a national mobilization for the immediate passage of Glass-Steagall legislation by the House and the Senate; to be signed into law by President Trump.

"On this page, we are asking every citizen to rally around this economic program as the only effective way to address both the dire economic and financial crisis after decades of destructive policies, as well as the potential for great development – as we now see throughout Asia and beyond, with China's New Silk Road initiative."

So it asks, "Sign this petition; share it with your friends, family, and networks. Each signed copy will be hand-delivered to your Congressman and Senators. As President Franklin Roosevelt stated in his first inaugural address, 'This nation asks for action, and action now.'"

Now the text of this open letter is as follows. I'm

going

to read it in full, because we're encouraging this initiative. It is entitled "Open Letter to Donald Trump and to All Members of Congress"; dateline January 2017.

"We the undersigned strongly feel the need for protecting our economy from another unnecessary market crash and recession like the one experienced in December of 2007. As you take office, the conditions for a collapse are too similar to those of 2007: rising asset values together with a lack of separation between FDIC insured banking and risk-investment brokering.

"We applaud [President Trump's] campaign statement in Charlotte, North Carolina, October 26, 2016, endorsing a call for 'A 21st Century version of Glass-Steagall,' and reintroducing a modern day Glass-Steagall Act. We trust that you understand that stabilizing the business climate and securing the assets as separate from Wall Street speculation is a key to prosperity during your administration.

"To set the tone of discourse in Congress 2017, we ask that [President Trump] restate [his] support for a Glass-Steagall Act during [the] State of the Union address.

"Be assured in doing so, you will find common ground with both the Republicans and the Democrats; since both party platforms have the support of banking legislation that separates insured accounts from Wall Street speculation in their



respective  
platforms.

"Thank you for responding to the call from citizens, businesspersons, bankers and legislators as we move forward. [In urging that Glass-Steagall legislation be passed in both the House and the Senate of the U.S. Congress, and signed into law by incoming President Donald Trump, we are the undersigned:]"

So again, this is a petition which is being circulated by a group of activists; many of whom were originally associated with the Bernie Sanders campaign in northern Ohio. But it's a non-partisan group called "Our Revolution" based in northern Ohio, and as we said in the introductory paragraph, LaRouche PAC finds common cause with this initiative; and this is one aspect of our national mobilization to force Glass-Steagall onto the agenda in the 14 days between now and the inauguration of the new Presidency. Of course, this also has to go along with the full enactment of the LaRouche Four Laws program; this was addressed by a resolution which was adopted by the Illinois state legislature in June of last year, 2016, which was called "Call Upon Congress to Enact the American Recovery Act" and this cites the four elements of LaRouche's Four Economic Laws – Glass Steagall; national banking in a Hamiltonian form; Federal credit to increase the productive labor force in the United States; and

a return to a crash science driver program for space, fusion technology, and so forth.

So again, I'll just say right off the bat, we have 14 days; we are in a countdown. The Obama administration will be exiting and the new administration will be coming in. As we can see on many fronts, the United States is really in a showdown right now for what the new Presidency will be; nothing is defined. We {do} know that there is hysteria in many quarters, as can be seen by the outright attacks on the incoming President by the leading members of the intelligence community; really an unprecedented level of attack, vitriol from James Clapper and others in Congressional testimony. I think this has not been seen before in history; and it's clear that the hysteria is coming around the fact that there is a dramatic change in our foreign policy on the horizon. Defined mostly by the fact that the incoming President has declared that we will not be in a war-confrontation posture with Russia; which has been the policy of the last eight years of the Obama administration if not before. So, there's a lot of potential in terms of the relationship of the United States to a changing paradigm, to a changing dynamic on the world stage; but a lot remains undefined. It's our responsibility to force the Glass-Steagall Hamiltonian program onto the agenda in the next

14

days.

Now in order to do that, we are going to require a much deeper level of comprehension among the American population as a whole, and especially among the leading citizen-activists of this country, of where Lyndon LaRouche's economic policies come from and what the deeper profundity is behind this policy. We are declaring that 2017 is going to be a year in which the deeper profundity of these ideas is developed and understood; much in the way that we had an activation around understanding the ideas of Alexander Hamilton in the last few months with a return to his policies, his original reports on national banking, on manufactures, and so forth. It's this kind of delving deep and researching the essential principles of physical economics which is going to make this initiative successful and allow us to raise the bar in terms of our involvement in creating this New Paradigm on the world stage.

