

# Der er to systemer i verden: Det Amerikanske System vs. Det Britiske System. Leder; LPAC Internationale Webcast, 24. marts, 2017

*Jeg tror, vi meget klart kan sige, med en omskrivning af den store statsmand fra det 19. århundrede, Henry C. Carey, at to systemer er stedt for verden. Det ene er det Amerikanske System, og det andet er det Britiske System. Vi befinder os i et fuldt optrappet opgør; et opgør, som Lyndon LaRouche har været engageret i, i mere end 40 år, men som nu har nået et afgørende punkt. Som vi diskuterede i mandags, så har præsident Trump eksplicit torpederet den britisk-amerikanske, 'særlige relation', med sin afvisning af at tilbagevise den påstand, at GCHQ var involveret i aflytning af medlemmer af Trump-administrationen efter valgene i november. Udenrigsminister Tillerson har netop været på besøg i Kina, hvor han eksplicit sagde, at USA og Kina vil udforske en »win-win«-relation; så vi vil få en win-win-relation med Kina, til erstatning for den særlige relation med Det britiske Imperium. Og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, så har præsident Trump, i løbet af denne uge, gjort sig selv til den første, amerikanske præsident siden præsident McKinley[1], der eksplicit har nævnt det Amerikanske Økonomiske System som den økonomiske model, som han søger at anvende i det nuværende USA. Det sagde han, ikke kun ved én lejlighed, men ved to forskellige lejligheder.*

**Matthew Ogden:** God aften. Det er i dag den 24. marts, 2017.

Jeg er Matthew Ogden, og dette er vores udsendelse fredag aften på larouchepac.com. Med mig i studiet i dag har jeg Paul Gallagher, økonomiredaktør for *Executive Intelligence Review*; og via video har vi Michael Steger, et ledende medlem af LaRouchePAC Policy Committee, fra San Francisco, Californien.

Jeg tror, vi meget klart kan sige, med en omskrivning af den store statsmand fra det 19. århundrede, Henry C. Carey, at to systemer er stedt for verden. Det ene er det Amerikanske System, og det andet er det Britiske System. Vi befinder os i et fuldt optrappet opgør; et opgør, som Lyndon LaRouche har været engageret i, i mere end 40 år, men som nu har nået et afgørende punkt. Som vi diskuterede i mandags, så har præsident Trump eksplicit torpederet den britisk-amerikanske, 'særlige relation', med sin afvisning af at tilbagevise den påstand, at GCHQ var involveret i aflytning af medlemmer af Trump-administrationen efter valgene i november. Udenrigsminister Tillerson har netop været på besøg i Kina, hvor han eksplicit sagde, at USA og Kina vil udforske en »win-win«-relation; så vi vil få en win-win-relation med Kina, til erstatning for den særlige relation med Det britiske Imperium. Og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, så har præsident Trump, i løbet af denne uge, gjort sig selv til den første, amerikanske præsident siden præsident McKinley[1], der eksplicit har nævnt det Amerikanske Økonomiske System som den økonomiske model, som han søger at anvende i det nuværende USA. Det sagde han, ikke kun ved én lejlighed, men ved to forskellige lejligheder.

Vi begynder dagens udsendelse med to korte klip af disse to taler, hvor præsident Trump diskuterer det Amerikanske System, ved navns nævnelse. Det første klip er fra begyndelsen af hans tale i Louisville, Kentucky; hvor han citerer Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Boone og Henry Clay, grundlæggeren af det Amerikanske, økonomiske System. Her kommer klippet:

**Trump:** »Vores første Republikanske præsident, Abraham Lincoln, blev født her i Kentucky. Det er ikke så dårligt. Den legendariske pioner Daniel Boone var med til at kolonisere Kentucky. Og den store, 1800-tals amerikanske statsmand, Henry Clay, repræsenterede Kentucky i USA's Kongres. Henry Clay var tilhænger af det, han kaldte det Amerikanske System; og han foreslog told for at beskytte amerikansk industri og finansiere amerikansk infrastruktur.«

**Ogden:** Dernæst deltog præsident Trump i en fundraiser for den Nationale Republikanske Kongres-komite, og brugte størstedelen af sin tale til at diskutere det Amerikanske System endnu en gang, såvel som også den historiske anvendelse af det Amerikanske System; inklusive Abraham Lincoln og andre præsidenter. Vi afspiller to korte klip fra denne tale:

