

Et nyt paradigme giver nu liv til verden.

LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 8. september 2016

Verden har gennemgået en dramatisk ændring i løbet af de seneste par uger. Der har især været flere store, internationale konferencer, der repræsenterer en konsolidering af et nyt paradigme og en ny anskuelse blandt verdens nationer. Disse konferencer var det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, Rusland; G20-mødet, der sluttede i Hangzhou, Kina; og dernæst de Sydøstasiatiske Nationers (ASEAN) møde med Kina, der fandt sted i Laos.

Under alle disse konferencer, under alle disse tre møder, har spørgsmålet drejet sig om at skabe en særlig synsmåde mht. økonomisk udvikling og samarbejde, og ikke om at respondere til kriser, ikke det Sydkinesiske Hav; det har været et langsigtet syn på, hvad fremtiden bliver.

Engelsk udskrift:

LaRouchePAC Friday Webcast with Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

A New Paradigm is Animating the World

The new paradigm animating the world was on full display over the past few weeks, in meetings of the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostock, the G20 in Hangzhou, and the ASEAN / China meeting in Laos. While President Obama doddered around with nothing to offer, an increasing portion of the world is adopting policies of economic integration and development, including such science frontiers as the Chinese space program. This paradigm is not new – the LaRouches and the LaRouche movement have been organizing for the policies now becoming dominant, for over 40 years. Meanwhile, as the fifteenth

anniversary of the 9/11 attacks approaches, a "living memorial" is offered in a series of concerts featuring the participation of the Schiller Institute New York Community Chorus.

Jason Ross hosts a discussion with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a participant in the T20 meeting leading into the G20 summit, and Diane Sare, founding director of the Schiller Institute Chorus, on the changes sweeping the world, and how to inspire the US to join, rather than oppose, this new paradigm.

TRANSCRIPT

JASON ROSS: Hello! This is Thursday, Sept. 8th, 2016. You're watching our weekly LaRouche PAC webcast. This week we're recording the show a day early, because of some events coming up this weekend, which we'll be discussing a little bit later on. I'm Jason Ross, I'm the host today, and I'm going to be joined on the show today by two guests – by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, joining us from Germany; and by Diane Sare, joining us from the LaRouche Manhattan Project in the New York area.

Over the past few weeks, the world has changed dramatically. In particular, there have been several major international conferences that represent a solidification of a new paradigm and a new outlook among nations in the world. These conferences have been the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok, Russia; the G20 meeting, which concluded in Hangzhou, China; and then the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting with China, which has been taking place in Laos.

In all three of these conferences, in all three of these meetings, the issue on the table has been creating a specific outlook for economic development and cooperation, not responding to crises, not the South China Sea; it's been a long-term outlook on what will the future be. I'd like to read a few quotes from presentations made at these conferences.

At the B20 meeting, the meeting of business leaders in advance of the G20 meeting in China, President Xi Jinping stated that

"People are the foundation of the economy. We have to be oriented to the needs of the people, and raise their living standards and the quality of their lives. We will lift over 57 million people out of poverty, and poverty will be alleviated in all poor counties by 2020. This is a solemn promise to the Chinese people. We have lifted over 70% of the Chinese population out of poverty. We will make the pie bigger and we will continue the global fight against poverty."

At the G20 conference, which included a very beautiful opening ceremony, featuring the work of Beethoven and Schiller with the *Ode to Joy* set to music, and quite a spectacle, the leaders there came to a conclusion in their final communiqué from the conference, which included, "We can no longer rely on fiscal and monetary policy alone to deal with the crisis. We envision an all-dimensional, multi-tiered, wide-ranging approach to innovation, which is driven by innovation in science and technology, and goes beyond it, to cover development-philosophy, institutional mechanisms, and business models, so that the benefits of innovation will be shared by all."

Meanwhile, at the G20 conference, the most Obama had to say to anybody, was some blubbering about "human rights," and discussion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which has absolutely no chance of possibly being passed through the Congress; it's dead.

At the ASEAN meeting, Obama saw what he thought was an opportunity to put on the agenda and make an issue of the South China Sea arbitration ruling that went against China; he wanted to put that on the agenda, make that an issue, and instead, that was not part of the discussion at all.

What was instead discussed was economic cooperation, the Maritime Silk Road, the Chinese One Belt, One Road project. And, as a matter of fact, on the Philippines in particular, which had launched the arbitration case against China regarding the South China Sea, the new President of the

Philippines, [Rodrigo] Duterte, when he was asked about Obama's plans to lecture him on violations of human rights in the Philippines' war on drugs, President Duterte said "I am a President of a sovereign state, and we have long ceased to be a colony. I do not have any master except the Filipino people; nobody but nobody. You must be respectful. Do not just throw questions. *Putang ina*," which which translates to "son of a whore") "I will swear at you in that forum," he said to Obama. "I do not want to pick a quarrel with Obama, but I don't kneel down to anybody, except the Filipino people."

In all of this Obama has absolutely been the odd man out. He has nothing to offer the world. *Forbes* magazine has recognized this in its coverage, for example, where it states that while Obama is talking about human rights and the TPP that will never occur, China has been "quickly building its regional credentials with a heavy focus on the economy of Southeast Asia... China's Belt and Road initiative connecting Asia to Europe economically would let Beijing and parts of Southeast Asia build a major transportation network plus industrial co-operation projects. Beijing also happens to manage the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund, which bankrolls growth-linked infrastructure, energy and natural resources projects in Southeast Asia."

I think the contrast between Obama, who has nothing, with what China and Russia, and the BRICS nations – very specifically China and Russia, in particular – have been offering the world, strategically and economically, the contrast couldn't be clearer. With the participation of the G77 leader as well in these conferences, the world as a whole is adopting these as policies.

Let's bring on Helga Zepp-LaRouche now. Helga was a participant in the T20 meeting, which was a meeting with think tanks, a "Think20" meeting held in China in preparation for the G20 heads of state summit which just occurred. Helga, let me ask you about this. In your view, how has the world changed

over the past couple of weeks, with these events?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think it is a change of world-historical dimensions. Because what has occurred between the Vladivostok Eastern Economic Forum, the G20, and then the ASEAN conference, is a tremendous change, in terms of where is the power center of the world. Let me just go through very quickly what the significance each of these of these different conferences was.

In Vladivostok, you had the integration of the Eurasian Economic Union with the Silk Road/Belt and Road initiative of China. That is very important because also Prime Minister Abe of Japan and President Park of South Korea participated, and there were agreements of long-term investments in development of the Far East of Russia, of Siberia, of huge energy investments, and integration of all of these economies of Asia.

This was followed by the G20 Summit, which I think was really an absolute breakthrough. First of all, China had put an enormous amount of effort into the preparation, by convening many, many pre-conferences, starting already a year ago, on many, many levels: ministers, think-tanks, institutions, and organizations. The intention of China was to transform the G20 from a mechanism which only responds to crises like 2008 – the financial crash of Lehman Brothers – into an organization which would form an alliance of countries to form a global governance mechanism which is problem-solving. Xi Jinping said repeatedly he wants to transform the G20 from a "talk shop," into a group of nations which acttogether. Looking at it, this was accomplished in many ways.

The Western media are hysterically and desperately trying to belittle this outcome of the conference, by saying "there were all these issues," but the only people who raised these so-called "issues," like the South China Sea conflict, and the issue of the Arbitration Court in The Hague,, and all other

divisive issues, was really the West.

What happened is that the overwhelming number of nations are moving to adopt the Chinese model of economy. They are very right to do so, because China has proven an economic miracle of such dimensions, Xi Jinping said, to transform a country of 1.4 billion people has never been undertaken in history, and the fact that China could uplift 700 million people out of poverty into a very decent living standard, is also unprecedented. One of the outcomes of the summit was the adoption of a plan to eliminate poverty all over China by 2020, that is, only four years from now.

China succeeded to put the Chinese economic model as the attractive model for everybody to join, in a "win-win" perspective, on the agenda. Many countries must say, "Yeah, we can have the same economic development like China; that is much more favorable, than to join the United States or NATO or the Europeans in confrontation of a geopolitical nature."

The success of this summit is really unbelievable. It has changed the situation in the world, I think for the good; because the unipolar world, for sure, does not exist any more. As a matter of fact, as you mentioned, *Forbes* magazine and *Time* magazine had quite hysterical articles saying that Obama's "Asia pivot" policy has completely failed; this was the last opportunity to woo the countries of the region, but this completely failed, and the "Asia pivot" of Obama is completely dead; it failed.

The G77, the Non-Aligned Movement, the ASEAN countries – they are all are now moving in a completely different direction, and especially the fact that South Korea and Japan participated, with Russia and China in this Vladivostok conference, proves that these countries who are obviously allied with the United States, but do not want confrontation against Russia and China any more.

So this is extremely important. And it means primarily that those countries of the world which are not of the old regime of the World Bank, the IMF – the so-called "Washington Consensus," the so-called Bretton Woods institutions – they had no voice, and they now have a voice.

I think it is really very important that China explicitly adopted developing nations and emerging economies. First of all, they invited all of them – or a very large representation of them – to participate in the G20. China expressed the absolute commitment that every fruit of technological innovation would be shared with these countries, in order not to hold up their development. Now, this is a beautiful idea, which the first time was expressed by the German thinker Nikolaus of Cusa in the 15th Century, who already then had said that science and technology are so important for the development of mankind, that every time there is a new invention, it should be put in an international pool – to use modern words to say it – and that every country should have, then, access to it, not to be slowed down in their development.

It's an incredible change, because it means that, for the first time, an idea which was expressed by my husband Lyndon LaRouche in 1975, when he proposed a plan to develop the Third World, and he called it the International Development Bank [idb]. This was the idea which he presented both in Bonn, Germany at the time, and in Milan. He at that time wanted to have a \$400 billion technology transfer per year to the developing sector from the advanced countries, in order to build up infrastructure, to build up industrialization and agriculture in the Third World.

He gave a very concrete form to a demand of the Non-Aligned Movement, which in 1976 at the Non-Aligned Movement in Colombo, Sri Lanka, had adopted a resolution demanding a just New World Economic Order. That Non-Aligned Movement resolution 90% of the words were those of the IDB. But you know what

happened at that time was, all the leaders of the countries who had taken the initiative to fight for this – like Mrs. Gandhi from India, Mrs. Bandaranaike from Sri Lanka, Bhutto from Pakistan – all these leaders were either killed or destabilized; and this whole effort had a tremendous setback and it did not function.

Now as you probably know, and some of our viewers may know, we have been fighting in the LaRouche Movement ever since that time – it's now 40 years we have been fighting for the realization of the IDB or an IDB-like plan for the Third World; but the World Bank and the IMF, for all these years have done the exact opposite. The IMF conditionalities would completely deny any kind of development by having conditions which would force developing countries to pay debt instead of investing in infrastructure. They created the debt trap even, to make it impossible for countries to develop. So, the miserable condition of Africa, and many other countries in Asia and the Middle East and some countries in South America, is the result of the conscious policy to suppress development.

Now, after the Asia crisis [in 1997-98] the Asian countries obviously realized that they had to do something to protect themselves against speculation of George Soros at the time, so a process of creating new institutions developed. One was the Chiang Mai Initiative; but then recently – about three years ago – China took the leadership together with other BRICS countries, to create a completely alternative set of banking institutions. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); the New Development Bank of the BRICS; the New Silk Road Fund; the Maritime Silk Road Fund; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Bank. So, you have now a completely alternate system of banking which is *not* casino; but only gives credit for investment in real infrastructure in the real economy.

So, what is happening now? I think people have to appreciate that, that what happened at the G20 meeting is the victory of a struggle of 40 years at least; to make it possible for human

beings in Africa, in the so-called developing sector, to have a chance for the future. Such a powerful coalition has now emerged – the strategic alliance between China and Russia; Putin was the guest of honor at this G20 meeting – so the world really has changed. It's very important to say that these articles in *Forbes* magazine and *Time* magazine really don't get it. It's not anti-American; it's not anti-European. Xi Jinping and the other leaders have expressed many times that they want the United States and Europe to join in a "win-win" perspective.

So what is on the table now with the G20 meeting is for the first time a strategic initiative which is not geopolitical; because it offers a level of reason to cooperate internationally for the common aims of mankind. I think this is a tremendous historical breakthrough, which we really must make sure that the American people find out about what it is, and not be misled by mediocre journalists, who just can't think differently than geopolitics. It's like somebody who is evil, cannot imagine when he talks to a really good person, that the other person is not also evil. So what you read in the Western media is just the projection of the degenerate thinking of the media; but it's not what happened at this summit. So, let's make sure people really understand the historic significance of this change.

ROSS: Great! I think what you went through in terms of the history of your involvement, of your husband Lyndon LaRouche's involvement, of the LaRouche Movement's involvement over the past four decades in creating the victory for the policy that's being announced at these conferences, really goes to show the power of an idea. That over cynicism or over what seemed to be the structures and control of things, a good idea and successful and intense and ongoing organizing for it, really can make things happen.

I was going to ask if you wanted to say more about the history of the LaRouche Movement's involvement in this; or also if you

have anything to say about how we're going to get the U.S. to join in this development instead of being opposed to it?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, first of all, I would like to make a short comment on the ASEAN conference, because that was in the footsteps, or following the G20 meeting; and that dispute is now settled. Because the ASEAN countries together with China, all agreed that all the disputes will be solved through peaceful negotiation and dialogue; they will work out a Code of Conduct until the middle of next year to this effect, and jointly fight threats to security like terrorism and other threats. They will act on the basis of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, or UNCLOS; and that means all these efforts to hype up the conflict between the Philippines and China with The Hague Arbitration Court has not succeeded. This was an effort to cause disunity, but this ASEAN conference said, "No, we want to have joint economic development. We will revive the regional economic development organization."

So, it shows that the foreign policy of China – not only at the G20 – was changing the agenda completely; but also in terms of regional conflict, that if you have a "win-win" perspective where you take into account the interests of the other, you can find solutions.

So then what is left for Obama, some papers were writing, was the implementation of the TPP; but as you already mentioned, both the House and the Senate and the two Presidential candidates all have said the TPP is out. The Speakers of the two Houses have said it will not get on the agenda this year; which means not during the time of Obama. So, the TPP is dead; the TTIP – it's the European version of the same thing – is also dead. So, I think the world really has changed; unipolar demands and the idea that you can decide rules on behalf of one country is no longer in existence. We have entered a completely new era of respect for the sovereignty of the other country, and an alliance of essentially republics for a greater good.

This is obviously a really important development. Not only does it mean that the United States has the chance to go back to the foreign policy of John Quincy Adams – because that is exactly what he had outlined for the United States to do; but it also means that the kind of system of perfectly sovereign nation-states working together for a joint development – which we have pushed, especially naturally Mr. LaRouche has pushed, for over 50 years – this is now becoming a reality.

So, I think that we can be very happy about that, because the LaRouche Movement for the last 40 years, but especially the last 25 years, convened literally hundreds of conferences around the world; in every major U.S. and European city, in Rio de Janeiro, in São Paulo, Brasilia, Mexico, Beijing, New Delhi, Moscow. Many even in Australia, in Egypt, in other African countries; we had seminars, conferences. I think we have now a renaissance movement and a world movement for development.