So, I think Ben might have a little more to say on that subject; but we're really approaching this as sort of a call to action and a mobilization to get the new year off to this kind of start.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: The key point is that Mr. LaRouche has defined the scientific standard for a recovery of the United

States; that's true, but more fundamentally, for the future of mankind. His work in defining a more rigorous science – he definitely drew upon the work of Hamilton and followers of Hamilton – but he made a completely revolutionary discovery in terms of what is the actual hard, physical science underlying human progress, underlying economics. One area that we're doing some work on, this is kind of a critical convergence point in the fight around understanding these issues, is what people call infrastructure. It's become a kind of hot, popular word; everyone just says it. Republicans say it, Democrats say it; it's become kind of a buzz word as some people have said. It's as American as apple pie at this point; everyone talks about how great infrastructure is. I think Schwarzenegger even struggled to pronounce it once or twice in California. But do people know what it actually means? That's a fight that Mr. LaRouche has waged in the recent years, that people don't understand what the real significance of full-scale, integrated infrastructure systems is. You're not going to define what's needed in terms of the next level of infrastructure if you're not operating from the standpoint of an insight into the role this actually plays in revolutionary economic progress. You can have a lot of discussions about how we need to rebuild this, this is decaying, our water systems – the American Society of Civil Engineers I think it is, puts out this report card, and you can just run through it on the infrastructure systems and it's just horrendous. The water leakage, the transportation systems being

run down, the power systems, the locks and dams that are ready to bust. But the issue is not just repairing all of those things; the issue is infrastructure mediates a process by which mankind is able to initiate completely unique and revolutionary self-transformations in mankind's very nature of his relationship to the natural world, so-called. Mr. LaRouche pioneered key metrics of this with his work on potential relative population density, for example; and actually examining how we can quantify and understand the fundamental nature of human economic progress.

One starting point might be if you just take the standpoint of ecology; ecology is a general idea of studying a species' relation to an environment. If you apply that to species, you're able to define certain characteristics of what that species is; not just by its color, or size, or mass, but by how it relates to the natural world – to the biosphere around it. That as much defines that species as its other characteristics.

So, it's a general study for life that has validity.

But what happens when you apply that to mankind? You don't get any fixed metric; mankind is not defined by any particular ecological relationship to the environment. What you see that distinguishes mankind is something fascinating; that mankind actually changes those metrics. Mankind's very nature is the fact that he can fundamentally change his relationship with the natural world

through his own actions and the actions of society. You can measure this in terms of what Mr. LaRouche defined as the metric of potential relative population density. If you take any animal species, you can have some idea of a carrying capacity, a maximum potential population that could be sustained for that species in an environment in the biosphere as a whole, for example. You can apply similar studies for mankind, and you can define – maybe in broad strokes – certain boundary conditions for the number of people the planet can sustain. But those change; and that's the most fascinating thing. Mankind changes those characteristics.

Today, we have 7-8 billion people on the planet; hopefully increasing now that we have some order in the world moving in a better direction. You go back to society 1000 years ago, you could not have supported that level of population in the conditions of human society back at that time. Today, you can; and if we win, tomorrow we'll be able to support a whole lot more.

What drives that? This concept is critical right now, because especially in the West in the United States, people have really gone full on board with this zero-growth idea. The very fundamental concept of completely revolutionizing our society as a whole to support an order-of-magnitude higher population, completely revolutionary technological development – that should be natural; that's not in most people's minds today.

But that's infrastructure! That's what infrastructure is.

Infrastructure is an expression of defining how mankind creates a

system by which he relates to the natural world. I think some of

Mr. LaRouche's work on this is really worth digging into a lot more. He took his understanding of potential relative population

density to some degree to a new level with this concept of the physical-economic platform, as a proper understanding of what "infrastructure" really is. He laid out this amazing insight into

the arc of human development as expressed in a motion between successive physical-economic platforms. He said go back as far as

we have records of civilized humanity, to what is sometimes called "pre-history," and certain insights into very ancient intercontinental ocean maritime civilization that was very sophisticated. It could travel the world much earlier than most

modern academics admit.