**Trump:** »Jeg har kaldt denne model, den model, som I har iagttaget, den model, der har skabt så meget værdi, modellen for at bringe jobs tilbage og for at bringe industri tilbage; jeg har kaldt det for den Amerikanske Model. Det er det system, som vore grundlæggere ønskede. Vore største, amerikanske ledere – inkl. George Washington, Hamilton, Jackson, Lincoln – de var alle enige i, at, for at Amerika kunne blive en stærk nation, må det også være en stor, vareproducerende nation; må tjene penge. Den Republikanske partiplatform for 1896 – for mere end hundrede år siden – erklærede, at beskyttelse (protektion) og gensidighed er tvillingemetoder i amerikansk politik, og går hånd i hånd. Vi har situationer, hvor andre lande har nul respekt for vores land – har I for resten lagt mærke til, at de er begyndt at respektere os meget? Rigtig meget. De pålægger os 100 % skat på nogle ting – 100 %; og vi pålægger ikke dem noget som helst. De vil gøre det umuligt gennem regler for vores produkter at blive solgt i deres land; og alligevel sælger de rutinemæssigt deres produkter i vores land. Det vil ikke fortsætte. Ordet gensidighed; de gør det, vi gør det. Hvem kan klage over det? Stor forskel. Vi taler store, store dollars,

for resten. Denne platform fortsatte med, 'Vi fornyer og understreger vores troskab over for politikken for protektion som bolværket for amerikanske, industriel uafhængighed og som fundamentet for amerikansk udvikling og velstand.'«

»Vores første Republikanske præsident, Abraham Lincoln, kørte sin første kampagne for offentligt embede i 1832, da han var blot 23 år gammel. Han begyndte med at forestille sig, hvilke fordele en jernbane ville bringe hans del af Illinois, uden nogensinde at have set et damplokomotiv. Han havde ingen idé om det; og dog vidste han, hvad det kunne være. Tredive år senere underskrev han som præsident den lov, der byggede den Transkontinentale Jernbane; som forenede vores land fra hav til hav. Stor præsident; de fleste mennesker ved ikke engang, at han var Republikaner. Er der nogen, der ved det? Mange mennesker ved det ikke; det må vi opbygge lidt mere. Lad os bruge en af disse PACs (Political Action Committee). Disse PACs, man ved aldrig, hvad pokker der kommer fra disse PACs. Man tror, de er venligtsindede. Selvom den bedste annonce, jeg nogensinde har haft, var én imod mig fra Hillary; den var så god, at jeg sagde, 'Jeg håber, hun bliver ved med at køre den annonce'.

»En anden stor, Republikansk præsident, Dwight Eisenhower, havde en vision for en national infrastrukturplan. Som officer i hæren efter Første Verdenskrig gik han med i et militært land, der trekkede tværs over landet til Stillehavskysten. De rejste langs Lincoln Highway, det hed dengang Lincoln Highway. Rejsen begyndte ved Det Hvide Hus' sydlige plæne, ved et monument, som i dag kendes som 'Zero-Milepælen'. Ved I, hvor det er? Turen gjorde et stort indtryk på den dengang unge Eisenhower. Mere end tre årtier senere, som præsident, underskrev han en lov, der skabte vores store, inter-delstats-jernbanesystem; som atter forenede os som nation. Tiden er nu kommet til, at en ny Republikansk administration, i samarbejde med en Republikansk Kongres, vedtager den næste store infrastrukturlov.«

**Matthew Ogden:** Han fortsætter med at sige, at vi må drømme lige så stort og dristigt som Lincoln og Eisenhower. Det var et kort uddrag af en meget længere tale for den Nationale Republikanske Kongres-komite; men vi er her for at indgå i en diskussion med jer, det amerikanske folk, og med administrationen, om de afgørende principper, der er fundamentet for det Amerikanske Økonomiske System. LaRouchePAC har en meget enestående autoritet på dette felt, for det har været Lyndon LaRouche, der, hen over de seneste 35-40 år, har været den førende person, der har været fortaler for en tilbagevenden til det Amerikanske Økonomiske System.

Før vi går videre, vil Paul [Gallagher] forklare lidt nærmere om baggrunden, så folk ved, hvad det Amerikanske System rent faktisk er.

**Paul Gallagher:** Jeg vil først komme med en iagttagelse, som først blev gjort af Lyndon LaRouche i sin første rapport – han så begge disse fremlæggelser af Trump – og det er, at Trump ikke siger disse ting for en politik fordel. Han taler om specifikke ting i det Amerikanske System, der grundlæggende set er ukendte for hans Republikanske tilhørere i det ene tilfælde, og til hans store publikum i Kentucky i det andet tilfælde. Han siger ikke, »Ophæv Obamacare« eller andre samtaleemner, der skaffer politisk fordel. Men i stedet instruerer, underviser han lytterne; i det ene tilfælde, en stor gruppe af den amerikanske befolkning, og i det andet tilfælde, Republikanske aktivister og fundraisers. Han underviser dem i noget, som de bogstavelig talt intet ved om; så der er ingen politisk fordel her. Han siger disse ting, fordi han virkelig mener det; fordi han mener, at dette er den politik, som USA bør [have]. Dette anti-britiske Amerikanske System, og sådan blev det beskrevet af den store økonom, som var Lincolns økonomiske chefrådgiver, Henry C. Carey. Sådan blev det beskrevet af Carey, som det Amerikanske System; i hele verden – ikke kun i det unge USA, men i hele verden – i opposition til det Britiske System, som indtil da havde