Since you mentioned the beautiful gala concert which preceded the G20, this was, in a certain sense, similar to what we are doing with the dialogue of Classical culture; because it started with a very beautiful series of Chinese folk songs, then it had scenes of the ballet of *Swan Lake* – danced in a lake – so the dancers would make sort of little fountains by each step, because they would step into the water. It gave it an unbelievable effect. And naturally, the fact that they chose the *Ode to Joy*, the beautiful poem by Schiller composed by Beethoven; where the text at one point says, "All men become brethren." "*Alles Menschen werden Brüder*", which is the poetical expression of the "win-win" perspective; that there is a higher goal of mankind. And that they choose that to be the high point of the gala, really shows that they have understood something very fundamental. They said, "Text written by Friedrich Schiller" so naturally many people would have thought about the Schiller Institute; and we have used the *Ode to Joy* many times to express the same idea.

So, I think that we can be really proud; because we did not do everything, but we had a very good part in producing this beautiful result.

ROSS: Wonderful! I'd like to return to get more thoughts from you, but I'd like to bring in Diane Sare at this point to discuss one of the opportunities for changing the United States. Which is that this weekend, this Sunday, is the 15th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks from 2001. Diane – who is the founder and managing director of the Schiller Institute New York City Community Chorus, as well as a member of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee – has been very engaged in a process that Mr. LaRouche has called a "Living Memorial" for 9/11; which is a series of concerts that are taking place this weekend.

I'd like to ask Diane about that, and first mention something about the context; which is that over the past month we've had the release of the 28 pages. The 28 classified pages of the Congressional Joint Inquiry into 9/11; and we've got scheduled for a vote in Congress tomorrow the JASTA bill – the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act – which would make it possible for the family members, for victims of 9/11 to sue Saudi Arabia directly in U.S. courts for having aided in the commission of an attack on U.S. soil. This has the potential to really transform 9/11 from an opportunity for those pushing a policy of conflict and war, to really get justice on this, by redefining American strategic policy.

Let me ask you, Diane, you've been very involved in this, of course. Could you talk to us about the conception of a Living Memorial? What's happening this weekend? How are we putting that into practice?

DIANE SARE: I'll situate it in a question you asked earlier of Helga. The question is, how can the U.S. join this New Paradigm? What is holding us back? One very important aspect is not simply the idea of a unipolar world; but a unipolar

world which is based on fantasy, and lies, and delusion. Which we have seen in particular – I wouldn't say it began with the terror attacks of September 11, 2001 – but after that, what did you have, since the truth was not told? You referenced the 28 pages being released, and the potential for JASTA to be passed this week. What happened? We had an attack which was , and instead we invaded Iraq. Then, we invaded Libya. Now, we have an insane President Obama who wants to overthrow Assad.

The actions of the United States on behalf of this British-Saudi Empire have explicitly created an increase in terror attacks around the world; an increase in war; an increase in the death rate. I was reading this morning that as many as 400,000 people in the New York metropolitan area have been affected by the attack on the World Trade Center, because of all of the toxic debris that was blowing through the air. You have over 1,100 people who have contracted rare forms of terminal cancer; and we run into them all the time here in New Jersey, people who were first responders, who were security, who were police who worked in the area.

So, you've had a great injustice; and because the injustice has been allowed to continue, the crime has only grown in magnitude. The number of people who have died as a result of this has been expanding. ... what potential to remedy that situation; to bring justice, which would in a sense, clear the conscience of the American people to make us morally capable and morally fit to join with the rest of the world in this New Paradigm?

What Mr. LaRouche said explicitly when the question came up at one of the Saturday town hall meetings, on the idea of what can we do for these people who died on September 11? He said, a Living Memorial. So when I think of a Living Memorial, I think of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg and his words that: the dead have already consecrated this ground; but it is up to us, the living, to make sure that they have not died in vain. Therefore, what we are seeking to do here, by doing something

which is a completely beautiful and noble thing, is to enable the American people to address this; and to insist that our nation become something different than what it was. It is not a coincidence that this is occurring at the same time that we have these extraordinary breakthroughs.

ROSS: You could say more. I know that over the weekend we've got the Schiller Institute chorus is going to be participating in a series of concerts of the Mozart *Requiem*, of spirituals and other pieces, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Could you tell us how the participation in these kinds of events shows a potential to change people? What kind of responses have you been getting from musicians, from politicians, from others involved in these events? What significance does this show you it having already?

SARE: Well, I think perhaps the most exciting thing that's occurred, is the growth of the chorus; because the people who participate in the chorus are the ones who in a sense will be the most transformed by these events. We began the chorus almost two years ago, in December of 2014, in the wake of the choking death of an African-American man who was strangled by the police in Staten Island, and the grand jury determined that there was no wrongdoing on the part of the police. There was a great deal of anger which was threatening to rip apart the city. And we said why not do something beautiful, dedicated to the sanctity of human life or the question of the brotherhood of man? Let's not let ourselves be divided; let's not have fits of rage. And the police officers who also have been put in a bind, because they're trying to protect our cities, our poorest populations which have been destroyed and made insane by the drug epidemic which is funded and run out of Wall Street.

So, what occurred is, we had about 100 people show up to sing; one of whom suggested that we form a community chorus, which I did. We went from week upon week where we had 3 people, 5 people, 12 people; finally a core of about 40. I can say at

the performance of the Mozart *Requiem* that we will be doing in Manhattan on Saturday, there will be about 160 people in this chorus. They are themselves telling others that they're profoundly affected. We know that members of the Fire Department in Brooklyn – the brigade where every single one of them was killed on September 11th – they hold a special Mass every year. This year, our chorus is going to be involved in singing the Mozart *Requiem* as part of the Mass; and members of the Fire Department there were very moved that someone had thought to do something on this level to honor those people who made the ultimate sacrifice in the aftermath of that.

So, it's opening up and inspiring many people. Instead of just saying, "We're going to swallow this, we're going to take it. We're not going to talk about this. We're going to act like nothing happened, and we're going to presume we can never get justice." There's a sense now that "No, we don't have to go along with this any more. We *can* get justice." I would just say that my point earlier, that in this way, the United States could be transformed to make it possible that we would no longer act as a cat's paw for the British Empire; but be capable of joining with China and Russia. And I'll further say that the beauty of this potential development has absolutely nothing to do with the stupid elections and the idiotic candidates that we have; but is from a much higher standpoint.

ROSS: Good. Diane, did you have anything else you'd like to say on that topic? I'd like to ask Helga a question. Do you have anything else, Diane?

SARE: Go ahead; that's fine.

ROSS: OK. Well, I wanted to ask Helga, let's paint for our viewers an idea of a future, if we could. With the U.S. dropping this zero-sum game, geopolitical approach, with the U.S. and Europe adopting the proposals that you're putting forward, what could the world be like in 5 or 10 years? Is this an endless, perpetual fight? Or what does victory look

like? What could the world be like?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think things can change very quickly if the United States and Europe would adopt the Glass-Steagall banking separation law; which is, as you know, in bills in Congress in the Senate, and I was quite happily reacting when I saw that Black Lives Matter is now demanding from Hillary Clinton that she should adopt Glass-Steagall. Because you can only fight racism if you fight the injustice caused by Wall Street; I thought this was an irony. So, if the United States and Europe – which is bankrupt; let me just spend one sentence on that.

China has growth rates anywhere from 6.7%, they want to have now 7% again; India had even 8% growth rates. Other Asian countries are going in the same direction. And what is the growth rate in Europe? The new statistics of the Eurozone just came out – 0.3%; and in France, Italy, and Finland – 0%. Then naturally, all the parameters are really alarmist; the headlines today are Draghi, the head of the European Central Bank, has no more options. He's running out of options because of negative interest rates, quantitative easing, helicopter money; all of these are signs of a dying system. And then naturally, you have Deutsche Bank, which is having all the parameters like Lehman Brothers in 2008; the credit default swap costs are now exactly like for Lehman Brothers just before it blew up. If that happens, you could have the next 2008 crisis this September or October.

So, the fight for Glass-Steagall is super-urgent; and naturally, as Lyndon LaRouche has stressed very emphatically with his Four Laws, this is not enough. Then you need to have a credit system, and you need to issue credit for real investment.

Now, if these changes can be done quickly – this year – even before the U.S. election occurs, then there is no reason why the world cannot enter a completely New Paradigm; stop

geopolitical confrontation. The danger of war is not yet eliminated; I don't want to make a false security when it's not there. But at least with the new alliance between Russia, Turkey, Iran, the Syria question can be solved. With the 28 pages and the JASTA bill, maybe the Saudi support for terrorism can also be brought to an end. Then, even the German Economic Development Minister from the CSU – the Christian Social Union – made a speech yesterday in the Parliament, demanding a Marshall Plan for Africa. He said, this present global system is a failure; it has created forms of early capitalism in many parts of the world. This cannot continue. In the next 30 years, 2 billion babies will be born alone in Africa; they need many jobs, many teachers, real investment. He demanded that the WTO [World Trade Organization] be transformed from a free trade into a fair trade mechanism. So, this is a conservative politician from Germany of the Merkel government; and he's the only one who so far has the courage and the vision to say these things. But that's actually true.

With the new alliance I described earlier in the context of the G20, now Japan is starting to invest massively in Africa; and this was welcomed by China. China said we are not in Africa for competitive reasons, but the need for development is so big, we are happy if India and Japan are all investing; and naturally, Europe should invest. The United States should have to overcome the poverty and build up the Middle East; rebuild the war-torn region – Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, Libya, all of Africa. If all of these countries would be developed with the extension of the New Silk Road program and all countries would work together, poverty could be eliminated in a very short period of time; maybe in two years.

Gerd Müller, the Development Minister, pointed out that 80% of Africans still do not have access to electricity. Now that could be very, very quickly changed; we have developed in our program of the World Land-Bridge, a comprehensive development plan for Africa. Infrastructure, bridges, ports, fast train

systems, roads, the development of agriculture and industry, the creation of large amounts of freshwater to fight the desert through peaceful nuclear energy, desalination of ocean water, the ionization of moisture in the atmosphere. In a few years, Africa and those parts of the world which are still in poverty could look like beautiful gardens, forests, agriculture, new cities. People studying to become scientists, to become musicians, to become artists.

The human potential for creativity has just been scratched on. So far, we have only outstanding geniuses like once a century. You had Plato, Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Beethoven, Einstein, a couple of more people I am not naming here; and these were relatively rare phenomena. If we go in the road now on the horizon, and every child on this planet can have access to universal education, because there is enough to eat, there is enough housing so that the child can study and is not distracted by poverty or by Pokémon Go, or some other idiotic thing. But the child can learn Classical music, *bel cantosinging*, learn geography, learn astronomy, learn the history of the Universe, the history of mankind, universal culture. Love other cultures by knowing the beauty of Chinese painting, of Indian drama, of poetry from Persia.

Once you know these cultures, you cannot help but say this is actually enrichment; all racism would go, all xenophobia would go. The world community would just be working together for the common aims of mankind.

Developing breakthroughs like thermonuclear fusion power in the short term; space colonization in the short and medium term; and discover new breakthroughs we have not even an inkling of to ask the right question. We are not an Earth-bound system; by no means. The ecologists are always talking about finding solutions within Earth-bound systems; this is complete nonsense. Mankind is a species which naturally can develop the planet with infrastructure and open up landlocked areas on Earth; but the continuation of this infrastructure

will be in close space. The Moon being the first target; and other objects, asteroids will be studied. Eventually, we will have the means to take longer space flights to Mars and other bodies in space. We will become a human species where the beautiful idea of Vladimir Vernadsky that the noosphere will take over the biosphere more and more; what he meant by that is that human discoveries, human scientific and technological innovation, will be what will rule and dominates the world more and more.

From that standpoint, the fact that China decided to put the innovation in the center of their efforts, is really the right step in the right direction. I can see, and I hope to see this in my lifetime, that the relations among nations will completely change; that you no longer are looking full of mistrust and xenophobia against everything which is foreign, but that people will become much more educated. There will be much more patriots and citizens of the world; world citizens, which must not be a contradiction with what was said by Friedrich Schiller 200 years ago. And that we will basically give up all those stupid habits which prevent our creative potential from unfolding. People will have intelligent discussions; they will have loving relations among themselves by furthering the interest of the other.

So, I think we are at the verge of becoming adult; I think right now the human race behaves like little uneducated, spoiled two-year-olds who kick against the knee of your colleague, and they scream and say, "This is my toy!" That's about the mental level of geopolitics.

I think that is not worthy of man; I think man is meant to be a creative species, fully loving each other. Therefore, the *Ode to Joy* that was played at the gala evening in Hangzhou is really the vision of the future.

ROSS: Wonderful! I just want to add one thing on that, which is that you had mentioned how China had put technology as a

major factor in their outlook on things. And when that's coming from China, it really means something. China is the nation that has gone and had a landing for the first time in decades. It's China that in two years, plans to have the first-ever landing on the far side of the Moon. And it's China which in that process, is offering for international use, the use of a communications relay satellite that they'll have with the Moon; that they plan to make available to other nations who want to do work there.

That, their fusion program; it really shows the potential on the highest level of economy. Your husband has pointed out for decades that infrastructure provides a platform for meeting the productive needs of society. As you said, children being able to have enough food to be able to concentrate on education; on learning about the great cultures of the world, of their past cultures, to be able to contribute to it in the future. We're not citizens of the world; we can be citizens of the Solar System, and we've really got a very broad potential outlook for ourselves. On that highest level, it's driving mankind as a species forward; which we can do through collaboration on science. That really lets us collaborate on the highest possible level.

Let me ask, are there any final words from either of you? Do you have any concluding remarks?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yeah, I would like people to – I'm aware of the fact that what I'm saying is not the mainstream opinion about China, about all these countries. I would ask the audience to not just dismiss, if you disagree with what I said, but please take the effort to look into it yourself. Look at the speeches of Xi Jinping and the other leaders. Look at what China is doing. Study Confucius, and you will find out that there *is* indeed a completely different philosophy; and that philosophy is much, much closer to what the United States was when it was founded, than most people would imagine. Both in terms of economics, but also in terms that the government

should be there for the common good; this is an idea which almost has been lost in the last decades.

I think people should just not dismiss it. Once you are convinced that what I have said is true, help us to get the United States onboard. The United States needs a Silk Road. China has a plan to have 50,000 km of fast train system by 2020; and we have developed an extension of the Silk Road for the United States, also having a huge system of fast trains connecting the East and the West Coasts, the North and the South. Build a couple of new cities in places in the United States which make sense. And there is no reason why the United States cannot be part of this. It's not anti-American; America should become part of it, and you should help to do this.

ROSS: Wonderful. Well, thank you both very much for joining us. Thank you to our viewers for joining us. If you're in the New York area, definitely become involved in this process over the weekend. You can find out more at the Schiller Institute New York City Chorus website. Stay tuned to LaRouche PAC; subscribe so you don't miss our shows, and we'll see you next time.