The very nature of that society was defined by mankind's

relation to the ocean systems and to the coastal regions. That kind of defined a certain boundary condition for the potential relative population density, the state of the society globally at

that time. And then you had a complete revolution with the beginning development of inland water systems. That became a means by which – and the technologies associated with being able

to do that, and the energy-flux densities associated with being

able to do that – that defined a means by which an entire region

of the planet, of the natural world, which was just not

accessible to human development, became accessible to human development. People could go to these places; you could walk inland, but you couldn't support a city there. You couldn't support society there, you couldn't support a growing population

there; it wasn't part of the domain of the influence of mankind.

With the development of these inland waterway systems – and Mr.

LaRouche points to the work of Charlemagne in particular as really pioneering this – this was a revolution in mankind's ecology (if you want to call it that), in his ability to interact

with the natural world in a completely new way.

But it didn't end there! Then you had the development of

rail systems. Now you're not just limited to certain rivers and

man-made canal systems and waterways. Now you can bring, with rail – and again, the associated leaps in physical-chemistry, materials sciences, energy-flux density obviously with moving into new fuel sources: steam engines and these sorts of things –

now you open up the inland territories in a completely new way,

in a way that was never ...

OGDEN: Rail corridors are almost like artificial rivers –

places where you didn't have the means of navigation, but now all

of a sudden you have this rail corridor which allows you to open

up areas that are not even accessible through water.

DENISTON: Yeah, absolutely! Once again, you have a complete



transformation in what territories, what areas are accessible to real human development. Mr. LaRouche said the next step is really high-speed rail systems; magnetic levitation, other advanced high-speed rail; also inter-continental connections. You're integrating the whole world in a very high-speed transportation system; which is being pursued now by what China's leading, with the New Silk Road program. We could spend hours going through all the spin-offs of that that are really taking us closer and closer to this full World Land-Bridge proposal. But that is really the pursuit – the development of this next platform that Mr. LaRouche had defined. The next one, really beyond that, is space, and we should be looking to that.

But the thing is, people have to understand infrastructure is not something you measure just by the payback you get from it itself. It's not a cost you have to pay for by the direct immediate service. It pays you! It pays society. It's what supports the ability, for again, these kind of revolutionary changes. These issues are usually banalized by discussions, just by using the term "infrastructure." Take transportation systems. When mankind goes through revolutionary changes in his transportation systems, people reduce it to "just getting somewhere quicker." You're literally changing the physical space-time relationship of mankind; individuals, but also productive processes. A day means something completely different

in the context of an integrated high-speed rail system, maglev system, than it did in the prior platform. What does "one day" mean? It means now you can have access to a much greater territory, various types of productions, various specialized regions that were not accessible in that same timeframe, or maybe

for the same processes. Now they become accessible to you.

You're talking about revolutionary leaps in the very fundamental character of mankind's interaction with the natural

world. That has to be the standard. We're not going to have a recovery by rebuilding what we had before. We need to fix things

that need to be fixed; but it needs to be done in the process of

creating this next higher stage that's going to support, again, a

completely new level of existence. We have a critical role in elevating the discussion to that level. Because you take transportation, you take water management – another key issue –

it's pretty obvious and simple. Mankind takes desert regions and

then they become flourishing, green bastions of life. The greenies out there don't like water projects, they don't like green; they don't want to actually have increased plant growth.

It's insane. If you look at the kind of water management systems

we can be developing, you take entire territories that are just

devoid, pretty much, of life; and we could make them into very productive, accessible regions. You combine that with a real driver for fusion power, nuclear power, a full nuclear economy;

and you're defining a future of mankind which can have the same

relation to how we view society presently, as we might look back to the 1850s or something.

That's how we should be thinking! That also defines the space program on a completely new level. Space doesn't always have to be this super-expensive niche area that only a few things can be done in, but it's left to this exciting side-part of society. It's going to become an integrated part of human activity more and more, if we pursue these natural qualities of human progress.

OGDEN: What you said in the beginning about these platforms of infrastructure being measured, not by the money that it returns, or the tax revenue, or something, but by, literally, the metric of how have you changed your carrying capacity, how have you changed your potential relative population density for a given area.

You can think about that in the negative. If you didn't have that sort of transportation infrastructure to bring the food to the cities, if you didn't have the sanitation infrastructure, if you didn't have the water management, if you didn't have the electricity infrastructure; think about how quickly your population your population level would collapse. Think about how quickly you would lose the current carrying capacity of a given land area; and how you would move backwards in what you were able

to support in terms of population density.