domineret og styret verden finansielt og økonomisk. Dette var en ny måde at organisere en nations økonomi for først og fremmest at frembringe hurtigt, teknologisk fremskridt; især inden for vareproduktion og inden for erobring af fremskudte grænser inden for infrastruktur, som jernbaner og kanaler, der strakte sig dybt ind i landets indre; havne, der kunne rumme en flåde og en handelsflåde, der kunne konkurrere, og sluttelig endda overgå, de tilsvarende britiske flåder. Og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, noget, han kaldte for »En interesseharmonik«; noget, der er så fuldstændig fremmed for de politikker, som Trump nu blander sig i. At interesserne hos, på den ene side, de ansatte arbejdere, med hensyn til fundamentalt fremskridt, er identiske med interessen hos deres arbejdsgivere; at der er en »interesse-harmoni« imellem dem. Og for det andet, at der er en interesse-harmoni i det, vi er begyndt at kalde »win-win« mellem nationer, der i fællesskab investerer i nye infrastrukturplatforme, i nye rejser til Månen, i nye rejser til Månens bagside, og i videnskabelige eventyr, der ikke tidligere er foretaget; at disse virkelig udgør et interessefællesskab. En fundamental interesse i disse to nationers befolkningers fremskridt, og at der ikke er nogen geopolitisk modsætning mellem disse nationer i det tilfælde, hvor de følger denne form for udviklingspolitikker.

Det Amerikanske System have altså tre grundpiller i det 19. århundrede, eller ansås at have tre grundpiller; og disse tre grundpiller var, anvendelsen af protektion af nationale industrier, som præsidenten talte om. Protektion og gensidighed inden for handel, for at sikre, at vareproducerende industrier kunne udvikles. For det andet, anvendelsen af national (statslig) kredit i form af en statslig bankpraksis (nationalbank) – som den blev opfundet af Alexander Hamilton – for at drive nationens økonomi frem mod nye fremskudte grænser for varefremstilling, for teknologi, for videnskab, ved at yde det, som lokal og privat kredit ikke kunne yde, gennem statslig bankpraksis. Og for det tredje, anvendelse af denne regeringsmyndighed til rent faktisk at

frembringe de mest avancerede forbedringer internt i landet – som vi i dag kalder infrastruktur – og ligeledes frembringe en reel harmoni – en overensstemmelse – mellem interesser, eller en ramme, inden for hvilken der kan være harmoni mellem interesserne hos både de ansattes og deres arbejdsgiveres bestræbelser. Og ligeledes [en harmoni] mellem USA og andre republikker; så Monroe-doktrinen var også en del af det Amerikanske System på det tidspunkt, hvilket betød, at USA ville gøre, hvad der stod i dets magt som en ung nation, for at blokere for de Britiske og Franske Imperiers forsøg på at overtage kontrollen over unge republikker i Sydamerika i særdeleshed; og ved at blokere for dette, ville det muliggøre en gensidig fordel og udvikling mellem de sydamerikanske republikker og Amerikas Forenede Stater.

Disse elementer var *fantastisk* succesrige. Selvom præsident Trump sagde, ophavsmanden var Henry Clay – meget vigtig med hensyn til lovgivning, og mht. at kæmpe for dette i Kongressen – men ophavsmanden er faktisk Alexander Hamilton. Man kan f.eks. læse denne vidunderlige og store bog af James G. Blaine, der var udenrigsminister. Han var tæt på at blive Republikansk præsidentkandidat i 1880, og han var mangeårigt medlem af Senatet. Hans bog, der handler om det 19. århundredes økonomiske historie i USA, og som han kaldte *Twenty Years of Congress*, handlede i virkeligheden om 80 år af hele Amerikas økonomiske historie. Når man læser denne bog, ser man, at han i detaljer forklarer, at, når disse principper for det Amerikanske System var lig med den amerikanske regerings og den amerikanske nationaløkonomis principper, så blomstrede økonomien. Og når de ikke var, især i perioden fra midten af 1830'erne og frem til Borgerkrigen, f.eks., hvor Nationalbanken blev frataget sit charter og blev ødelagt af Jackson; når principperne ikke var, så var resultatet finanskaos, panikker, økonomiske sammenbrud, ubegrænset import og mangel på amerikansk eksport. Og sluttelig, som det kunne forudses, opbrydningen af nationen i en borgerkrig; hvor præsident Lincoln måtte genetablere det Amerikanske Økonomiske

System, som præsidenten (Trump) nævnte, at han gjorde, i processen med at vinde krigen for Unionen og samle nationen igen.