**Valg i Tyskland:
BüSo-spidskandidat i Berlin,
Stefan Tolksdorf,**

introducerer Silkevejsperspektivet for vælgere i Berlin

9. september 2016 – Stefan Tolksdorf, der er spidskandidat på en liste med otte kandidater til valget til delstatsparlamentet (Landdagen) i Berlin, der finder sted den 18. september, introducerede i går de optimistiske perspektiver med den Nye Silkevej i den traditionelle, halvanden time lange udsendelse, der dækker de »mindre partier«. (Stefan Tolksdorf repræsenterer det tyske parti, Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (BüSo), Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet, med Helga Zepp-LaRouche som stifter og forkvinde, -red.). Denne gang blev 15 præsenteret, og de fik hver fem minutter til at besvare ordstyrerens spørgsmål. Før spørgerunden blev der spillet et fem minutter langt videoklip for hver enkelt. Partierne blev præsenteret i alfabetisk orden, så BüSo's Tolksdorf var heldigvis nummer 4 i rækken, midt imellem for det meste esoteriske eller ligefrem vanvittige partier.

I modsætning til alle de andre partier, hvis websider blev kritisk inspiceret, valgte udsendelsens ordstyrere at sætte fokus på vore valgplakater med hovedsloganet, »Vi tyskere kan forhindre Verdenskrigen« og »Berlin må blive indfaldsporten for den Nye Silkevej«, samt de afgørende pointer: »Genopbygning i stedet for Krig – Dialog mellem kulturer i stedet for Barbari«, og ligeledes vore kampagneflyvesedler med hovedkrav om at integrere Berlin i det Ny Silkevejsperspektiv. Det lykkedes Tolksdorf at forklare om Silkevejen, efter at ordstyreren spurgte, hvordan kan dette have nogen relevans for Berlin, der ikke er en industriby (!) og ikke har nogen havn?

Tolksdorf forklarede, at Xi Jinping i 2013 kom for at udstrække en invitation til Tyskland om at gå med i dette

strategiske perspektiv, og at Berlin selvfølgelig atter må blive en industriby, og han nævnte, at han havde været i Kina tre gange i løbet af de seneste par år, og at optimismen dér er noget, der fuldstændigt mangler i Tyskland, og at dette må ændres. Han påpegede også, at BüSo har kæmpet for dette koncept siden 1990'erne, og at, med G20-topmødet i Hangzhou, med Tyskland, der er gået med i AIIB-banken, og med den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og Silkevejsprojektet, der samarbejder med hinanden, så giver dette os en perfekt anledning til at gå med i denne kurs for udvikling. Ordstyreren forsøgte at sige, at de store, tyske selskaber i forvejen gør mange forretninger med Kina, men dette afbøjede ikke virkningen af Tolksdorfs bemærkninger.

Ordstyreren påpegede desuden, at BüSo har en innovativ løsning på det store problem med den stadig ufærdige Berlin Brandenburg Lufthavn (BER), eftersom BüSo siger, at BER bør blive en regional lufthavn, og at Sperenberg (syd for Berlin) i stedet bør blive den internationale hovedlufthavn, der er forbundet til byen Berlin via magnettog.

Slutteligt nævnte ordstyreren, at BüSo ikke alene har store planer for Jorden, men også foreslår en kolonisering af rummet, og han ønskede at vide, hvad det har med Berlin at gøre! Tolksdorf lo næste ad ham og sagde, at uden sådanne rumpionerer som den indfødte berliner Krafft Ehrlicke, hvis 100-års fødselsdag vi fejrer til næste år, ville rumrejser have været umuligt, institutioner som ESA og NASA ville ikke eksistere, og at dette er, hvad ungdommen behøver – et sådant optimistisk og spændende verdenssyn for fremtiden. Den store Adlershof teknologipark er allerede en fremragende base for dette, og dette bør udvides.

Hele interviewet kan ses her, med Tolksdorf fra 18:48 – 24:38 minutter.

<http://www.rbb-online.de/politik/wahl/berlin/hintergrund/wahlhearing-rbb-fernsehen-kleine-parteien.html>

Globalisering forårsager krige og flygtninge, siger tysk udviklingsminister

8. september 2016 – I debatten i den tyske Forbundsrag om budgettet for finansåret 2017, fordømte udviklingsminister Gerd Müller i går »tidlige kapitalistiske strukturer, skabt af en globalisering uden grænser og værdier«, der har skabt en »situation, hvor 10 % af verdens befolkning ejer 90 % af værdierne, og hvor 20 % opbruger 80 % af råvarer og ressourcer. Denne saks kan ikke fortsætte med at gabe mere og mere. Det er nemlig grundlaget for konflikter, spændinger og krige og er årsagen til, at millioner af mennesker bliver flygtninge«. Udviklingspolitik er fredspolitik, understregede Müller.

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

Uddannelse til flygtningebørnene er afgørende; derfor bevilger

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

Foto: Gerd Müller i Forbundsdagen i går.

Det Britiske Imperium kollapser i takt med, at det nye paradigme vokser frem

8. september 2016 (Leder) – Det Britiske Imperium har, ligesom alle tidligere imperier, opretholdt sin evne til at plyndre og dræbe i hele verden gennem »del og hersk«-operationer, der satte potentielle venner og partnere op imod hinanden ved hjælp af religiøse, etniske, nationale eller andre geopolitiske brudlinjer. Denne politik for evindelige krige kan ikke med held imødegås på en én-til-én basis. Den eneste vej til fred og udvikling er et nyt globalt paradigme, som demonstrerer overfor alle og enhver, at det, at blive manipuleret ind i en konflikt, er en sikker metode til selvdestruktion, alt imens det, at finde og gennemføre politikker, er i ens egen, de »andres« og den menneskelige race som helheds fælles interesse.

Dette er præcist, hvad der nu finder sted i et utroligt hurtigt tempo i hele verden, i takt med at vi ser, at selve tiden bogstaveligt talt går hurtigere. Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping har intervenseret i næsten hver eneste imperialistiske krise, med »win-win«-politikken for store

infrastrukturprojekter til erstatning for imperialistiske krige. De tre på hinanden følgende konferencer i Asien i den seneste uge – Vladivostok Østlige Økonomisk Forum om fælles udvikling af det russiske Fjernøsten; G20-topmødet i Kina; og ASEAN og Østasiatisk topmøde i Laos – har indført et nyt paradigme, centreret om selve begrebet kreativitet, sådan som Lyndon LaRouche længe har insistere på (Xi Jinping har valgt at kalde det »innovation«), for at erstatte det knækkede og destruktive Britiske Imperium med et fællesskab af nationer, dedikeret til menneskehedens fælles mål.

I løbet af de seneste uger har vi set den imperialistiske kontrol over Tyrkiet blive brudt, da Tyrkiet oplevede at se sig selv truet af kaos og ødelæggelse og vendte sig mod Rusland, der nu arbejder sammen med Tyrkiet om at bygge atomkraftværker, gasledninger og universiteter, og selvfølgelig tager skridt til at knuse terroristsvøben i Syrien.

I Asien har vi set den imperialistiske kontrol over Filippinerne blive brudt af en ny regering, som modigt har identificeret den kendsgerning, at fred og udvikling med Kina er den eneste fornuftige fremtid, fremfor Obamas økonomiske udplyndring af landets ressourcer og udnyttelse af billig arbejdskraft, mens landet bruges som base for militær konfrontation med Kina.

Selv i Europa og USA er potentialet for et dramatisk skift i retning af fornuft i sigte. Den tyske udviklingsminister Gerd Müller undsagde i går de »primitive kapitalistiske strukturer, der er skabt gennem en globalisering uden begrænsning og værdier«, og som har skabt »en situation, hvor 10 procent af verdens befolkning ejer 90 procent af værdierne, og 20 procent opbruger 80 procent af råvarerne og ressourcerne. Det kan ikke fortsætte med, at denne saks gaber mere og mere. Det er nemlig grundlaget for konflikter, spændinger og krige, og er årsag til, at millioner af mennesker bliver flygtninge«. Udviklingspolitik er fredspolitik, understregede Müller.

Og talskvinde for det russiske udenrigsministerium Maria Zakharova meddelte onsdag, at Bibi Netanyahu og Abu Abbas i princippet havde aftalt at mødes i Moskva. »I respons til appellerne fra palæstinenserne og israelerne, bekræftede vi vores beredvillighed til at arrangere et møde i Moskva. Vi er overbevist om, at der er behov for at genoptage forhandlingerne.« Ingen dato er blevet fastsat. Alt imens sagde et typisk vestligt orakel, prof. Elena McLean, at »sandsynligheden for succesfulde drøftelser er ikkeeksisterende«, da angiveligt »intet fundamentalt har ændret sig« mellem Israel og palæstinenserne. Men den »fundamentale ændring« er faktisk sket i verden som helhed og har brudt de imperialistiske kontrolmekanismer, hvilket netop er grunden til, at der er en chance for en reel løsning på selv denne betændte krise.

Og i dag ser vi dramatiske, om end forsigtige, skridt til at inddrage selv de mest dødbringende af det Britiske Imperiums dræber-satrupper – Saudi-Arabien og Israel. Efter at Putin mødtes med prins Mohammed bin Salman (saudisk forsvarsminister og anden vicepremierminister) i Kina sidste søndag, underskrev de to nationers energiministre en historisk aftale om at samarbejde om udvikling og markedsføring af olie, mens Rusland har tilbudt at bygge 16 atomkraftværker i kongeriget. Xi Jinping har også tilbudt saudierne en central placering i forhold til Silkevejen – men at føre krig mod naboerne Yemen og potentielt Iran, mens man sponsorerer terrorisme i hele verden, vil ikke kunne sameksistere med et reelt udviklingsprogram for landet, med russisk og kinesisk hjælp.

I USA er Kongressen trådt sammen, med en underdønning af en folkestemning for en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, for at afslutte Wall-Streets kasino-økonomis ødelæggelser og genoprette produktive investeringer – en folkestemning, der tvang Glass-Steagall til at blive optaget på begge partiers valgplatforme. De Glass-Steagall-lovforslag, der er fremsat i begge Kongressens huse, kan og må blive tvunget til at komme

til afstemning og omgående blive vedtaget.

Få hele historien om Glass-Steagall

Vil Obama nedlægge veto imod Glass-Steagall? Lige så sikkert, som han har skabt den ene krig efter den anden, myrdet utallige uskyldige og støttet terrorister for at nå sine mål med »regimeskift«. Det er derfor, Obama må fjernes nu – og ikke efter en vanvittig valgproces mellem to værktøjer for Wall Street. Der er ingen tid at spille, men al mulig grund til at være optimistisk, eftersom »forandring« er blevet det nye normale.

Foto: Solnedgang over London. [foto: ytulauratambien CC-SA]

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 8. september 2016: Hvad danske medier ikke siger om G20-topmødet i Kina

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video: Kan ses på: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpTh6MNYlas>

Lyd:

I takt med, at New Zealand ser hen til Rusland, forudser premierministeren en afslutning af Dronningens styre

7. september 2016 – Tre uger efter, at New Zealands premierminister besøgte Moskva for at »genoptage fuldt samarbejde«, viser den seneste meningsmåling, udført af New Zealand Republic, den republikanske bevægelse i New Zealand, at 59 % af vælgerne »ønsker at blive regeret af deres eget statsoverhoved, i stedet for af Dronning Elizabeth«, og kun 34 % siger, de ønsker at bevare monarkiet, iflg. Sputnik News.

For blot to år siden viste en meningsmåling i 2014 af New Zealand Republic kun 47 % 's støtte til national suverænitet.

Premierminister John Key har nu »medgivet, at en republik med tiden er uundgåelig«.

Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov og New Zealands udenrigsminister Murray McCully mødtes den 17. august under McCullys tredages arbejdsbesøg i Moskva på invitation fra Lavrov. De to aftale at »genoptage det fulde samarbejde«, med Lavrovs ord, og drøftede muligheden for en russisk-new zealandsk frihandelszone. New Zealands deltagelse i sanktioner mod Rusland er blevet droppet, og, iflg. McCulley, så støtter New Zealand stærkt Minskaftalerne for en løsning på konflikten i Ukraine.

Foto: Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov (t.h.) og den new zealandske udenrigsminister Murray McCully mødes til drøftelser i Moskva. [Foto: RIA Novosti]

Obama er i gulvet, men ikke dømt ude: Forøg presset

7. september 2016 (Leder) – De amerikanske mainstreammedier, med *New York Times* i spidsen, er blevet tvunget til at erkende, hvad verdensledere på denne uges topmøder i Asien allerede ved: USA's præsident Barack Obama var sat udenfor i Hangzhou og Laos, med betydningsfulde nationer fra Eurasien og andre dele af verden, der lægger sig på linje med det Nye Paradigme, som tydeligst repræsenteres af Kinas program for eurasisk udvikling, 'Ét bælte, én vej'.

Onsdag mødtes statslederne fra de 10 ASEAN-lande med kinesiske ledere til det 25. ASEAN-Kina jubilæums-topmøde. Mødet var intet mindre end en total afvisning af Obamaregeringens forsøg på at udnytte den ulovlige afgørelse fra den Permanente Voldgiftsret i Haag om det Sydkinesiske Hav og drive en kile ind mellem Kina og dets naboer. ASEAN-lederne tilsluttede sig Kina og aflagde løfte om at udvikle reglerne for operationer for det Sydkinesiske Hav, og for fremme af programmerne for den Nye Silkevej og den Maritime Silkevej, der allerede har beriget utallige borgeres liv i området. Selv *Forbes* måtte indrømme, at Kinas investeringer i områdets infrastruktur har overtruffet alle Obamaregeringens bravader.

Mellem friktionerne med de kinesiske myndigheder, der var vært for G20-topmødet i Hangzhou, og Obamas skænderi med den filippinske præsident Duterte over Obamas selvretfærdige planer om at presse den filippinske leder til at opgive at slå hårdt ned på narkohandlere og terrorister, har Obamas

præsidentskabs endegyldigt sidste besøg i Stillehavsområdet sandeligt vist sig at være en absolut katastrofe.

På samme måde indikerer rapporter fra Mellemøsten, at den syriske regering med støtte fra Rusland og Iran har genoprettet belejringen af det sydøstlige Aleppo og afskåret oprørsstyrker fra verden udenfor. Den totale genindtagelse af Aleppo vil fundamentalt ændre kursen i den fem år lange krig og vil tvinge Obama til endnu engang at vende sig mod den russiske præsident Putin for at finde en udvej af den diplomatiske/militære fiasko.

Obama er tydeligvis slået i gulvet. Men han er endnu ikke dømt ude, og Lyndon LaRouche advarede i dag om, at Obama må holdes under uophørligt pres for at forhindre yderligere handlinger, såsom destabiliseringen af Brasilien, der var en pil, som sigtede på BRIKS' hjerte.