That is the metric for any given platform, and how you quantify one platform to the next. It needs to be seen as that sort of metric of potential relative population density. The other thing to think about is the fact that over the last 40-50 years, we've had access to technologies which really should have revolutionized our economy, but for one reason or another, have not. We have yet to reach full saturation, in terms of nuclear power. We have yet to reach full saturation, in terms of high-speed rail – rail for that matter – but high-speed rail. We have yet to fully exploit even what our capabilities were, in terms of space exploration. Coming up in two years, in July 2019, we're going to be observing the 50th anniversary of man landing on the Moon, and we haven't even been back to the Moon for 45 years; let alone have we gone where we should have gone, as was envisaged at the time that Kennedy created the mission to put a man on the Moon. We have yet to exploit and yet to follow through, even on the level of technology that we had {then}, let alone using that as the diving board to leap off and to get to the next platform of what we should have achieved.

KESHA ROGERS: What you're talking about, what we're speaking about, is not just inter-continental development; we're talking about inter-galactic development. I think it's important to go back to, again, making 2017 the year of Lyndon LaRouche's ideas,

which have completely shaped and transformed the planet, to this very point. I think it's important that we really draw out the conception that what Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws and the foundation of his work behind those Four Laws, really do, is to take away the power of the oligarchy and of this British imperial system which has been involved in the destruction of nations and of bringing down the potential for real scientific progress of mankind to flourish. LaRouche's Four Laws takes away the power of the oligarchy to push through their policy of population reduction.

The idea that Mr. LaRouche has founded his science of physical-economy on, is, in essence, to take the idea from Genesis 1:28. That is, the prerogative of mankind to multiply and subdue and replenish the Earth. This is what the oligarchy has a problem with; this is what the British imperial system doesn't want to see happen. I think that what Mr. LaRouche has continued to define – even before the question of infrastructure came out – he really coined and developed this conception of a true science of physical-economy, which is the basis of what was established and what was really at the center of the human creative mind of Alexander Hamilton's works – the definitions that were defined in Hamilton's understanding of a national banking policy and a credit policy.

But even with that, it's not as understood as what Mr. LaRouche has been able to take up, as you just said, Ben, in the beginning. How is it that society has been able to get to a point

where we have over 7 billion people on the planet? Without the breakthroughs in technological and scientific leaps of making new

discoveries and bringing new principles into the domain of the organization of society, we would not have ever gone from a coal-burning society. We would not have ever developed the capability where right now, despite the fact that the British oligarchy and their puppets like Obama want to hold mankind back

from the development and the complete breakthroughs which are necessary in fusion technologies, in advancing mankind into taking up a new leap in fusion development; we are now on the verge of doing that, because of what has been set forth in the potential for international cooperation and relations.

So, I think we're saying we are now in an urgent mobilization to put on the table the immediate economic solutions

that the newly-elected President Donald Trump must take up. First of all, there has to be a crash educational on getting the

American people and getting the leadership of this nation – Congressional leaders and others – to understand that economics

is not what you were taught in your 101 classes in college, of macro- and micro-economics and following the charts of the Wall

Street market status of where the markets were taking you. The

question of economics is on this question of the power of the individual human mind to make new discoveries that are going to

increase and actually develop new capabilities for replenishing,

multiplying, and creating a more fruitful society. I think that's what has been missing, now that the buzz-words that are thrown around as you said – "infrastructure" – they don't have a real human foundation to go with them. How are you going to

build infrastructure if you don't have a productive labor force?

This is what Mr. LaRouche has laid out in some of the fundamentals and the foundations of his educational in economics. The power of labor and the science of physical economy start with the fact that at the core of economics is the human mind, and are human beings. The productive capabilities of human beings which have been destroyed. That's going to be the challenge to President-elect Trump; and what he really has a challenge of doing right now, which is something which has not been done in a very long time. Not really since the foundation of our nation under Alexander Hamilton. What Hamilton, what Franklin Delano Roosevelt had to create, was really a new economic system; that's what we're challenging and educating on.

This is not just about passing a piece of legislation and separating the banking system by putting forth Glass-Steagall. LaRouche has laid out the metrics to create a new economic system that is going to be a system based on the development of the U.S.

potential for increasing our productivity and productive powers of labor in collaboration with international relations which are absolutely fundamental right now. It's not going to happen, as has been pointed out in many cases already, without very concrete and prominent cooperation with leading nations such as Russia and China. We can come back to some of that, but I just wanted to make those points at present.