Anton Chaitkin, der har skrevet historiske artikler for *Executive Intelligence Review* og LaRouche-bevægelsen, har ligeledes i endnu større detaljer dokumenteret og forklaret, at det Amerikanske System var *enormt* succesrigt mht. dette lands fremskridt. Og når dets principper blev opgivet, kom vi ind i alvorlige vanskeligheder, både politisk, militært, økonomisk, finansielt – meget alvorlige vanskeligheder. Det er absurd at antage, at disse principper skulle være ophørt at være sande – disse principper for økonomi skulle være ophørt at være sande, på et eller andet tidspunkt i løbet af det 20. århundrede, og dernæst forsvandt. Det er ekstraordinært, at præsident Trump nu siger, at det er principperne – selv om I, de amerikanske borgere, i det store og hele ikke engang ved, hvad de er eller hvad de betyder – dette er de principper, på hvilke vi igen kan gøre dette land stort, som han hele tiden siger.

Det er en ekstraordinært vigtig indgriben, og det bringer omgående frem i forreste linje de seneste 50 års økonomi i det Amerikanske Systems tradition; den herskende, og næsten eneste, og ganske bestemt den mest berømte økonom i det Amerikanske Systems tradition i de seneste 50 år, Lyndon LaRouche, der har bearbejdet disse principper til en moderne form (LaRouches Fire Love).

Så kan vi gå i gang.

*(Her følger resten af webcastet i engelsk udskrift):*

MICHAEL STEGER: Okay, I can follow that up, I guess. I think what Paul just laid out is very critical to grasping the potential this Trump administration represents. One of the biggest problems we have right now in the American population



is  
the outright treason of this Obama faction, this British  
faction  
in American politics. Much of what we just presented from  
Trump's  
speeches I would recommend people going back to them. There's  
also the speech he made over a week ago at Willow Run Airport  
near Detroit, where not only does he call for a second  
industrial  
revolution – the first being the one that Abraham Lincoln  
launched in the middle of the Civil War, which was  
consolidated  
by the 1876 Centennial Exposition – he also referenced this in  
his February 28 Address to a Joint Session Congress. But he  
also  
calls for having faith in the American worker, American  
companies, and to have faith in foreign nations who built  
factories in our land – really, clearly, opening up the door  
for  
the questions of China, Japan, and other nations to rebuild  
the  
U.S. manufacturing base that's so desperately needed.

And that's what I think is so important about this  
political  
situation, one the media is not presenting at all. So we have  
to  
make a breakthrough. People have to get a sense of what  
President  
Trump is presenting in this perspective, and to recognize  
other  
moments when the American System was applied both by Hamilton,  
by  
Lincoln, by those following in Lincoln's tradition like Grant  
and  
McKinley, also Franklin Roosevelt. It was interesting in that  
speech, Matt, that he presented in Washington, D.C. to the  
Republican Committee dinner on March 21, he does make a very

clear reference to FDR. He references a child born in poverty with dreams in its heart, waiting. He says the waiting is over, the time for action is now, which is a clear reference to the kind of urgency that Franklin Roosevelt came into the Presidency in 1933, to address the economic depression.

OGDEN: The other explicit reference that he makes right after that Franklin Roosevelt reference is John F. Kennedy. He says "Now is the time for New Frontiers," which was the Kennedy phrase, and looking forward into space, the exploration of space, and these are the kinds of dreams that a child born today can realize in the future – a new era of optimism.

STEGER: The American people are absolutely ignorant of any of this at this point. Largely the media, regardless, left, right Fox News, CNN – it's all right now either outright treason or just intellectually stupid, incapable of understanding what's actually taking place; that there is a revival of this political tradition. It's the one that the modern Democratic Party was based on from Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy, and that Obama destroyed. It's now being revived by Donald Trump against outright ideological opposition throughout most of the Republican Party, as we see with this disastrous health care bill put forward by Paul Ryan, Wall Street, and the health insurance companies.

One, they're just not aware of it. The second part, which is

where this actually comes from. What did Lyndon LaRouche actually  
actually  
revive? Lyn made a unique discovery. It wasn't just simply a  
historical redevelopment or re-finding of this American  
tradition, referenced by Lincoln, McKinley, and others. Lyn  
made  
a fundamental advancement to the entire sense of what this  
American System was. He was able to situate it in a higher  
conception of scientific thought. That's not surprising,  
because,  
as Lincoln and others made these advancements in the United  
States, the profound scientific revolutions especially in  
Germany, by people like Carl Gauss, Bernard Riemann, the Weber  
brothers. There were major advancements, then, later, by  
Einstein, that opened up a scientific era of advancement and  
development that mankind had never seen before. This was  
partly  
unleashed by Franklin Roosevelt with the Manhattan Project, to  
unleash the power of the atom, as Eisenhower captured, and the  
Atoms for Peace project.

In the wake of that, Lyndon LaRouche recognized that  
these  
basic conceptions of scientific advancement had not yet been  
applied to economic thought, in the way that they needed to  
be.  
In having recognized a unique discovery of economic science,  
in  
that process, he revived this American System. That unfolded.  
There was a process of rediscovery of these principles that  
Paul  
just laid out. What Lyn has done in presenting, just a few  
years  
ago now, the Four Laws, the four new laws, if you look at this  
document, it's stunning. The Four Laws, as they're stated in a  
positive statement, are clearly rooted in Hamilton, Lincoln,  
Franklin Roosevelt, and John Kennedy. They're clearly rooted  
in

the American System. In an article you wrote recently, Paul, the first step, obviously, is the Glass-Steagall. Tax reform, health care? These things are total diversions from addressing the real economic crisis the country faces: to stop this collapse of lifespan, to shut down this drug epidemic, to get the American people working. The Glass-Steagall, and a launch of this kind of infrastructure development and a national bank, are absolutely key.