Obama står over for endnu et umiddelbart forestående nederlag, der vil give resonans hele vejen til Riyadh og London. Formand for Repræsentanternes Hus Paul Ryan meddelte onsdag, under enormt, tværpolitisk pres, at JASTA-lovforslaget vil komme til afstemning fredag.

Loven om retsforfølgelse af sponsorerne af terrorisme (JASTA) vil gøre det muligt for ofre og pårørende, der mistede familiemedlemmer i terrorangrebene 11. september (2001), at retsforfølge det saudiske monarki. Som *Daily Telegraph* har rapporteret i sommerens løb, så vil, hvis JASTA vedtages, det britiske monarki også kunne retsforfølges for 11. september og andre handlinger, hvor briterne har beskyttet og sponsoreret international terrorisme. Præsident Obama har svoret at nedlægge veto imod JASTA, hvis det når frem til hans skrivebord – og det kunne meget vel ske på 15-års dagen for 11. september, hvor alles øjne er rettet mod New York City, hvor der vil blive en weekend med historiske mindebegivenheder, centreret omkring Schiller Instituttets kors deltagelse i fire mindekoncerter i New York og New

Jersey, til ære for dem, der døde i angrebene 11. september og under de redningsaktioner, der fulgte.

Efter CDU's slående nederlag i kansler Angela Merkels egen hjemstat i Tyskland, (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), hænger Merkel-regeringen også ude i tovene. Det er afgørende, at der vedtages en stor ændring i økonomisk politik i Tyskland, og det kan kun ske i en post-Merkel, post-Schäuble situation. Krisen i Deutsche Bank bliver mere og mere åbenbar, med paralleller, der fremkommer i Thestreet.com og andre finansielle udgivelser, mellem Deutsche Bank og Lehman Brothers på tærsklen til bankerotten.

Vi er kommet til et virkeligt historisk øjeblik. Ledere, der repræsenterer et flertal af verdens befolkning samles omkring et nyt, fremtidsorienteret paradigme med samarbejde, og rækken af topmøder, der startede i Vladivostok og fortsatte i Hangzhou og Laos har fremmet denne sag over al forventning.

Foto: Den filippinske præsident Rodrigo Roa Duterte tager erhvervsledere i hånden, under ASEAN Erhvervs- og Investerings-topmøde i Vientiane, Laos, den 6. september. [foto: KING RODRIGUEZ/PPD]

G20's symfoni for en Ny Verden: Obama er dissonansen

6. september 2016 (Leder) – Med Barack Obama som vært ville en international begivenhed aldrig blive åbnet med Beethovens 9. symfoni og Schillers »Ode til Glæden«, som G20-topmødet gjorde det under Kinas værtskab.

Obama ville heller ikke tilslutte sig de andre lederes glæde ved at udvikle nye korridorer med højteknologisk udvikling og transport i hele verden, ved at løfte hundreder af millioner op af fattigdom, og ved at søge nye gennembrud i udforskning af rummet og fusionsteknologi.

Efterstræbelsen af sådanne fremtidige, menneskelige fremskridt, og glæden ved et genialt værk som Beethovens korsymfoni, udspringer af den samme, menneskelige impuls.

Dette G20-møde, med dets kinesiske værtsskab, havde frem for alt succes med at etablere et nyt paradigme for lederskab – med skabelsen af partnerskaber for økonomisk vækst, investeringer og produktivitet mellem nationerne. Dette blev taknemmeligt modtaget af nationerne, lige fra Japan til Tyrkiet, til Indien og til ASEAN 10, som angiveligt skulle være USA's allierede.

Ideerne om udviklingen af den »Nye Silkevej« og »Verdenslandbroen«, der første gang blev fremlagt af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for næsten 30 år siden, er siden blevet det udtrykkelige ønske hos det globale samfund af nationer. Og med disse ideer, tillige også videnskabelige og teknologiske gennembrud som drivkraft for fornyet vækst og produktivitet.

Med verdens økonomiske vækst trukket ned af stagnationen i USA-EU siden banksektorens sammenbrud i 2008, og med disse ledere, der så skarpt erkender truslen om et nyt Wall Street-krak på nuværende tidspunkt, er dette nye paradigme absolut nødvendigt. Det må og skal selvfølgelig have følgeskab af USA.

Men Obama drog til G20 for at sjakre om et erklæret våben mod Kina, den såkaldte »handelsaftale« kendt som Trans-Pacific Partnerskab (TPP) – et våben, som han ikke engang har, eftersom begge Kongressens huse nægter at tage det op, og begge valgpartier og den amerikanske offentlighed afviser det som værende blot mere beskæftigelses-dræbende gift.

En af de nye, lovende kreditinstitutioner for dette nye paradigme – den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank – er vokset til 70 medlemslande, på trods af Obamas meningsløse offentlige og private forsøg på at ødelægge det.

Han isolerede USA fra de asiatiske nationer, faldt i et potentielt større slagsmål med Filippinerne og forlanger, at amerikanerne skal støtte et angreb på deres egen levestandard, fordi det svækker Kina.

Obama har fortsat den »endeløse krig«, som Cheney og Bush startede med afsæt i angrebene den 11. september, og har tilføjet sine egne krigsprovokationer imod Rusland og Kina. Han afviser det udtrykkelige ønske hos de fleste af verdens nationer om fred og økonomisk udvikling.

Dette kan ikke tolereres her på 15-årsdagen for disse angreb. De bør højtideligt mindes med dyb og eftertænksom musik i et nyt paradigmes tjeneste. Og Amerika har brug for et nyt præsidentskab.

Det tyske Handelsblatt opdager BRIKS-paradigme

6. september 2016 – Til forskel fra resten af de tyske mainstreammedier, har den førende tyske erhvervsavis *Handelsblatt* en noget mere fornuftig kommentar til G20-topmødet og bemærker, at, parallelt med dette topmøde, er »en ny magtkonstellation i verden« [sic], der vil afgøre fremtiden, kommet til syne i Hangzhou, nemlig med BRIKS, der holdt et separat, uformelt topmøde i Hangzhou.

Xi Jinpings prominente, bilaterale møder med ledere af afrikanske organisationer, med præsidenterne for Tchad, Egypten og Kasakhstan umiddelbart før G20-møderne, demonstrerer, at hans bemærkninger om 'nationer på tærsklen', der bliver vigtigere, skal tages alvorligt. Kina og Indien er hoveddrivkraften bag den nye vækst på globalt plan, selvom Kinas 19 G20-partners samlede andel af det globale, økonomiske resultat rent nominelt udgør 80 % og således stadig er langt højere end disse to stater, bemærker Handelsbladet og tilføjer, at tysk industri er opmærksom på denne nye trend.

Foto: Præsidenterne for 2 af de 5 BRIKS-nationer, Indien og Kina, hhv. Narendra Modi og Xi Jinping, mødtes på sidelinjen af G20-topmødet i Hangzhou, Kina.

Rådgivende komite for FN's menneskerettighedsråd advarer: Fodr ikke gribbefondene – de kommer bare efter mere

6. september 2016 – I sin netop udgivne rapport om de rovgriske gribbefondes operationer angreb en rådgivende komite for FN's menneskerettighedsråd (UNHRC), der har hjemsted i Genève, den argentinske præsident Mauricio Macri for at indgå en 'aftale mellem kærester' med gribbefondene, der har lukreret på hans land i over et årti. I april måned i år betalte Macri disse blodsugere \$6,5 mia., fem gange mere end de \$1,3 mia., som en New York-dommer afgjorde, de var skyldige

at betale.

Ledet af tidligere særlige FN-rapportør for retten til mad, og af tidligere schweiziske parlamentariker, Jean Ziegler, der tidligere har undersøgt schweiziske bankers kriminelle aktiviteter og har fremsat anklager om, at gribbefonde gør det internationale finansoligarkis »beskidte arbejde«, advarede den rådgivende komite om, at det, at bøje sig for disse rovdyr, som Marci gjorde, har dystre konsekvenser. Som det rapporteres i den argentinske avis *Pagina 12*, der havde eksklusiv adgang til komiteens rapport, fremkom rapporten med anklager om, at Macris aftale med gribbene »tvang regeringen til at øge sin statsgældsbyrde, som på længere sigt kan svække statens evne til at opfylde sine forpligtelser mht. at beskytte økonomiske og sociale rettigheder, og kan samtidig forværre uligheden og den finansielle ustabilitet«.

Desuden, lyder anklagen, udgør aftalen »et reelt tilbageslag for processen med at etablere en international mekanisme til sanering af udenlandsk statsgæld«. I september 2014 fremlagde Argentina, på initiativ af Gruppen af 77 plus Kina, en resolution for FN's Generalforsamling, der krævede en sådan mekanisme, og som blev vedtaget af 124 lande.

Udover det argentinske tilfælde, dokumenterer rapporten de frygtelige konsekvenser for fattige afrikanske og latinamerikanske lande, der ikke havde mulighed for at bekæmpe gribbefondene, og advarer, at »kreditorens private interesser ikke kan beskyttes på bekostning af statens interesse mht. at fremme og beskytte bæredygtig og inkluderende vækst og et lands vedvarende udvikling«. Skabelsen af en multilateral mekanisme »med mandat til at løse uoverensstemmelser om statsgæld på en uafhængig og upartisk måde« er afgørende, erklærer rapporten, og dette kan gå imod amerikanske domstoles doktrin om at beskytte gribbene, »give dem større troværdighed og give dem incitament til at fortsætte med samme praksis i fremtiden« (fremhævelse tilføjet). Dette spørgsmål, insisterer rapporten, må bevares på den internationale dagsorden.

Tysk valg: Giv Merkel, men også Schäuble skylden!

5. september 2016 – Det er ingen overraskelse, at alle, og især mainstream-medierne, har givet kansler Angela Merkel skylden for Kristendemokraternes (CDU) valgkatastrofe i søndags i delstaten Mecklenburg-Vorpommern («Meck-Pomm»), og at de også siger, hun har fortjent det, fordi det var i hendes hjemstat. CDU fik kun 19 %, mindre end det racistiske Alternativ for Tyskland (AfD), der stillede op for første gang og fik 20,8 %. Socialdemokraterne (SPD) var heldige at få 30,6 %. Det dominerende tema i medierne er, at »dette er enden for Merkel-æraen«.

Men Wolfgang Schäuble bør også have skylden, Schäuble (Tysklands finansminister), der – mht. finanspolitik og ikke-investeringspolitik – er den virkelige tyske kansler. Meck-Pomm er en af de østtyske stater, der har en kronisk høj arbejdsløshedsrate på over 20 %, og den unge generation dér var, allerede flere år før den græske krise med sin overvældende ungdomsarbejdsløshed på over 50 %, i samme situation som grækerne. Mange unge fra Meck-Pomm har forladt delstaten for at søge jobs andetsteds.

Meck-Pomm var imidlertid, før 1990, en stat med en betydelig industri: skibsbyggeri, fiskeri, et atomkraftværk i Lubmin, og en jernbanefærgforbindelse i transportsektoren til Sovjetunionen. Det meste af dette blev elimineret under Birgit Breuel-regimet under Treuhand, efter mordet på Detlev Rohwedder, og blev kun delvist erstattet af turisme – hvor unge mennesker arbejder om sommeren, men om vinteren må søge jobs andre steder, eller blive arbejdsløse i disse måneder. Bemærk, at næsten en tredjedel af AfD-vælgerne i søndags kom

fra arbejderklasse-vælgere – vælgere, der har opgivet SPD og endda Die Linke. AfD fik også mange stemmer fra vælgere, der kom tilbage til stemmeurnerne efter at have været sofavælgere. Vælgere, der for længst havde vendt ryggen til de andre partier, udgør nu en tredjedel af AfD's vælgere ved valget. AfD kom endda ind på en førsteplads i tre valgdistrikter – alle i Griefswald.

En genindustrialisering af Meck-Pomm ville have været muligt, som det demonstreres af den ene undtagelse efter 1990, nemlig opbygningen af Griefswald termonukleare fusionsforskningsprojekt Wendelstein x; og den anden undtagelse, den kendsgerning, at Nord Stream gasledningen, der kommer fra Skt. Petersborg, kommer ind i det europæiske hovedland ved Griefswald. Merkel var én af de mest indædte modstandere af gasledningsprojektet pga. sin anti-russiske holdning, men hun måtte nedtone det, efter hun blev kansler i 2005, fordi industrien sagde, hun skulle klappe i. Merkels anti-russiske anskuelser, der ikke deles af flertallet af vælgere, bidrog således til CDU's stemmetab i Meck-Pomm.

Finansminister Schäuble på sin side tvang den Store Koalition, der har styret Meck-Pomm i de sidste otte år, til strengt at overholde budgetbalancen, og endda til at blive den nationale stjerneelev blandt de 16 delstatsregeringer mht. tilbagebetaling af gammel gæld. Der var ingen penge tilbage til nogen reel og meningsfuld investering i højt kvalificerede og vel aflønnede jobs i denne stat – med undtagelse måske af turistsektoren og dens dårligt betalte sæsonjobs. Understregningen af ikke-investering i jobs og af budgetter, der ikke måtte overskrides (pga. investeringer), åbnede en kæmpeflanke for AfD's anti-flygtninge-polemik («flygtninge får alt, tyskere intet»). Dette vil måske ikke fungere helt så godt i Berlin, hvor der er valg den 18. september, men anti-flygtninge-følelser eksisterer også i den tyske hovedstad.

Præsident Xi Jinping præsenterer 'Hangzhou Konsensus' for den internationale presse

5. september 2016 – I sin tale ved en pressekonference ved afslutningen af det spændende G20-topmøde i Hangzhou, fremlagde præsident Xi, hvad han kaldte for »Hangzhou Konsensus«, gennem hvilken Kina rent faktisk har ændret G20's politiske kurs fra at være en »talk shop« for krise-respons, og til at være et redskab, der kan skabe en »ny vej for økonomisk udvikling« for verden, baseret på en promovering af videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation. En G20-Arbejdsplan for Innovativ Vækst blev enstemmigt vedtaget af de 20 nationer.

»Alle er blevet enige om behovet for et fredeligt og stabilt miljø«, sagde Xi. Parterne aftalte også en større koordinering af området for budget-, penge- og strukturreform. »Vi kan ikke længere alene forlade os på en budget- og pengepolitik« til håndtering af krisen. »Vi forudser en fremgangsmåde, der dækker alle dimensioner, alle lag og er vidtrækkende, med innovation, der drives frem af videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation, men som går videre end det, med at dække udviklingsfilosofi, de institutionelle mekanismer og forretningsmodellerne således, at fordelene ved innovation kan være fælles for alle«, sagde Xi.

»Med fokus på strukturreform skitserede vi prioritetsområderne, de ledende principper og en række indikatorer for fundamentalt at fjerne flaskehalsene for

økonomisk vækst«, sagde Xi. »Med hensyn til en ny industriel revolution aftalte vi kraftigt at udvikle avanceret og sofistikeret varefremstilling som spydhoved for den fjerde, industrielle revolution. Vi vil tilskynde til en intensiv brug af internet-teknologier i hele økonomien og samfundet, for at hilse en ny æra med forbindelse mellem ting og mennesker velkommen. Denne arbejdsplan, der indeholder vores fælles vision, handleplan og institutionelle sikkerhedsforanstaltninger, vil åbne op for en ny væksthorisont«, sagde Xi.