RACHEL BRINKLEY: Listening to this discussion and participating in it, it's just very fresh and optimistic compared to what you hear everywhere else in the media. I think it's just there for 2017 – we're entering a new year – to take it upon ourselves, for every person viewing this webcast to take it upon themselves to really live these ideas and grow by it. To see your life not just as trying to pay the bills and survive in a British mode of existence in our current culture; but to realize that this is the way the Universe operates. I think it's just very fresh and exciting; people should not just view it as something that they watch and support; but really figure out how you can do more yourself as a person to make this happen. It's not just going to come from Trump. We support what he's done in the positive, and he deserves all support of the population at this time; but we also have to look at this from LaRouche's work, as has been discussed. And as Helga LaRouche has really emphasized, this has to really be the year of LaRouche's ideas. We need to recognize that we're in a cycle of history which is a larger arc of history, which is created by ideas which actually had no physical existence – had no color, had no weight – but are having an effect.

Just for the sake of this idea of the Year of LaRouche, I'll just read a short section from his paper from 2006 called "Saving the U.S. Economy". He says: "The most common failure of



economists and others today is their inclination to view economic and cultural cycles incompetently from the standpoint of Cartesian or Cartesian-like mechanistic statistical projections. That method is easily recognized as the common failure of generally-accepted economic forecasting today. However, a still deeper problem presents itself. Actual cycles in history are never determined in the way which mechanical, statistical methods tend to imply. Actual cycles of importance are, as I have said, dynamical rather than mechanistic; and may be compared on that account with the notion of astronomical cycles as Johannes Kepler first, uniquely, introduced those conceptions into modern physical science in his {Mysterium Cosmographicum} and {The New Astronomy}. The proper term for astronomical-like cycles in history is again, Riemannian. The notion of a Riemannian rather than a statistical conception of forecasting of economy is of crucial importance for those among us engaged in providing a genuine physical economic recovery from those quicksands of misery which the alleged reforms of the 1971 to 2006" – or you could say now, 2016 – "interval have dumped upon especially the lower eighty percentile of our income brackets today." Then he adds: "Hey, Congress! Tell us; tell the lower eighty percentile of our citizens what have you done to the U.S. Constitutional General Welfare principle's superior role in the making of our law? Without a fair comprehension of the issues associated with that distinction, no competent legislation could be crafted

for  
the presently onrushing crisis."

So, I think it's true; we have to look to LaRouche's history and ideas for this period. Just on that, we were in Congress this week, discussing Glass-Steagall; and the current Congress does not view Glass-Steagall as a priority. Many Congressmen are exactly what LaRouche refers to here – still thinking in statistical modes or basically looking at economy the same way a Wall Street banker does. They say they're against Wall Street, or trying to rein it in, but they're doing the exact same thing, in effect. There's no change. It is going to be up to us and the population to demand this idea of a resurgence of the U.S. Constitutional principle of the General Welfare. The only way that can be done, is with Glass-Steagall.

This system is absolutely ready to go. There are two components of that. One is the level of bankruptcy, of the derivative debt and the leverage ratio; and the second is the interconnection of the system, of U.S. banks to European banks, and different sectors of the economy all tied in together also. Insurance with hedge funds, with banks, with commercial banks; it's all interconnected. The system can't be saved in its current form; it has to be Glass-Steagall joined with the rest of LaRouche's Four Laws. So, that's the urgent call to put this legislation on Trump's desk; it's what we have to do.

DENISTON: Absolutely. The point is, we have to make clear with people that this is what Glass-Steagall opens up. Just clean out the system; cut out the speculation; and use money

and

credit in the financial system for what its intended purpose is

– to facilitate this kind of process. Some of the difficulty comes when people compartmentalize these laws as distinct things.

But money doesn't mean anything outside of the context of the physical economy. The Four Laws are really one entity and I think making that point, if people want a recovery, if they want

living wages, if they want their infrastructure rebuilt, if they

want water that's not going to kill them and make them sick; you

need Glass-Steagall so you have a system that can facilitate the

kind of long-term investment and growth that will enable these things to happen. I think breaking this totally ridiculous idea

of market economics and the way people think about these things

today, shattering that with this real physical conception is critical.