But then, in the broader sense of the Four Laws, is that higher question of principle. That's really what's key, because history does not work by parts. Economy does not work by parts. It's a question of a domain of principle that is unified uniquely within the powers of the human mind. That is that great scientific tradition of Cusa and Kepler, Gauss and Riemann. It's this conception of actually acting upon history effectively. Because as the questions of the Glass-Steagall are raised – and Paul, perhaps you can say more because there is an ongoing discussion of this – the questions of the National Bank have yet been raised, and that's absolutely key. We've got to get a way of increasing the credit towards this development project, because we are unable to turn to the current banking system. Wall Street is {incapable}, both philosophically and I think financially, of

really making the investments necessary to get this nation moving again.

This higher characteristic of the principle of the discovery is essential to the change in the historical process. As Mr. LaRouche has said, President Trump does seem to capture this. The people around him certainly don't. But it's {obviously} clear that there is practically {no one} in Congress who understands this. Otherwise why would they have paid heed for so long to President Obama's absolute treason to the country and its people? You see it in Paul Ryan's failed leadership in the House today.

If we're going to have a revival of this American System foundations, unlike during the 19th Century, when these characteristics of a sense of the unique nature of mankind were still somewhat understood; Lincoln captured them in his love of Shakespeare, and the recognition of Shakespeare's strategic importance. But today there's been a loss of the actual principle nature of mankind acting in the universe. That's what we have to ultimately address. The process of the Laws, or the policies, are not simply things that you will adopt and expect to function. You must recognize you're establishing these institutions of Glass-Steagall and the National Bank with a commitment towards infrastructure and scientific advancement; but they ultimately have to be governed by a re-awakening of this higher creative principle.

I would say, very clearly, this American System is one

of  
the highest expressions of that renaissance tradition coming  
out  
of Europe to found a new world, to develop a new culture and  
society, and to now develop it. It's clearly on that basis –  
and  
Matt, I think you might have more to say on this – that with  
the  
revival of this tradition, both the Lincoln tradition of the  
Republican Party, the Franklin Roosevelt and Kennedy tradition  
in  
the Democratic Party, the United States is more that capable  
of  
creating a relationship among Russia, China, and the United  
States that not only eliminates the British Empire once and  
for  
all, but does really establish a new human species on this  
planet. I think that discussion that Trump has now introduced,  
with LaRouche's Four Laws, really makes that more possible and  
more feasible than I think any of us had imagined just a few  
months ago.

GALLAGHER: This is a bombshell for members of Congress  
of  
both parties, if they're listening; because if you take  
Glass-Steagall, for example, the restoration of which Lyndon  
LaRouche has made a {sine qua non} of restoring the American  
System of economy now. In earlier times, when the American  
System  
was understood, both as an anti-British, anti-City of London  
economic system, or means of organizing the government and the  
economy, when it was understood in that way, the direct  
connection between restoring Glass-Steagall, establishing a  
national credit institution, a Hamiltonian National Bank,  
investing in the most advanced infrastructures, such as  
national  
high-speed rail systems, reviving the deep-space human

exploration; the connections among these things would be relatively self-evident to an American System spokesman, not necessarily even a great thinker of that system like Henry Carey, but a spokesman like James G. Blaine in the government and in the Congress. It would be immediately evident to them now that these are all part of one policy; that when you talk about Glass-Steagall, you're talking about returning the part of the banking system on which the nation is driven in economic progress, you're returning that part of the banking system to the definition of banking of Alexander Hamilton, who didn't confront Glass-Steagall, but he did confront all manner of what today we would call wild investment banks, hedge funds posing as government banks, posing as banks speculating in government debt, and so forth. And Hamilton established the dominance of the model of what today we call a commercial bank, whose purpose it is to connect the savings of the nation, by lending, to the hands of those, as he said, who can make the most productive use of it. That was the function of a bank; that was the need for proliferation of banks; and clearly that was the need to have a national bank whose purpose was to provide the credit which these individual local banks were incapable of providing; and also the direction for investment of that credit so that a transcontinental railroad would emerge where it had previously seemed impossible on any continent to make such a world-spanning

transportation corridor. Those things would be directly connected in their mind; so those who were fighting for Glass-Steagall in the Congress would simultaneously, naturally be fighting for the creation of a national Hamiltonian bank to do what Trump is groping towards – these trillions of dollars of investment in new infrastructure. And they would naturally be fighting for the expansion and revival of the space program as a deep space human exploration program; and these other things would come together for them. Whereas now you find many people who simply regard Glass-Steagall as something to prevent another 2008 collapse; something which is merely a kind of a prophylactic that keeps banks from committing crimes of speculation and from bringing down the economy. Well fine, it is that; but it is the doorway to making the American economy work according to the principle of the American System before. As President Trump does have absolutely right, it has been functioning on absolutely opposite principles to the American System; especially for the last 40 years, especially in the period known as complete globalization after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Especially in the period in which real harmony of interests manufacturing employment in the United States has gone away and left behind it despair, drug addiction, constricting life expectancies, and general impoverishment of what was the American System that worked for us through the period of Roosevelt and Kennedy.