Han sagde desuden, »vi har besluttet at forbedre den globale, økonomiske og finansielle styrelse for at styrke verdensøkonomiens modstandskraft«. Han bemærkede ligeledes, at de nye SDR'er ('Special Drawing Rights') vil blive udstedt i RMB (renminbi), som »vil bidrage til verdensøkonomien«. »En fælles test-runde for globale og regionale, finansielle sikkerhedsnet vil blive koordineret for at opbygge et stærkt bolværk imod kriser«, sagde Xi. Han sagde også, at der var generel enighed om at slå ned på skatteunddragelse og styrke kontrollen af beskatningsprocessen, så vel som at gå i gang med en international indsats for at håndtere korrupsion. Dette ville, bemærkede han, omfatte samarbejde om ikke at muliggøre beskyttede steder for korrupte embedsmænd og skattesnydere.

G20 vil også satse på en genoplivning af handel og investering og vil arbejde for at »støtte det multilaterale handelsregime«. »Dette er en milepæl i G20 hen imod en langsigtet styrelse«, sagde han. Tre nyskabelser har fundet sted i G20 i Hangzhou, sagde Xi. For det første har udvikling fået en fremtrædende plads i dette makroøkonomiske regi; for det andet har G20 vedtaget en reel handleplan; og for det tredje er det første gang, gruppen har udtrykt sin direkte støtte til industrialisering i Afrika og de mindre udviklede lande. »G20 må spille sin rolle bedre mht. at styrke samarbejde«, sagde Xi. »Og gruppen vil blive transformeret fra sin tidligere fokusering på kortsigtede politikker til

afbalancerede kort-, mellem- og langsigtede politikker. Alle har aftalt, at denne transformation vil berøre alle medlemmerne, og de vil fortsætte med at støtte det nye fokus.«

Sluttelig takkede han de andre lande, gæstelandene fra udviklingssektoren, de internationale institutioner, B20 og T20 for deres indsats for at gøre dette topmøde til en stor succes. Og han takkede medierne for at dække begivenheden.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJ8YZ3eRc5k>

Den forestående uge, set i universalhistorisk perspektiv

5. september, 2016 (Leder) – De afgørende uger, som vi nu har for os, stiller dette spørgsmål til alle amerikanere (blandt andre): Hvordan er det muligt, at det kan lykkes for det enkelte individs inderste, private tankers »lille hjul« at dreje det »store hjul« i den historiske proces, der involverer den kurs og skæbne, som nationen, og menneskehedens mere end syv milliarder individer generelt, i fremtiden, i de kommende århundreder, vil få?

Den virkelige historie om det netop afsluttede G20-topmøde i Kina er den, at den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, sammen med Ruslands Putin og udviklingslandene under anførsel af BRIKS, samt Japan m.fl., fremtvang spørgsmålet om udskiftningen af det nuværende finansielle system. De insisterede på, at Wall Street/London-systemet, baseret på hasardspil, har kurs mod en ny krise, og at det må erstattes af et produktionsorienteret system, funderet i videnskab og store internationale, avantgarde-projekter: det system, der er centreret omkring Kinas Nye Silkevejs-politik, som præsident Xi kalder »Ét

Bælte, Én Vej«.

Det finansielle fundament for dette nye, menneskelige system leveres af en række udviklingsbanker, som Kina har været med til at lancere, såsom den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), og BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank (NDB).

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i går bemærkede, vil det, efterhånden, som resultaterne af G20-topmødet og det forudgående Vladivostok-topmøde i løbet af de næste par dage bliver kendt, blive klart, hvem, der forsvarer menneskehedens sag, konfronteret med udsigten til økonomisk udslettelse, og hvem, der forsøger at lægge hindringer i vejen. I løbet af disse dage vil den amerikanske Kongres, den 6. september, træde sammen, og FN's Generalforsamling træder sammen den 13. september. Samtidigt vil rækken af topmøder på højeste niveau fortsætte i Asien.

Det, som den amerikanske Kongres må gøre, når den atter træder sammen, er at vedtage Glass-Steagall, for hvilken lov der er fremsat tværpolitisk lovforslag i begge Kongressens huse. Kongressen må ligeledes handle på de kendsgerninger, der er blevet afsløret i de »28 sider« af den Fælles Kongresundersøgelsesrapport om 11. september (2001): den må handle med henblik på at fjerne Obama for hans beviste, overlagte mørklægning af saudiernes (og briternes) ansvar for 11. september, og samtidig fremtvinge flere skjulte fakta om den britisk/saudiske sammensværgelse, og om Bush' og Cheneys – men først og fremmest Obamas – medskyldighed. Det faktum, at vi ikke fjernede Bush og Cheney, gav os Obama, som er endnu værre. Hvis vi nu ikke fjerner Obama, vil vi få noget, der er værre endnu, hvis vi da ellers stadig vil være i live til at opleve det.

Netop nu, hvor omgående, politisk handling er presserende nødvendig, forbereder ledelsen af Lyndon LaRouches bevægelse, der er lokaliseret på Manhattan, det, som LaRouche har kaldt for et »levende mindesmærke« for ofrene for 11. september –

først og fremmest de direkte ofre og deres familier, men også USA og enhver del af verden, som er blevet offer for forbrydelsen og dens mørklægning. Centrum for dette »levende mindesmærke« vil blive opførelser af Mozarts *Rekviem*, i hvilken en stor skaber fejrer, ikke døden, men det uforgængelige liv og dets mission, konfronteret med døden, igennem alle århundreder i fortid og fremtid.

Med dette »levende mindesmærke«, og ud over dette, arbejder den Manhattan-centrerede LaRouche-bevægelse på at genskabe et funktionsdygtigt præsidentskab for USA, ud fra selvsamme Manhattan-lokalitet og gennem de samme principper, som Alexander Hamilton anvendte til at skabe det oprindelige George Washington-præsidentskab for USA.

For at vende tilbage til vores indledende spørgsmål om »det lille hjul« og »det store hjul«: Politikken med Den Nye Silkevej begyndte som en idé: ideen om den Europæiske Produktive Trekant, som Lyndon LaRouche udviklede i slutningen af 1980'erne, og som han, sammen med sin hustru Helga, videreudviklede til den Eurasiske Landbro, Den Nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen. Og det, der udløste det kinesiske rumprogram, som i 2018 for første gang nogensinde vil lande en robot på Månens bagside – var også først en idé. Det var Ronald Reagans Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ (SDI), der overbeviste det kinesiske lederskab om behovet for et forceret, videnskabeligt udviklingsprogram, inklusive et forceret rumprogram, som vi vil gå i dybden med i det næste nummer af *EIR*, 9. september. Det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ var en politik, der helt fra bunden af blev opfundet af Lyndon LaRouche, og som overbeviste Reagan.

Og de udviklingsbanker, der i dag bliver lanceret, blev udtænkt af Lyndon LaRouche i 1970'erne, hvor de blev forelagt FN's Generalforsamling af Guyanas agtværdige udenrigsminister, nu afdøde Fred Wills.

Som den store, russiske videnskabsmand Vladimir Vernadskij

viste i første halvdel af det tyvende århundrede, så er den menneskelige noesis, eller kreative tænkning, den mest magtfulde kraft i universet. Der er ingen kraft, der kan måle sig med det menneskelige intellekt med hensyn til kreativ opdagelse.

Foto: Brasiliens præsident Michel Temer, Indiens premierminister Narendra Modi, Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin og Sydafrikas præsident Jacob Zuma ankommer til Kina for at deltage i G20-topmødet, der finder sted 3. – 5. september, 2016 [www.gcis.gov.za/flickr]

Kinas hensigt med G20 en succes

5. september 2016 – Kinas hensigt med G20-topmødet den 4. – 5. september er blevet klart tilkendegivet i de seneste måneder – at forene verden bag fundamentale principper, med en erkendelse af den eksisterende, globale, økonomiske og finansielle, voksende dysfunktion og institutionernes ditto, og skabe et nyt paradigme, baseret på innovation, med en ny, finansiell arkitektur, der kan kanalisere kredit til vækst og udvikling i alle dele af verden.

Denne plan er blevet opnået, på trods af vilde løgne og misrepræsentation i Vesten, og især af en ydmyget og isoleret Barack Obama.

De institutioner, de repræsenterer næsten hele verden uden for Europa og USA, er gået i forening bag denne vision, en vision, der er i overensstemmelse, og næsten identisk, med den vision, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har fremlagt hen i løbet af det

forgangne, halve århundrede. Både BRIKS – der direkte og indirekte repræsenterer de fleste af de asiatiske nationer i Asien, Afrika og Latinamerika – og G77, der nu repræsenterer 134 udviklingslande, udstedte officielle erklæringer, der fuldt ud støttede og identificerede sig med denne fremvoksende revolution i verdenshistorien.

I kombination med det ligeledes historiske Østlige Økonomisk Forum i Vladivostok den 2. – 3. september, samt ASEAN-topmødet og Østasiatiske Topmøde, der skal afholdes i Laos hen over de næste tre dage, karakteriserer disse begivenheder et nyt momentum i menneskehedens historie, der går i retning af at gøre en ende på geopolitik – dvs., det Britiske Imperiums opdeling af verden i indbyrdes krigsførende nationer, religioner, racer og etniske tilhørsforhold – og i stedet skabe et nyt system, baseret på menneskehedens fælles interesser.

I sin pressekonference i dag ved afslutningen af G20 sagde præsident Xi Jinping: »Vi kan ikke længere alene forlade os på en budget- og pengepolitik« til håndtering af krisen. »Vi forudser en fremgangsmåde, der dækker alle dimensioner, alle lag og er vidtrækkende, med innovation, der drives frem af videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation, men som går videre end det, med at dække udviklingsfilosofi, de institutionelle mekanismer og forretningsmodellerne således, at fordelene ved innovation kan være fælles for alle«, sagde Xi.

Krigsmageren Obama vrøvlede om menneskerettigheder, klimaforandring og den komatøse TPP-frihandelsaftale selv, mens den vestlige verden synker ned i permanent krig, økonomisk disintegration og social degeneration. Men resten af verden blev opløftet af G20-mødets vision om menneskehedens kreativitet som en basis for at skabe en verden af fremskridt for alle – inklusive USA og Europa, ifald de ophører med deres mislykkede, imperiale tankegang.

Xi sagde, at G20 nu ser sig selv som et redskab, der kan skabe

en »ny vej for økonomisk udvikling« for verden, baseret på promovering af videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation.

Lederne af BRIKS-nationerne, der vil afholde deres årlige topmøde i Indien i oktober, mødtes som forberedelse hertil på sidelinjerne af G20. Deres kommunike erklærede: »I bevidsthed om udfordringerne med global vækst ... understregede lederne vigtigheden af, at der etableres en retfærdig og ligeværdig, international orden, baseret på international lov. Lederne lykønskede og støttede det kinesiske præsidentskab for G20-topmødet 2016 og udtrykte deres fulde tillid til et succesrigt resultat af topmødet i Hangzhou. De værdsætter det kinesiske præsidentskabs understregning af en dagsorden for udvikling. De tilskynder G20-medlemmer til at styrke makroøkonomisk samarbejde, fremme innovation og robust og bæredygtig handel og vedvarende investeringsvækst. De understregede vigtigheden af at nære og pleje en innovativ, styrket, indbyrdes forbundet og inkluderende verdensøkonomi, der kan introducere en ny æra med global vækst og vedvarende udvikling. De gav udtryk for en forventning om, at G20, med topmødet i Hangzhou, vil stå ud på en ny færd for en stærk, vedvarende, afbalanceret og inkluderende, økonomisk vækst.«

På lignende måde var G77, i år med Thailands premierminister Prayut Chan-ocha som formand, inviteret med til G20, hvor han sagde, at den korrekte dagsorden for udviklingslandene var præcis den, som Xi Jinping fremlagde på G20 – innovation, udvikling og en inkluderende dagsorden. Han tilføjede, at »Thailand er parat til at tjene som en bro, der forbinder Gruppen af 20's industrialiserede stor-økonomier og Gruppen af 77's udviklingsøkonomier«.

Dagsordenen for et nyt paradigme er nu på plads. Det døende Britiske Imperium og dets satrapper vil gøre alt, hvad der står i deres svindende magt, for at knuse det. Borgerne i de vestlige nationer har imidlertid nu en model og en struktur i sigte, med hvilken deres nationers historiske roller mht. opbygning af nationer kan genrejses, og med hvilken en

virkelig, global renæssance kan skabes. Det er vores opgave.

Vi må vække samme lidenskab i befolkningen, som udtrykkes gennem Mozarts *Rekviem* og Benjamin Franklins »En Republik, hvis De kan bevare den.«

Uddrag af LaRouchePAC Fredags-webcast 2. sept. 2016.

Matthew Ogden: ... På hjemmefronten har vi en meget intens kampagne, der nu optrappes, for at genindføre Glass-Steagall; og for at styre kræfterne til at gennemtvinge en vedtagelse af dette lovforslag, før præsidentvalget finder sted (8. nov.). Dernæst har vi indsatsen for at genåbne en fuld undersøgelse af terrorangrebene den 11. september (2001); med frigivelsen af de 28 sider må dette nu fortsætte med at forfølge de ti tusinder af andre sider, der fortsat tilbageholdes. På denne front befinder vi os én uge fra 15-års dagen for disse forfærdelige angreb den 11. september; og vi vil se en række koncerter, der vil finde sted i New York City – det kan Diane (Sare) fortælle os mere om – med en opførelse af Mozarts *Rekviem*, der vil blive opført i katedralen i Brooklyn, en stor kirke i Manhattan og andre steder, for at mindes ofrene for disse angreb, og for at bringe retfærdighed ...

Ogden: Diane, du er lige nu selvfølgelig midt i at arrangere 15-års mindehøjtideligheden og seminaret, og med at lede aktivistbegivenhederne i New York City. Så, kan du tage den herfra?

Diane Sare: Jeg vil faktisk gerne lige træde et skridt tilbage; for én af de ting, som senator Graham sagde om, hvorfor, det var så vigtigt (for senator Grahams indlæg om retfærdighed for ofrene for 11. september, se fredags-webcast, med engelsk udskrift, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>).