Just to come back to the global picture also, the world is

moving in this direction; you have a potential now. That's what's so exciting about this period, the potential. A lot is not decided, a lot is unclear; but we have an opening that hasn't

existed for – you could say the past 16 years, you could say back to Truman coming in and completely overthrowing the Franklin

Roosevelt vision and orientation for the post-war world. All of

that is now up in the air; and you have now the openness where serious people in power are honestly thinking, "What do we do to

move mankind forward?" Instead of people like Prince Phillip, who are saying "What can I do to kill as many people today before

I go out for lunch?" This is the time when you need to have this

full outreach orientation and make these ideas the dominant conception in the American population today.

So, I think what's been referenced in terms of this call to

action is really critical. Everyone watching this should be taking to heart the responsibility we all have right now at this

current historical moment to make this a reality. This is not something that comes and goes frequently, these kinds of opportunities.

OGDEN: Yeah, and I just want to reiterate that. The responsibility lies on the citizens of the United States that decide to take that responsibility on. Nobody should be under any impression that somehow everything is just going to fall into

place, or that even this administration is necessarily positive

on its own merits. Everything that has been created as an opening has been forced as such by years and years of activism among people in the United States and a shifting global dynamic;

something that the LaRouches have been right in the middle of. It's true that Trump has definitely overturned a bunch of chess

boards and has made a lot of enemies among the neo-cons and the

anti-Russia crowd and so forth. But on economics, it is our responsibility to set the agenda. It's very unclear what that policy is going to be. The only thing that is clear is that there is a core group of people among the activist-citizens in the United States who have made a decision to say, "We are

going

to hold him to Glass-Steagall; and we are going to force the agenda around this policy." That's why we are highlighting this initiative that's been taken by the group of activists out of Ohio and others who are now coming in on that.

But people do have to have a sense of a broader sweep of history. What is it that makes a President great? In the history of the United States, especially, you can actually go back to every great President and associate with them a seriousness about moving mankind to the next level of economic achievement. What Hamilton did for the Washington administration, creating the ability to have the United States become a manufacturing country; a lot of that was done through inland navigation, canals. Water power was a major aspect of what we were able to accomplish in the first few decades of our existence as a country. John Quincy Adams built more of those canals, but also initiated the age of the railroad in the United States. And of course, Abraham Lincoln took that to its logical next step through the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad in the midst of the Civil War; but he understood this was the next economic platform for the United States. Franklin Roosevelt – I mean, this was the age of mass power generation. At that time, it was hydroelectric power; look at the Grand Cooley Dam, look at the TVA. But also, Franklin Roosevelt understood that electrification was not just something for the urban areas; even though it was not something that you were not going to get a monetary return from immediately, Roosevelt understood that you needed electrification for the whole country.

The Rural Electrification Administration used the power of the

Federal government to extend that financing, to extend that credit, to do something that was not immediately profitable in monetary terms, but was necessary to move the country to the next level economically. Then, of course, that was the time of the exploration of the harnessing of the power of the atom with the Manhattan Project. Then, John F Kennedy, in his very short time in office, became the champion of the space program, which was the next step. What is it that makes a Presidency great? It's moving the country and the world to that next platform in terms of economic achievement; and that's what Lyndon LaRouche has been defining for 30 years. The breakthrough in fusion, the breakthrough in space exploration, and technologies that we don't even know exist yet. But forcing the mind of man to push the envelope in terms what we know and what we are able to imagine.

DENISTON: Sounds like a fun year to me.

ROGERS: Yes, and I think that what you just laid out, Matt, has to be seen with all of these breakthroughs and continued developments, is that the impact that it had on increasing the level of productivity not just of the United States, but of the entire world economy. What Franklin Roosevelt did with his programs around the TVA, the rural electrification, wasn't just a project for a certain southern part of the United States. People came from all over the world to be inspired and to come to

understand the science and the metrics that went into this development and the understanding of the policies of Franklin Roosevelt. Today, the question still remains; what are going to be the unique contributions of the United States working in collaboration and cooperation with other nations to increase the productivity of the world economy? We are in a global system, where the question right now is really to find an increase in a new paradigm which is going to effect the common aims of all mankind. The best expression of that is some of the beautiful expressions that we're getting back from the space program. Those in cooperation with participating in the International Space Station from all over the world right now, and the continued idea is that the nature of man goes beyond any kind of war, conflict, or borders. The identity of the increasing of the productivity of society is really the basis for all human progress. I think that continues to be the point right now. We have a unique shift that's happening globally, which honestly is freaking the oligarchy and the empire out. They don't know what to do about the fact that they have lost all control; that's what you're dealing with right now.