So, that's where LaRouche has uniquely been able to express this over the last nearly half a century; that you're really



talking about one impulse for human progress and an impulse that is international. It brings together nations, because fundamentally over whole continents, over the Solar System even, nations have the same expansion and progress objectives; and therefore, if they work together on them, they have a harmony of interests. This is what now is coming from the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, which in turn ultimately came from Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and their work.

OGDEN: I would like to say something on that directly. This is President Trump at the Kentucky speech; he said "For too long, our government has abandoned the American System." I think that's clearly stated. We've been engaged in an educational campaign, a fight in the United States to educate the American people and to educate the American leadership on what the American System is. I pulled this out, we can go to the Four Laws, which is obviously what we're talking about: Lyndon LaRouche's Hamiltonian economic program for the present moment. But I pulled this out; this is a pamphlet from 2012. We named it "Platform for a New Presidency; the Full Recovery Program for the United States"; and I can tell you, because I was involved in writing this, that we intentionally made this a nonpartisan document, because this wasn't for the Republican Party or for the Democratic Party. This was for the United States; to establish a completely new economic policy for the running of the United

States. In this pamphlet, we had an entire case study of the history of the application of the American System; which went through Alexander Hamilton's creation of the national bank and his "Report on Manufactures", which is a very important part of this. It went through John Quincy Adams; and then let me read you one quote here, and tell me if this sounds familiar. "It was in the election of 1832, right in the middle of the fight over the national bank, that Abraham Lincoln got his start in politics. Lincoln was 22 years old; and his platform was Henry Clay's American System, a revival of the Hamiltonian program." We quoted this perhaps apocryphal quote, but I think it's very apropos from Abraham Lincoln's campaign speech in 1832: "I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank, the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff."

Anyway, we went on to elaborate how this was applied over the coming 50 years; McKinley, Franklin Roosevelt, even John F Kennedy's program. But this is something that has been the substance of the LaRouche movement's campaign to educate the American leadership, and to create a new cadre of American leadership in the United States. What you said, Paul, about how just because it's called the American System does not mean it's somehow exclusively American; this was called the American system because it was explicitly in counter to the British system, as it was originally conceived. We fought the American Revolution

against the British Empire. The British Empire applied a system of colonialism and enforced poverty and slavery on the world. We fought a revolution against that; Alexander Hamilton created a new system – this was the American System. The mission was to give this system to the world; so over the course of the 19th Century, countries around the world began to emulate the American System in order to use those economic principles to gain their independence from imperialism. Some of the well-known cases: the case of Friedrich List, a German economist; the case of Irish economist Arthur Griffith, who used Friedrich List's ideas in their fight for independence. Very important in this case is Sun Yat Sen; the founding father of modern China emulated Abraham Lincoln's model of government and of economics. So now when we're talking about creating a new win-win cooperation with China; building the New Silk Road; turning this into a World Land-Bridge economic platform. This is the return to the fight of the last 200 years to spread this American system; the Hamiltonian system around the world, to free mankind from the British Empire once and for all. That's how it has to be understood. So, we're not talking about some kind of nationalistic American-exclusive system; we're talking about something which nations around the world can apply and share and use as the basis for a new paradigm of win-win relations among countries.

GALLAGHER: When Hamilton was developing the American System and was known by Washington to be fighting for a government with capabilities, a government with strength; not with eternally

broad responsibilities, but with strength to carry out the responsibilities that it had. At that time, he was attacked on the idea that if you were for a strong government, you were for the employers, you were for the wealthy. Now, we have the inverse in contemporary party warfare, where it's assumed that if you're for a strong government, you're for the poor; and you think the only thing government really does other than national defense is to give things to the poor in order to equalize them with the wealthy. In other words, oppose the employers. These ideas indicate just how striking it is, for President Trump at this point, to reintroduce this idea with everything involved in it, including the harmony of interests. And when he speaks to unions, who tend to support him, and did during the campaign, as Mike indicated in Detroit to industrial workers; that harmony of interest is definitely part of what he is conveying to them. The same thing is true in terms of trade; but without getting into that in detail, that seems to be the aspect of the American System on which President Trump has the most developed ideas, has the greatest emphasis. Trade, reciprocity, get American exports. This is considered complete heresy and not even worth discussing by London-educated economists and all of their imitators today; but in fact, it is true that reciprocity – if you start with the