Han sagde, at der var tre grunde: én var spørgsmålet om juridisk retfærdighed for familierne til de mennesker, der blev dræbt; To, et temmeligt indlysende spørgsmål, som er spørgsmålet om sikkerhed. Hvis vi ikke udrydder disse netværk, er de der, for at blive brugt igen. Og tre, som jeg mener, er virkelig vigtigt og ikke kan overdrives, og det er spørgsmålet, om folk stoler på deres regering. For, når USA's befolkning først kommer dertil, hvor de ikke længere stoler på regeringen, hvilket er, hvor vi næsten er nu, så mister man republikken. Vores republik, der går helt tilbage til Nicolaus Cusanus' ideer og *Concordantia Catholica*[1], hviler på dette spørgsmål om de regeredes tilsagn (konsensus). Hvis man ikke stoler på sin regering, vil man ikke give sit tilsagn til, at den repræsenterer én. Det, som hr. LaRouche har sagt de seneste dage, er, hvad vi har set mellem det gennembrud, der fandt sted med vores arbejde som drivkraft, og så kongresmedlemmerne Jones og Lynch, der bogstavelig talt truede – ikke helt med disse ord – men som sagde, vi ved, at vi er immune, hvis vi læser dette (de 28, hemmeligholdte sider) ind i Kongressens protokol; og så det, der sker med Glass-Steagall mht. partiernes valgplatforme, er, at disse kongresmedlemmer begynder at blive tvunget til at repræsentere deres befolkning.

Jeg sætter dette i en international sammenhæng, med det, der nu er forestående med møderne i Vladivostok, der finder sted

netop nu (2. – 3. september), og G20-topmødet (3. – 4. september); og det transatlantiske system er totalt bankerot. Der er intet, som Obama og den nuværende opstilling, den Europæiske Centralbank; hvad har de at tilbyde verden? Negative rentesatser? Lad dine penge står hos os, og vi vil få dig til at betale for det! Med andre ord, de kan intet gøre; men hvad har vi med Rusland og Kina? Kinas arbejde – som folk, der følger os på vores hjemmeside, vil have set på vores onsdags-udsendelse; det Nye Paradigme-show om spørgsmålet om Månens bagside, eller udsendelsen torsdag aften (Manhattan-projektet). Der er et helt univers, der åbner sig for os – vi begynder med Solsystemet – med dette samarbejde, som Asien kan tilbyde. Kineserne er vært for G20, og de har gjort præsident Putin til æresgæst. Dernæst er [den egyptiske] præsident al-Sisi endnu en æresperson ved dette møde. Hvad er Obamas respons? Han tror, at han dér vil gennemtvinge [handelsaftalen] Trans Pacific Partnerskab, som er dømt til at blive et totalt flop, en fuser. Russerne gjorde, i et interview i *Xinhua* før dette møde, det ganske klart, at Moskva og Beijing behøver Washington som partner. Det gjorde mig glad som amerikaner, for jeg mener, at USA bør være en partner i dette her. Og, paradoksalt nok, sagde den person, der blev interviewet, at Washington kan være en kompleks og uforudsigelig partner.

Så jeg vil sige, at vores job som amerikanere er – vi har på en måde fået en mission, at andre, meget betydningsfulde ledere siger, at USA ønskes som en skattet partner i dette Nye Paradigme. Det er vores opgave at yde dette partnerskab, ved at stille dette kriminelle [amerikanske] regime, vi har, stolen for døren. Noget af det, vi så med 11. september, er, at mørklægningen er fortsat igennem to regeringer; at Obama har været ikke alene medskyldig i dette, men med sin politik i regionen har bidraget til ISIS' vækst, al-Qaedas vækst, og deres mulighed for at rekruttere. Vi har i løbet af disse seneste år mistet næsten 4500 soldater i Irak, som man nu ved, var en total løgn og et bedrageri; det var konklusionen af

Chilcot-undersøgelsen. Med hensyn til spørgsmålet om 11. september, så er spørgsmålet: Vil vi se retfærdigheden ske fyldest? Og retfærdighed betyder ikke hævn eller gengældelse; det betyder, vil vi genrejse vores nation til at blive til noget, hvor folk vil ønske at give deres tilsagn til at blive regeret af denne regering?

Når man ser på spørgsmålet om Mozart, og hans *Rekviem*, som vil blive opført, og som vores (Schiller Instituttets) kor vil deltage i og arbejder med; Mozarts engagement var dette. Han var en tilhænger af den Amerikanske Revolution; han var tilhænger af ideerne om at skabe en republik, og han blev myrdet. Hans arbejde blev fjernet; hans bidrag; det, han kunne have gjort, hvis han havde levet længere. Dette musikstykke har levet videre, fordi det har en udødelig egenskab; som faktisk legemliggør spørgsmålet om menneskelig kreativitet. Vi ser her en respons fra de mennesker, der er engageret i denne opførelse, med, at de udvikler en form for lidenskab, der nok altid fandtes i dem. Men, fordi de har mulighed for at deltage i noget, der vil blive så intenst og så smukt, og som har en mission i den virkelige verden, så bliver de igen lidenskabelige; hvilket er noget, jeg mener, har manglet. Alle kan komme i tanke om samtaler, de har haft med venner og naboer, om det forestående valg, eller noget andet; og befolkningen er blevet lidenskabsløs, hvilket er grunden til, at folk ikke handler, når de burde, eller når de kan.

Jeg har en fornemmelse af, at vi virkelig står over for et betydningsfuldt gennembrud, som USA vil blive en del af; selv om mange mennesker i USA ikke fuldt ud forstår, hvorfor det er her, og hvordan de blev engageret i det.

Ogden: Absolut! Jeg vil blot følge dig i det, du netop sagde, Diane. I sin tale i Press Club citerede senator Graham den ofte citerede anekdote af Benjamin Franklin under Forfatningskonventet i Philadelphia; da en kvinde spurgte, »Hvad har De givet os?«, svarede han, »En republik, hvis De kan bevare den«. Den lidenskab, som senator Graham har udvist

omkring dette, hvor han har bevaret sin rolle og sin kamp igennem 15 år for frigivelsen af disse dokumenter; hvor kommer denne lidenskab fra? Selv om FBI forsøgte at intimidere ham personligt og gav ham besked på at trække sig, fordi han ser dette – som det også skal ses – som et eksistentielt spørgsmål for den Amerikanske Republik. Ikke kun ud fra et juridisk standpunkt og et standpunkt om national sikkerhed, men som selve vores nations overlevelse som en republikansk form for regering. Jeg vil hævde, at vi ser på præcis den samme form for eksistentielt spørgsmål, når det kommer til genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall. Selve omfanget af det transatlantiske systems implosion, som vi står overfor – hvis dette her kom ned over os, uden det nødvendige lederskab på plads omkring genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall og lignende, for at beskytte det amerikanske folk fra konsekvenserne af denne form for finanskrise – så ville denne republik ikke overleve.

Muligheden er umiddelbart forhånden, for at gå med i den nye, finansielle arkitektur, og for at skabe de produktive vækstbølger, som denne nation aldrig før har set; som ville overgå selv det, vi så under FDR's New Deal, hvis vi tilsluttede os den Nye Silkevej, der netop nu ledes af Kina og andre. Så det er den samme form for lidenskab, der også må anvendes til dette spørgsmål.

*Hele fredags-webcastet, med engelsk udskrift, kan ses her:
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>*

*Et dansk uddrag af webcastet, omhandlende spørgsmålet om Glass-Steagalls betydning, kan ses her:
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14506>*

[1] Se: Specialrapport: »En dialog mellem kulturer: En hyldest til Nicolaus af Cusa«, <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>

RADIO SCHILLER den 5. september 2016: G20-topmødet: Kina sætter dagsordenen

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

Står Tyskland på tærsklen til et politisk jordskælv?

4. september 2016 – Med Angela Merkels CDU, der har lidt et svidende nederlag i hendes egen hjemstat Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, hvor CDU fik færre stemmer end det fremmedfjendske parti AfD (Alternativ for Tyskland), der kom ind på en andenplads efter SPD, er knivene nu fremme om, hvem, der skal efterfølge Merkel som partileder og kanslerkandidat. Dårlig, som Merkel har været, så kunne nogle kandidater gøre CDU efter Merkel endnu værre. En mediekampagne promoverer 'beastman' Jens Spahn, der profilerer sig med både en anti-islamisk kampagne, så vel som også som en fortaler for nedskæringspolitik.

Forrige søndag, den 28. august, støttede *The Guardian* Spahn

som kansler. (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/28/jens-spahn-man-who-could-replace-merkel-interview-germany> "Meet Jens Spahn, the MP for Steinfurt and Borken, deputy finance minister and, if some commentators are to be believed, Germany's chancellor-in-waiting.")

Guardian roser Spahn, der i øjeblikket er vicefinansminister, for at være en ven af Storbritannien. Spahn er tilhænger af frihandelsaftalen mellem Storbritannien og EU: »Begge sider, og især Tyskland, har stor interesse i stærke, økonomiske bånd. Hvis man kan have en frihandelsaftale med USA, med Canada og endda med det kommunistiske Vietnam, så kan vi også få en fornuftig handelsaftale med Storbritannien, hvis viljen er til stede.«

The Guardian siger, at Spahn afviste EU's udsættelse mht. at ratificere en frihandelsaftale med Amerika og Canada, som udelukkende grundet i tyske reservationer med rødder i anti-amerikanske fordomme. At indgå en aftale med Storbritannien, sagde han, ville blive lettere at kommunikere rent politisk. »De fleste tyskere har et positivt billede af Storbritannien, og jeg tror, ikke, at de fleste tyskere er imod frihandel i sig selv.«

Spahn selv gjorde sin dræber-mission klart mandag, den 29. august, da han krævede, at penge fra pensionsfonde skulle investeres i aktier. I et interview med *Süddeutsche Zeitung* sagde han: »Overalt, hvor det er muligt, må vi skære ned på garantier til fordel for flere chancer for at opnå vinding«, og »vi bør investere på en smartere måde de penge, der ikke skal bruges i de næste 12 måneder«.

Kerry og Lavrov arbejder på at få banket en aftale om Syrien igennem

4. september 2016 – Den amerikanske udenrigsminister John Kerry og den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov mødtes igen i Hangzhou, Kina, tidligere i dag, for at drøfte deres indsats for at skabe amerikansk-russisk samarbejde om Syrien. Kerry sagde bagefter til reportere, at de skal mødes igen i morgen tidlig for at forsøge at komme til enighed om nogle tilbageværende »vanskelige spørgsmål«, som de begge i mellemtiden vil overveje. »Vi har aftalt at mødes i morgen tidlig for at se, hvorvidt det er muligt at bygge bro over svælget og finde en løsning på disse få spørgsmål«, sagde han. »Og hvis ikke, så er vi fast besluttet på at sikre, at vi gør dette på en måde, der giver det de bedste chancer for at lykkes.«

Kerrys bemærkninger, som han fremkom med omkring kl. 5:30 om morgenen EDT (01:30 UTC) her til morgen, kom efter noget mindre optimistiske bemærkninger fra præsident Obama i går, om det samme emne. Ifølge *Associated Press* sagde Obama, at USA og Rusland stadig har »alvorlige meningsforskelle« om, hvad der skal til for at afslutte Syriens borgerkrig, og hvilke oppositionsgrupper, der er legitime mål for det amerikanske og russiske militær. Men, sagde han, »det er værd at forsøge«.

»Vi er ikke helt fremme endnu«, sagde Obama. »Jeg tror, det er for tidligt at sige, at der er en klar vej fremad, men der er i det mindste en mulighed for, at vi kan gøre nogle fremskridt.«

Kerry hævdede klart, som respons på et spørgsmål, der blev opkastet netop, som han gik, at alle »er med om bord« mht. det, han og Lavrov er ved at udarbejde, men Pentagon kaster

stadig koldt vand på indsatsen. »Jeg stoler ikke en hvid på russerne«, sagde en unavngiven, højtplaceret forsvarsregeringsperson med kendskab til forhandlingerne til *Foreign Policy*. »Der er ingen, der tror på, at noget af dette rent faktisk kommer til at ske.«

STARTEN PÅ EN HISTORISK UGE

4. september 2016 (Leder) – Søndag, den 4. september, gav præsident Xi Jinping startskuddet til G20-topmødet for statsoverhoveder i Hangzhou, Kina. Åbningsceremonien omfattede en bevægende opførelse af Ode til Glæden, der anslog den inspirerende tone for hele topmødet. I sine åbningsbemærkninger gentog præsident Xi sit krav fra den foregående dag ved B20-forum for erhvervsledere om, at hele det globale finanssystem må gennemgribende ændres, for at vende den aktuelle, globale krise omkring, og at G20 må tage føringen med hensyn til at skabe de nødvendige ændringer, der må have innovation og samarbejde mellem nationer som drivkraft.

Præsident Xis tale lørdag ved B20 var en stærkt ekko af den politik, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har udviklet hen over årtier, inklusive **Helgas seneste opfordring til, at G20-mødet tager skridt til fuldt og at virkeliggøre Verdenslandbroen.**

Den signifikante opførelse af **Ode til Glæden, et digt af Friedrich Schiller med musik af Ludwig von Beethoven**, var en yderligere indikation på Xis forpligtelse over for principperne om videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt og »win-win«-samarbejde mellem alle verdens nationer.

Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping holder hovedtalen ved

Business 20-mødets åbningsceremoni (B20.)

Se uddrag på dansk af talen her.

Forud for G20-mødet blev der afholdt et uformelt møde for BRIKS-nationernes statsoverhoveder, hvor der blev gjort yderligere forberedelser til BRIKS-topmødet den 15. – 16. oktober, med den indiske premierminister Modi som vært, i Goa, Indien. BRIKS- og G20-begivenhederne begyndte umiddelbart efter afslutningen af det **Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, Rusland, med præsident Vladimir Putin som vært**, hvor den samme dagsorden med eurasisk udvikling og en samarbejdsånd mellem verdens ledende nationer blev promoveret. De to æresgæster ved Vladivostok-forummet var Japans premierminister Abe og Sydkoreas præsident Park, der således udvider alliansens samarbejde.

I stærk kontrast hertil brugte USA's præsident Barack Obama anledningen til at promovere alle de konfliktområder, der splitter USA og Kina, inklusive den Permanente Voldgiftsrets ulovlige afgørelse om det Sydkinesiske Hav, beskyldningerne om, at Kina skulle dumpe stål på verdensmarkedet, samt andre friktioner. Obama dukkede op i Hangzhou for at forsøge at genoplive det, som er dødt – hans svindelnummer med Trans Pacific Partnerskab (TPP) – såvel som også for at fremprovokere konflikt. Obama kunne ikke engang modstå fristelsen til at kaste kold vand på sin egen udenrigsminister John Kerrys indsats for at indgå en aftale med Rusland om fælles militære operationer imod Islamisk Stat og al-Qaeda.

G20-topmødet fortsætter mandag, efterfulgt af endnu et asiatisk, økonomisk topmøde i Laos, den 6. – 9. september, der efterfølges af et møde mellem de 10+1 – de ti ASEAN-nationer og Kina.

Alt imens præsident Obama fortsætter med at isolere sig selv fra det voksende flertal af nationer, der forsøger at fremkomme med løsninger på det fremstormende kollaps af det

transatlantiske område og fremstødet for krig, der kommer fra det døende britiske imperiesystem, så afsluttes denne uge med et intenst højdepunkt, med rækken af fire opførelser af Mozarts Requiem i New York City-området, for at mindes 15-års dagen for angrebene den 11. september, 2001, på World Trade Center og Pentagon, hvor 3000 mennesker blev dræbt. Schiller Instituttets kor og orkester vil deltage i disse koncerter.