As we were discussing before the show a little bit, this is not necessarily about attacks on President-elect Trump himself; this is not Trump vs. those forces who want to go against him — such as the intelligence community and so forth — because they don't like the way he's talking to them. It goes a little bit

deeper than that, because you now have the emergence of a new system coming into being right now, of cooperation that the British Empire and financial oligarchy and Wall Street interests

have been trying to keep separated and keep tabs on for a long time. They've lost control and they've lost power. As we continue to say, with 60-plus nations joining with the New Silk

Road and the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, this is what we're talking about bringing the United States into; and Glass-Steagall will be the first step in bringing the United States into this global alliance and international cooperation that breaks the back of the financial oligarchy and destroys this

Wall Street control. That is what people have to look forward to

– their role in the galactic system of the Universe in creating

something more profound.

OGDEN: Helga LaRouche, when we were speaking with her earlier, cited the fact that President Xi Jinping of China always

talks about this in terms of a future of shared destiny among mankind as a whole. This is the same thing that Dr. Edward Teller talked about in the 1980s, and Mr. LaRouche has cited, as

the common aims of mankind. This is how you have to think about

international cooperation; nations have their own self-interests,

but it's in the interest of all mankind to achieve this future of

shared destiny, or these common aims of mankind. That doesn't mean that there aren't differences between nations, and that there aren't different policies; but the higher principle which



unites the contradictions through which you can resolve these conflicts or contradictions among peoples is through this idea of

a vision for the future. This has to be what defines our relationship with China; this has to be what defines our relationship with Russia. Some of the more sober people have begun to realize that the only way we can defeat terrorism – as can be seen in Syria – is through collaboration with Russia.

But there are other positive programs that have to be pursued; and you can see a lot of potential right underneath the

surface. Last week we talked about how the memorial to the Alexandrov Russian choir, many of whom died in the tragic plane

crash on their way to Syria, the Schiller Institute went to the

Russian consulate in New York City and sang a memorial for these

individuals. This has become an overnight sensation on the internet, on YouTube; this video already has over half a million

views. This is the kind of relationship among peoples that we have to pursue. On that subject, there will be another memorial

by the Schiller Institute Chorus in New York City, who will be visiting the 9/11 Teardrop Memorial in Bayonne, New Jersey; which

is right across the Hudson River, looking at downtown Manhattan.

This memorial to the victims of 9/11 was contributed by the Russian people to the people of the United States. This is being

highly anticipated; the press release has been circulated widely.

The Committee for East-West Accord has posted the announcement of

this on their website. The very beginning of this press release

is as follows, and we're going to be watching this tomorrow.

"Christmas Remembrance of the Alexandrov Ensemble of the

Victims of 9/11. On Saturday, January 7, 2017 at 10AM, the Schiller Institute New York City Chorus will be singing the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and the Russian national anthem at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Teardrop 9/11 Memorial in Bayonne,

New Jersey. The chorus will be joined by: the NYPD Ceremonial Unit Color Guard, as well as FDNY representatives; Ms. Terry Strada, the chairman of the 9/11 Families United for Justice Against Terror, and others will make brief remarks."

I think this is just one of many initiatives that can guide

us into this New Paradigm as we begin the new year. We have to

realize that a lot has changed; this is not business as usual. A

lot of the ideas of what was possible and what was pragmatic under the former rules of the game, and so forth, have got to be

changed. Members of Congress who might have supported Glass-Steagall in the past, but said, "Oh, there's too much opposition; the Republicans won't let it pass"; or "The Wall Street bankers are too powerful." All of those parameters have

changed now; and it's up to us to tell people, "This is a changed

world; this is not business as usual. You have to renew your commitment to what you think what must be done, and you have to

change your concept of what is possible."

So, I think with that said, I'll go back and cite that petition we presented earlier in the show. This is obviously the

initiative over the next few days. We have 14 days until the inauguration; the countdown of this transition to a new Presidency. The only thing that is assured is what you decide to do; the mobilization that you engage in, and the responsibility that you take over the coming days, in order to set the agenda for the future of the United States.

Thank you for tuning in today. Please sign up to the LaRouche PAC email list if you haven't already. Over the next two weeks, you will receive daily emails which will be essential in terms of marching orders in this mobilization. And subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel if you haven't already. Thank you for joining us, and thank you to Ben, Kesha, and Rachel. Happy New Year to you. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).