potential idea of tariffs and you negotiate reciprocal elimination of the tariffs in the context of countries jointly investing in their mutual development – that you wind up not with a system necessarily of high tariffs at all. But rather, with a system in which there is mutual investment in the most important projects of economic progress and infrastructure development in both of those countries; as well as manufacturing development in both of those countries. It is not absurd; the alternatives that are thrown out about how you can run as large a trade deficit as you want, it doesn't matter because the bigger your trade deficit, the more direct investment you will get into your country; as if that was some sort of automatic built-in stabilizer. These arguments, in fact, have no basis; and the purpose of a government with strength at this point, as Hamilton outlined it, is to be able to make those kinds of critical investments and win-win agreements among countries. And also investments domestically, which bring the progress back; bring the manufacturing capabilities back at a higher level. Bring the scientific and technological capabilities back into industry and make it work.

Even though we're not seeing President Trump equally develop all aspects of the American System in the way he's presenting and fighting for it, Lyndon LaRouche has; and has put it in the form of these Four Laws that have to be taken not only by the United States, so that there is a real opportunity there to shape

this  
policy. That's what we've got to fight for. We're doing it  
with  
major international conferences – there's another one taking  
place in Europe today; in a couple of weeks in New York City,  
a  
very important one with a lot of international speakers on the  
subject of making international the New Silk Road global  
infrastructure investments that were initiated through China,  
and  
making this into a platform of progress in which the United  
States is going to join. That's how we're pursuing this, but  
we  
have an opening to shape, as you said in the pamphlet, the  
policy  
of the Presidency; and that's the most important thing. It's  
not  
the policy of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party;  
but  
the policy of the Presidency as Hamilton already identified  
that  
as key to the American System when others wanted America to  
not  
even have a President. They wanted it to just have a  
legislature  
like poor old Ireland and other republics.

OGDEN: I think you can see that people are beginning  
to get  
inspired – even members of Congress. There was the signing of  
the NASA authorization budget at the White House on Monday, I  
believe; and it's the first NASA authorization in seven years,  
which is unbelievable. Obviously, there's much more that  
needs  
to be done; but people are inspired. One of the members of  
Congress said, just as Americans remember that President  
Eisenhower was the father of the interstate highway system,

with

your bill signing today and your vision and leadership, future generations will remember that President Donald Trump was the father of the interplanetary highway system. So, I think that's

an appropriate comment for the 100th anniversary of space visionary and pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke's birthday, which we're celebrating today and we've been celebrating this whole week.

But this is not a view toward the past. Right now, it's a time of action; it's a time of – as President Trump said in that

speech – this is the time when great deeds must be accomplished.

It's a vision; it's a question of where does mankind go next? What are the frontiers of discovery? What are the frontiers of

exploration? Absolutely, not only the development of a modern economic platform for the planet, a transportation and energy platform like we're talking about with the expansion of the New

Silk Road into the World Land-Bridge; that must be done. But the

expansion of mankind into becoming an interplanetary species and

the abiding principles which Alexander Hamilton developed with the founding of this country, were not simply principles merely

for the 18th Century; they were not principles merely for the 19th Century.

The nature of principles is that they exist and they are

eternal. And principles of economics – as Lyndon LaRouche has developed them in his modern application of this American System,

as you were saying, Michael – require that mankind continue to progress and to push the envelopes of knowledge and to push

the envelopes of progress. Where does that take us today? It takes us into space. There's a very good reason why Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws economic document begins and ends with the idea of mankind as an interplanetary species beginning to explore and colonize the Solar System and beyond. This is the identity of mankind; and economics begins and ends with what makes mankind unique as a species. So, Michael, maybe you want to say a little bit more about that, but I do think as we look at what Lyndon LaRouche's role has been on the record over the last 40 years as the leading modern spokesman of the American System of economics. I have a few books here – these are props: {The Political Economy of the American Revolution}, published by the LaRouche movement; {The Civil War and the American System; America's Battle with Britain 1860 to 1876}, Allen Salisbury, published by the LaRouche movement; {Friedrich List: Outlines of the American System of Political Economy}. These are just a few selections of the books that have been published over the last 30 years as part of the LaRouche movement's educational campaign on the principle of the American System.

GALLAGHER: Make that 50! At the time that these were being published in the 1970s, they were, in fact, since the turn of the 20th Century, the first significant publications on the American System that had appeared anywhere.