Med tidligere **senator Bob Grahams pressekonference sidste onsdag i Washington, D.C.**, og med en afstemning i Repræsentanternes Hus om Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act (JASTA) (Loven om Retsforfølgelse af Sponsorer af Terrorism), der skal finde sted, når Kongressen genoptager arbejdet den 6. september, vil spørgsmålet om juridisk retfærdighed dominere denne uge. Som senator Graham sagde til medierne i Washington i sidste uge, så er proppen taget af flasken, med frigivelsen den 15. juli af det 28 sider lange kapitel af hans oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelsesrapport om 11. september, og nu må den fulde sandhed om Saudi-Arabiens rolle i historiens værste terrorangreb på amerikansk jord komme frem. Det betyder, at hele det anglo-saudiske terrorapparat nu kan bringes til fald, og det betyder igen, at de primære kræfter, der er ude på at forhindre virkeliggørelsen af Verdenslandbroen og et nyt paradigme for relationer mellem Jordens nationer, kan besejres, én gang for alle.

Titelfoto: 2016 G20-ledere. (Foto: RIA Novosti)

USA og Europa: Det er Glass-

Steagall versus en finansiel nedsmeltning af de transatlantiske økonomier, med massedød i befolkningen til følge

Hr. LaRouche ...»Hvis man ikke gennemtvinger Glass-Steagall, som udgangspunkt for en sådan total omstrukturering af hele USA's finansielle og monetære system«, og selvfølgelig også udstrækker det til Europa; »så vil et enormt antal mennesker dø. Det er den enkle kendsgerning.«

Uddrag af LaRouchePAC Fredags-webcast, den 2. september 2016. Hele webcastet inkl. engelsk udskrift kan ses her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>

Matthew Ogden: God aften. Det er den 2. september 2016, og dette er vores ugentlige fredags-webcast på larouchepac.com. Med mig i studiet i aften har jeg Jeffrey Steinberg fra EIR, og via video to medlemmer af LaRouchePAC Politiske Komite: Dave Christie fra Seattle, Washington, og Diane Sare fra New York City-området. Velkommen til jer begge to.

Vi havde en diskussion med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for et par timer siden. Det er helt klart, at vi står ved et punkt, hvor tre, meget afgørende initiativer, som LaRouche-bevægelsen har stået i centrum for i flere år, nu kulminerer. For det første står vi umiddelbart foran G20-topmødet; topmødet i Vladivostok er i gang; og to uger efter disse begivenheder træder FN's Generalforsamling sammen. Det er helt åbenlyst, at man tager initiativerne til at skabe en ny, finansiel arkitektur for planeten omkring udviklingen af den Nye Silkevej. Jeg vil blot ganske kort nævne, at, hvis man ikke har set den endnu, så har

vi en fremragende, ny, 20 minutter lang video (på larouchepac.com – se den danske hjemmeside, inkl. udskrift: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14429>) »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Den går i dybden med meget af indholdet i *EIR's* rapport af samme navn. Den må I bestemt se, hvis I ikke allerede har.

På hjemmefronten har vi en meget intens kampagne, der nu optrappes, for at genindføre Glass-Steagall; og for at styre kræfterne til at gennemtvinge denne vedtagelse, før præsidentvalget finder sted. Dernæst har vi kampagnen for at genåbne en fuld undersøgelse af angrebene den 11. september (2001); med frigivelsen af de 28 sider må man nu gå videre med at forfølge [frigivelsen] af de ti tusinder af sider, der fortsat tilbageholdes. På denne front befinder vi os nu én uge fra 15-års dagen for disse forfærdelige angreb den 11. september, og vi vil se en række koncerter, der vil finde sted i New York City – det kan Diane fortælle meget mere om – med en opførelse af Mozarts Rekviem, som vil blive opført i Brooklyns katedral, i en stor kirke i Manhattan og andre steder, for at holde en mindehøjtid for ofrene for disse angreb, og for at bringe retfærdighed [for dem]. Dette vil finde sted samtidig med et strategisk seminar, der sponsoreres i New York City om samme emne. Og samtidig foregår der et kraftigt initiativ for at gennemtvinge en afstemning i Repræsentanternes Hus – forhåbentlig i næste uge, før mindedagen – om JASTA-lovforslaget (Justice against State Sponsors of Terrorism Act; Loven om Retsforfølgelse af statslige sponsorer af Terrorhandlinger). Kongressen vender tilbage fra ferie i næste uge.

Som en del af dette fremstød var tidligere senator Bob Graham i Washington D.C. i forgårs, hvor han deltog i en betydningsfuld pressekonference, som han holdt i National Press Club. Både Jeff Steinberg og jeg selv havde mulighed for at deltage i konferencen, og vi vil fremlægge nogle uddrag af denne pressekonference som en del af vores udsendelse i aften.

Men før vi kommer til det, vil jeg gerne begynde med den diskussion, vi havde med hr. LaRouche for blot et par timer siden; især om nødvendigheden af at lancere en omgående mobilisering omkring genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall. Så for at introducere dette spørgsmål, vil jeg læse det spørgsmål, vi har fået fra institutionelt hold til i dag, og som blev forelagt hr. LaRouche. Jeg vil bede Jeff Steinberg om at uddybe det, som hr. LaRouche sagde som respons til dette spørgsmål. Det lyder:

»Hr. LaRouche, De har advaret om, at, med mindre USA's Kongres handler – og handler her i september – for at genindføre Glass-Steagall som det første skridt i en langt større omskabelse af den økonomiske og monetære politik, så har hele det transatlantiske system kurs mod en nedsmeltning. Vil De venligst uddybe vigtigheden af at vedtage Glass-Steagall under den næste Kongressamling, umiddelbart efter Labor Day (mandag, den 5. september)?«

Jeffrey Steinberg: Hr. LaRouche var meget ligefrem; han sagde: »Hvis man ikke gennemtvinger Glass-Steagall, som udgangspunkt for en sådan total omstrukturering af hele USA's finansielle og monetære system«, og selvfølgelig også udstrækker det til Europa; »så vil et enormt antal mennesker dø. Det er den enkle kendsgerning.« De europæiske storbanker, der er fuldstændig viklet ind i de store Wall Street-banker, har en beholdning til nominelt billioner, hvis ikke hundreder af billioner af dollars, af derivater og insolvente lån og anden hasardspilsgæld, så vil man ikke have nogen som helst mulighed for på nogen som helst måde at omstøde den situation, vi har i USA's økonomi lige nu; og det samme er tilfældet for Europa. Nemlig [den situation], at der er et sammenbrud i produktiviteten; tro ikke på tallene for jobskabelse, for virkeligheden er den, at 93,5 millioner jobkvalificerede amerikanere i den arbejdsføre alder står uden arbejde. For de har opgivet at finde et job; og de er derfor aldrig blevet talt med i arbejdsstyrken i det hele taget. Hertil kommer, at

et voksende antal mennesker nu finder, at de er henvist til at arbejde deltid; undertiden et par timer om dagen i flere forskellige jobs, fordi der ikke er nogen fuldtidsjobs inden for produktion til rådighed i økonomien. Der er en masse parasit-jobs; der er en masse andre jobs, der, i en sund, voksende økonomi, ville være nødvendige og nyttige. Men, når man har et sammenbrud i produktion, som vi har i USA og Europa, og når man oven i dette lægger denne form for massive bankkrise – en finansboble, der overgår den i 2008; så har man en perfekt storm for noget, der vil resultere i massedødsfald.

Glass-Steagall er det første skridt; det er på ingen måde totaliteten af det, der må gøres. Hr. LaRouche har fremlagt de Fire Nødvendige Love, fire hovedinitiativer, der må tages for at genrejse produktiviteten; for at skabe ægte, produktive jobs. Men udgangspunktet må være at opbryde og udskille de legitime, kommercielle bankfunktioner fra de spekulative aktiviteter, der fuldstændigt har plyndret de kommercielle bankers indskyder-grundlag, siden Glass-Steagall blev ophævet (1999). Begge de politiske partier (Demokrater og Republikanere) har i deres valgplatforme støttet en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall; dette var ikke bare en rutineting. Der var en kamp under Republikanernes konvent mellem folkene i Platform-komiteen; der var et aggressivt fremstød for at gennemtvinge en vedtagelse af Glass-Steagall. Så begge partier har taget stilling. Der er lovforslag fremsat i begge Kongreshuse, og man skal og må vedtage det; ikke efter præsidentvalget, og ikke under 'lame duck'-sessionen, men i løbet af den kommende 2-3 uger lange periode, der starter på tirsdag, den 6. september, den aften, hvor Kongressen vender tilbage. Onsdag bliver den første, hele dag, hvor Kongressen har sammentræde. Dette må være én af denne Kongressamlings allerførste handlinger i løbet af denne overgangs-samling; og det vil ikke ske, med mindre der finder en total mobilisering af det amerikanske folk sted. Der er betydningsfulde institutioner, fra AFL-CIO (USA's største fagforening) og til diverse borgerrettighedsgrupper, der er med os i dette

spørgsmål om Glass-Steagall. Men det kræver en absolut fokuseret og hård og laserlignende intervention. Og der er nok ikke noget, der opsummerer dette mere klart end det, som hr. LaRouche gentagne gange har sagt i løbet af de seneste dage: Nemlig, at, hvis man ikke vedtager Glass-Steagall; hvis man ikke intervenserer for at sikre, at Kongressen gør det, så kan man dø som følge af det.

Den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov beskriver Vestens døende imperium; angriber geopolitik

3. september 2016 – Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov angreb den 2. september i et interview med Rådet for Udenrigs- og Forsvarspolitikks mediekanal, EU/NATO/USA's geopolitiske politik, og opstillede de diplomatiske og økonomiske udviklinger i Østen, centreret omkring Kina i særdeleshed, i kontrast til USA/EU/NATO's fremgangsmåde med bureaukrati og militære blokke. På den ene side er verden i færd med at blive multipolær, med fremkomsten af nye centre for økonomisk vækst og finansiell styrke, sagde han. Samtidig »beskærer Europa relationerne med Rusland, efter tilskyndelse fra USA«, sagde Lavrov. »Mange europæiske lande gør dette med vidt åbne øjne og siger, at, i dette tilfælde må politik (dvs. at straffe Rusland) gå forud for økonomien. Dette er i modstrid med, hvad Vesten før har gjort.«

Med hensyn til asiatisk økonomisk udvikling sagde Lavrov,

»Vores logik og den politik, som præsident Vladimir Putin har afstukket, fokuserer på at søge efter gensidigt fordelagtige kompromisser og gensidigt acceptable fremgangsmåder.« Han bemærkede, at vise regeringer i Europa og EU, i Asien og andre steder, bør bygge flere broer og arbejde hårdere på at udvikle samarbejde. »Rusland har en heldig beliggenhed, geopolitisk og geo-økonomisk, til fremme af disse processer«, sagde han. »Projektet om Stor-Eurasien går ikke imod, men snarere meget fint i tråd med konceptet om Europa fra Atlanten til Ural, som Charles de Gaulle promoverede for årtier siden. Præsident Putin har omformuleret dette til et fællesrum fra Lissabon til Vladivostok. Det er stadig det aktuelle spørgsmål. Det er absurd, når den politiske situation i Vesten, inklusive indenrigspolitikken, får lov at hindre vores fremskridt hen imod dette strategiske og gensidigt fordelagtige mål.«

Lavrov fortsatte med at sige, at, mht. bureaukratier, så er EU langt vanskeligere at arbejde sammen med end NATO, selv om han heller ikke skånede NATO i sin kritik. Forsøg på at opretholde disciplin inden for blokke, i koldkrigs-stil, bliver sværere at gennemføre, fordi lande indser, at »der findes noget sådant som nationale interesser«. EU er et relevant eksempel på dette, sagde Lavrov. »Bureaukrati i Sovjetunionen dominerede dens republikker. Men EU er gået endnu videre, endda videre end NATO, hvor diskussioner er mere demokratiske på trods af en russofobisk minoritet, der skamløst spekulerer i princippet om konsensus og bloksolidaritet. EU-bureaukratiet forsøger at forhindre medlemslandene i at træffe selvstændige beslutninger i spørgsmål, som ikke er blevet delegeret til Bruxelles.« Der er mange eksempler på dette, sagde han, som han håber, kan omstødes, »for vi ønsker ikke, at EU skal flås i stykker af modsætninger. Vi ønsker, at EU skal være en pålidelig partner, der i sine handlinger ledes af dens medlemsstaters økonomiske interesser og ikke af nogle geopolitiske hensyn, der intet har med sund fornuft og økonomien at gøre.«

Med hensyn til NATO, så langede Lavrov hårdt ud efter den

ideologiske tendens hos nogle af alliancens medlemmer, der går ud på at bruge NATO-Ruslandsrådet – som under sine seneste par møder udelukkende diskuterede Ukraine – til deres egne formål imod Rusland. »Der er folk i NATO, der indser, at dette ikke fører nogen steder hen, og at det er nødvendigt at vende tilbage til normale, respektfulde relationer, fordi at handle, som om kun ens egen tankegang og fremgangsmåde må vedtages af resten af verden, er koloniherre-tankegang«, sagde han. »Det gør visse politikere desværre, især i lande, der ikke kan forlige sig med den kendsgerning, at deres imperium er forbi.«

Indisk webside rapporterer om Zepp-LaRouches G20-forslag om en Verdenslandbro

3. september 2016 – »Efter Silkevejen, Verdenslandbroen«, lyder overskriften på en artikel, der beskriver Schiller Instituttets stifter, Helga Zepp-LaRouches forslag, som hun fremlagde forud for G20-topmødet i Hangzhou«. Artiklen blev publiceret på Khan Study Group's webside i Indien.

Ledsaget af et farvelagt kort over Verdenslandbroen, taget fra *EIR's* Specialrapport, begynder artiklen således: »Kinas initiativ med Bæltet-og-Vejen-konnektivitet, der er meget stærkt præget af den Eurasiske Land-korridor – et udkast, som Schiller Instituttet stod for – bør følges op af en Verdenslandbro, der vil forbinde Nordamerika med den Nye Silkevej, siger medstifteren af en top-tænk tank. Forud for G20-topmødet i Hangzhou siger Helga Zepp-LaRouche, medstifter af Schiller Instituttet [sic], at Verdenslandbroen er den naturlige efterfølger til den Eurasiske Landbro, det store

initiativ for konnektivitet for at genoplive den gamle Silkevej i alle dens dimensioner, inklusive dens tabte kulturelle og civilisatoriske attributter.«

KSG India beskriver sig selv som et af landets topprogrammer for uddannelse og topinstitutter for coaching, for at hjælpe ansøgere med at bestå eksamen i Indian Administrative Service (IAS). Artiklen om Schiller Instituttets forslag var udlagt i websidens sektion for »Undervisningsmateriale/-nyheder for aspiranter«.

Putin til Vladivostok Økonomiske Forum: Etabler et stor-eurasisk partnerskab

3. september 2016 – I sin hovedtale til det andet årlige Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, der bragte 3000 deltagere fra 35 nationer sammen, fremlagde den russiske præsident Putin det, han kaldte »store, ambitiøse, komplekse og langsigtede opgaver« for at transformere Rusland fjernøstlige område til at være et omdrejningspunkt for eurasiske udvikling som helhed.