STEGER: That comes to my final point, which is that Lyn's put a lot of emphasis on the very clear revival of Alexander Hamilton; that he really was the founder of this as a conception. I think it's also very clear that if this is going to be successful today, given the very complex world we're living in Before I get to that point, let me just say we haven't touched on it and I think it's important. This is why there is a coup attempted against Donald Trump; this is why there is an outright attempt to overthrow him and prevent him from even taking the Presidency. And at this point, to try to impeach him or force him out by assassination or other means; because there is this threat of this revival. But if we're going to make this New Paradigm work, you can't ignore the discoverer. The damage done by continuing to ascribe Isaac Newton with the discovery of gravitation has done great harm. Even with Einstein's attempt to end that insanity, there's still a great harm done to the scientific thought of mankind to think that Isaac Newton's statistical version of gravitation was the nature of its discovery. There has to be a revival of Lyndon LaRouche. The members of Congress, the policy centers in this country and the world must look to Lyn's ideas over these 50 years to understand the means by which we implement this higher conception of economics known as the American System. It really was Lyn's discovery which made the basis for its revival in the first place. So, I think a full exoneration is more than due; but I think a full implementation of Lyn's writings and ideas is absolutely critical, and are really the outright objective of any patriot of this country. It is to acknowledge Lyn's role and

his  
discovery in setting the foundation of not only the building  
of  
our country, but what we see internationally with this New  
Paradigm.

GALLAGHER: You mentioned at the beginning, 34 years  
ago  
this week, that President Ronald Reagan adopted an outline of  
policy – namely the Strategic Defense Initiative – which had  
been developed and circulated internationally by Lyndon  
LaRouche.  
At that time, virtually no one knew what he was talking about;  
I  
remember I got to make my one and only appearance on a  
national  
television morning news show on the basis that I had some idea  
–  
which came from LaRouche – of what Reagan was talking about.  
But it was admitted in many places later on that that  
initiative  
by Reagan led to the collapse of the Soviet Union; it led to  
the  
development of fundamentally new technologies which are still  
revolutionizing areas now. Now you have a situation 35 years  
later; another American President is taking up what over the  
past  
half-century only LaRouche has developed. President Trump has  
all sorts of errors and faults and warts and so forth; yes he  
does. But don't imagine for a minute that the British  
spear-headed attempt to get rid of him as President is not for  
this exact reason, and has nothing to do with policies of  
health  
care, or even for that matter, connections with discussions  
with  
the Russian ambassador. It has to do with the fact that this  
was

such a tremendous break, even with all of Trump's shortcomings in many regards, this thrust of his which was already implicitly visible when he was running for office and immediately as he was being inaugurated; this was such a tremendous break with the deleterious policies of finance and economics of the last half century, the so-called "globalization" era, that there was an immediate vitriolic response from the standpoint of British finance and spreading from there to the European elites and so forth, into what has now made the Democratic Party leadership of the United States, into virtually a McCarthy-ite mob for reasons that they don't even understand. They're looking for Russians everywhere; is there a Russian listening to me in this room today? It has become like McCarthy; it is the height of irony that it's the Democratic Party leadership which is doing this, and they don't even understand – most of them; Obama being one exception – why it is that they are trying to railroad Trump in this McCarthy-ite fashion. It's because of the potential of exactly this type of American System of economics changing the whole world.

OGDEN: Sure; if you want to talk about Watergate, the Watergate here is the Obama administration listening in and spying on an incoming Presidential administration as part of its enemies list to try to bring down a President. We can get into a lot more details on that, but everything that has come out during the course of the hearings in Congress this week and what Chairman Nunes had to say and so forth; this is a political fight

beyond what we've seen in our lifetimes.

I want to say in conclusion, we have the responsibility to continue to educate and to continue to lead. Obviously, Lyndon LaRouche's economic authority here is unparalleled; and it's the required authority on the table right now, internationally as well as nationally. We have opportunities, but nothing is determined; nothing is final, nothing is concrete. So, we're putting the link on the screen right now; this is the newest pamphlet, which is now being published by LaRouche PAC, which is titled "America's Role in the New Silk Road." The next step for the Trump administration will be to officially enter into this Belt and Road Initiative, which China has invited the United States to be a part of. There is a summit coming up in China in the beginning of May, which President Trump should personally attend; and should make very clear that he is accepting the Chinese invitation to become a part of this New Paradigm. We had the beginning of this with Secretary Tillerson's trip and his affirmation of the win-win principle in his meetings with Xi Jinping. We are looking forward to the bilateral summit between Xi Jinping and President Trump which is scheduled hopefully for some time in April. This is first and foremost; and then we have a petition which we're continuing to circulate on that question. This is available for you to sign at [lpac.co/sign4laws](http://lpac.co/sign4laws). This is a petition on win-win cooperation and the implementation of Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws here in the United

States.

We ask you to sign that and to circulate it; and become an active part of changing history.

So, thank you very much Michael for joining us over video today; and thank you to Paul for joining me here in the studio.

We have all the material that you need on the LaRouche PAC website to educate yourself on what the American System is and the application of the American System today on the international

scale. So, we encourage you to explore all that material; visit

the LaRouche PAC website; and sign up and become a member of the

LaRouche Political Action Committee. So, thanks for tuning in;

and please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). Good night.

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[1] Se EIR-Tema-artikel: »[Londons mord på McKinley lancerede et århundrede med politiske mord](#)«, af Jeffrey Steinberg og Anton Chaitkin.