Som lovet havde ØØF en meget stærk deltagelse fra Sydkorea og Japan i særdeleshed, under anførsel af deres respektive regeringschefer, Park Geun-hye og Shinzo Abe, som hver især også havde et bilateralt møde med Putin på sidelinjen af ØØF.

Putin placerede Ruslands strategi for det fjernøstlige område i de generelle planer for global, økonomisk udvikling. »Vi

arbejder kontinuerligt for at udvikle den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og udvide dens internationale bånd«, sagde han, inklusive »en økonomisk samarbejdsaftale mellem EAEU og Folkerepublikken Kina«, såvel som også Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO). »Vi mener, at dette integrationsnetværk og systemet med multilaterale og bilaterale aftaler, inklusive aftalerne om frihandelszoner, kunne blive fundamentet for at udvikle et stor-eurasisk partnerskab«, erklærede han.

Putin fortsatte dernæst med at opregne nogle af de fællesprojekter, der er i gang eller er foreslået:

* »For det første, en stabil energi-infrastruktur. Vi støtter de russiske, japanske, sydkoreanske og kinesiske selskabers initiativ for at skabe en super-energiring, der forbinder vore lande.«

* »For det andet, transport-infrastruktur.«

* »Det tredje [er] ... udvikling af teknologier inden for digitalisering, telekommunikation og internettet.«

* »For det fjerde, har vi brug for menneskelige ressourcer og skabelse af et teknologisk fundament for fremtiden. I denne henseende inviterer vi partnere til at gå med i projektet om at opbygge et internationalt videnskabs-, uddannelses- og teknologikompleks på Russky-øen.«

Sydkoreas præsident Park Geun-hye responderede positivt til Putins fremgangsmåde. »Præsident Putin forfølger en ny, østlig politik, der indsprøjter nyt liv i dette område og udvikler dets potentiale med en vision, der kan blive til virkelighed«, erklærede hun. »Hvis vi parrer sydkoreansk kapital og forarbejdningsteknologi med russisk grundforskning og russiske ressourcer, ville dette gøre det muligt for os at skabe en konkurrencedygtig, industriel base.«

(En længere reportage om Putins tale kan læses på engelsk her:

Præsident Xi Jinping har sat som mål at gøre en ende på fattigdom i verden. Tale ved B20-forum.

3. september 2016 – I en tale til B20, et møde for erhvervsfolk fra G20-landene, der finder sted én dag før åbningen af G20-topmødet for statsledere i Hangzhou i Kina, fremlagde præsident Xi Jinping et omfattende program til at trække verden ud af den nuværende økonomiske krise. Xi understregede, at målet med at bringe over 1 mia. mennesker ind i en rimelig levestandard var »en bestræbelse, der aldrig tidligere var blevet forsøgt i menneskehedens historie. Og økonomiske udvikling er et hovedspørgsmål«. Han fortsatte: »Vi har taget dristige initiativer og har løftet over 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. Og dette er den kurs, som Kina og verden bør følge. Til den ende har vi introduceret storstilede investeringer i udlandet.« Han sagde, at mange var skeptiske med hensyn til, om Kina kunne fortsætte med at gå i denne retning og ikke falde i den angivelige »mellemindkomst-fælde«.

Kinas respons på det »nye normale« med sammenbruddet af verdens eksportmarkeder var at satse på fornyelse, oplivelse, indbyrdes forbundethed og inkluderende gensidighed som »de nye motorer for økonomisk vækst«, forklarede Xi. »Vi har nye midler til at integrere Kina i verden og til at opretholde

middel-vækstrater. På denne måde kan vi yde mere til verden og samtidig opretholde Kinas vækst.«

»Kinas vækst har hidtil været afhængig af ressourcer, kapital og arbejdskraften, men denne gamle model er ikke længere bæredygtig. Nu har vi brug for en innovationsorienteret strategi. Videnskabelig og teknologisk udvikling er nøglen til økonomisk udvikling ... Vi vil tage føringen inden for videnskab og teknologi og udføre grundforskning for at løse de videnskabelige og teknologiske problemer, der spærrer for økonomisk og industriel udvikling. Vi vil fremskynde markedsføring af forskning og udvikling og nære strategiske, fremvoksende industrier og flytte industrier op til et mellemhøjt niveau i værdi-kæden.«

Dernæst skitserede præsidenten de reelle, motiverende kræfter bag disse forandringer. »Mennesker er landets grundlag. Vi må orientere os mod folkets behov og hæve dets levestandard og livskvalitet. Vi vil løfte over 57 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom, og fattigdom vil blive afhjulpet i alle fattige lande frem til 2020. Dette er et højtideligt løfte til det kinesiske folk. Vi har løftet over 70 % af befolkningen ud af fattigdom. Vi vil gøre kagen større og fortsætte den globale kamp mod fattigdom«, sagde han.

Xi fortsatte med at sige, at politikken med at åbne sig for verden udenfor vil fortsætte. »Vi vil fortsætte med at gøre RMB til en international valuta og med at åbne vore kapitalkonti. Der kommer en yderligere internationalisering af Kinas finansielle sektor«, sagde han. »Kinas udvikling ... vil yde flere varer til det internationale samfund. Det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte skrider hastigt frem, og den Maritime Silkevej er godt i gang«, sagde han. »Men dette er ikke Kina, der skaber en indflydelsessfære, men snarere et middel til at støtte alle landes udvikling. Vi er ikke i færd med at opbygge 'Kinas egen baghave', men vi er i færd med at opbygge en have, der er fælles for alle lande ... «

»Verdensøkonomien befinder sig nu i en periode med gennemgribende ændring. Vi står ved en afgørende korsvej. Nye vækstmotorer erstatter gamle. Den gamle, videnskabelige revolutions dynamik er ved at svækkes, alt imens den nye stimulus for vækst stadig er under skabelse ... til at kunne udløse potentialet. En ny, videnskabelig revolution med internettet i midten er ved at vinde momentum. Kunstig intelligens og virtual reality udvikler sig med syvmileskridt. En kombination af virtuel økonomi og realøkonomi vil bringe forandringer til den måde, vi arbejder og lever på. Men det vil ikke ske over en nat, og vil heller ikke blive problemfrit ...«

»Kina har gjort det til dette års topmødes mål at bane nye veje for vækst«, mindede Xi B20-lederne om. »Vi må gribe den historiske chance for at påbegynde processen med innovation, med nye, videnskabelige og teknologiske revolutioner, og med en industriel transformation, for at skabe ny vækst. Det er første gang, at G20 handler på spørgsmålet om innovation.«

Xi fremlagde dernæst 4 punkter, der nu er på bordet. »Vi må kombinere budgetpolitikker med politikker for strukturreformer og opbygge en åben verdensøkonomi for at forøge økonomiens omfang.« Der skal ikke være nogen »politik, der lapper på ens egen økonomi ved at drive nabolande til tiggerstaven«, sagde han. Og mht. konnektivitet, så er det »ét af temaerne på dette års topmøde«, sagde han, at »lande står og falder med hinanden. Vi må promovere den fælles udvikling af verdensøkonomien«, sagde han. »Kina har foreslået et initiativ for en Alliance for Global Infrastruktur-Konnektivitet og tilskynder alle de multinationale udviklingsbanker til at vedtage en fælles erklæring om deres ambitioner og give flere penge og mere intellektuel støtte til infrastrukturprojekter, med det formål at fremskynde processen med global infrastruktur-konnektivitet«, sagde Xi. »Vi må skabe en kæde af global win-win-vækst.«

Herefter sluttede Xi med nogle velanbragte bemærkninger om det

politiske miljø. »Vi må arbejde for at opbygge et fredeligt og stabilt miljø. Vi må afvise en forældet koldkrigsmentalitet og opbygge et nyt koncept for fælles, samarbejdende, omfattende og bæredygtig sikkerhed. Vi bør opretholde principperne i FN's Charter og tilslutte os multilateralisme og dialog ... Vi må søge et fælles udgangspunkt til løsning af vore problemer. Verden er et bedre sted, når alle er rigere. Vi må støt og roligt forbedre vores makroøkonomiske samarbejde og gøre det muligt for mennesker med forskellig baggrund at arbejde sammen hen imod vores fælles bestemmelse. Vi må arbejde sammen for at forbedre den globale styrelse og omstille os til forandringer i verdensøkonomien på basis af lighed. Vi bør vedtage en mekanisme til fordel for at dele med hinanden og ikke til fordel for en 'vinderen tager alt'-mentalitet. Ved denne afgørende korsvej for udvikling må vi transformere G20 fra at være en mekanisme til kriserespons til at være en mekanisme for langsigtet styrelse og styrke G20 som det primære forum for international styrelse.«

<http://en.people.cn/n3/2016/0904/c90000-9110023.html>

**Vi kan ændre historiens gang:
Handling nu for at
gennemtvinge Glass-Steagall.
LaRouchePAC Internationale**

Fredags-webcast, 2. sept. 2016

Matthew Ogden: Vi havde en diskussion med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for et par timer siden. Det er helt klart, at vi står ved et punkt, hvor tre, meget afgørende initiativer, som LaRouche-bevægelsen har stået i centrum for i flere år, nu kulminerer. For det første står vi umiddelbart foran G20-topmødet; topmødet i Vladivostok er i gang; og to uger efter disse begivenheder træder FN's Generalforsamling sammen. Det er helt åbenlyst, at man tager initiativerne til at skabe en ny, finansiel arkitektur for planeten omkring udviklingen af den Nye Silkevej. Jeg vil blot nævnte ganske kort, at, hvis man ikke har set den endnu, så har vi en fremragende, ny, 20 minutter lang video (på larouchepac.com – se den danske hjemmeside, [inkl. udskrift: http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14429](http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14429)) »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Den går i dybden med meget af indholdet i EIR's rapport af samme navn. Den må I bestemt se, hvis I ikke allerede har.

Engelsk udskrift.

You Can Change History: Act Now to Force a Vote on Glass-Steagall

"A REPUBLIC, IF YOU CAN KEEP IT."

International LaRouche PAC webcast, Saturday, September 3, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's September 2, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly webcast here on Friday evening with larouchepac.com. I'm joined in the studio tonight by Jeffrey Steinberg from {Executive Intelligence

Review}, and via video by two members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee. We have Dave Christie joining us from Seattle, Washington; welcome, Dave. And we have Diane Sare joining us from the greater New York City area.

I'll just say to start off, we did have a discussion with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche just a few hours ago. It's very clear that we are at the intersection point of the culmination of three very crucial initiatives that the LaRouche Movement has been right in the center of leading for several years. Number one, we're on the eve of the G20 summit; we have the Vladivostok summit which is occurring; and in two weeks following that, we have the United Nations General Assembly. It's very apparent that the initiatives are being taken to create a new financial architecture for the planet, around the development of the New Silk Road. I'll just say very quickly here, if you haven't seen it yet, there's an excellent new 20-minute video feature on the larouchepac.com website which is about "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". It elaborates a lot of the {Executive Intelligence Review} publication by that same title. I would say to definitely watch that if you haven't yet.

On the domestic front, we have a very intense campaign which is now being escalated to reinstate Glass-Steagall; and marshalling the forces to force that to a vote before the Presidential elections take place. Then we have the push to reopen a full investigation into the attacks on 9/11; with the declassification of the 28 pages that happened, you have to

further that with the pursuit of the tens of thousands of more pages which continue to be withheld. On that front, we are one week away from the 15th anniversary of those horrific attacks on 9/11; and we will be seeing a series of concerts which will take place in New York City – Diane can tell us a lot more about that – of Mozart's {Requiem} that will be performed in the cathedral in Brooklyn, a major church in Manhattan and elsewhere to commemorate the victims of those attacks and to bring justice. This is happening in conjunction with a strategic seminar which is being sponsored in New York City on the same subject. And at the same time, there's a powerful push to force a vote in the House of Representatives – hopefully next week, before the anniversary happens – on the JASTA bill (Justice against State Sponsors of Terrorism Act). Congress is returning next week.

As part of that push, former Senator Bob Graham was in Washington DC the day before yesterday, at a major press conference which he held at the National Press Club. Both Jeff and I had the opportunity to attend that conference, and we will be featuring some excerpts from that press conference as part of our broadcast tonight.

But before I get to that, I do want to start with the discussion that we had with Mr. LaRouche just a few hours ago; particularly on the necessity of launching an immediate mobilization around the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall. So, in order to introduce that subject, I'm going to read the institutional question which we received today, which was presented to Mr. LaRouche. I'm going to ask Jeff to elaborate a

bit on what Mr. LaRouche's comments were in response to this question. It reads: "Mr. LaRouche, you have warned that unless the United States Congress acts – and now in September – to reinstate Glass-Steagall as the first step in a much larger overhaul in economic and monetary policy, then the entire trans-Atlantic system is headed for blow-out. Would you please elaborate on the importance of the passage of Glass-Steagall in the next session of Congress immediately after Labor Day?"

JEFFREY STEINBERG: Mr. LaRouche was very blunt; he said, "If you don't implement Glass-Steagall as the starting point for such a total overhaul of the entire US financial and monetary system," and extending that obviously into Europe as well; "then an enormous number of people are going to die. It comes down to that." The major European banks, which are completely co-mingled with the big Wall Street banks, are carrying trillions – perhaps hundreds of trillions – of dollars in derivatives and non-performing debt of all other kinds as well. They're hopelessly bankrupt, and unless you implement Glass-Steagall and separate out and just simply write off all of that derivatives and other gambling debt, you have no chance whatsoever for any kind of turnaround in the situation that we have in the US economy right now; and similarly in Europe. Namely, that there is a collapse of productivity; don't believe the numbers about job creation, because the reality is that 93.5 million eligible, working age Americans have no work. Because they've given up trying to find a job, or they've never found a job; and therefore

have never been counted in the working force to begin with. On top of that, a growing percentage of people are finding themselves relegated to working part-time; sometimes a few hours a day on several different jobs, because there are no full-time productive jobs available in the economy. You've got a lot of parasitic jobs; you've got a lot of other jobs that in a healthy, growing economy would be necessary and useful. But when you've got a collapse of production as we have in the United States and Europe, and you put on top of that a kind of massive banking crisis – financial bubble bigger than 2008; then you've got a perfect storm for something that will result in mass deaths.

Now, Glass-Steagall is the first step; it's by no means the totality of what must be done. Mr. LaRouche has laid out the four cardinal laws, four major initiatives that must be taken to restore productivity; to create genuinely productive jobs. But the starting point has to be to break up and separate out the legitimate commercial banking functions from the speculative activities that have completely looted the depositor base of commercial banks since the repeal of Glass-Steagall. Both political parties, in their platforms, have endorsed reinstating Glass-Steagall; and this was not just simply a perfunctory thing.

There was a fight at the Republican convention among the Platform Committee people; there was an aggressive push to force Glass-Steagall's adoption. The same thing happened on the Democratic side. Hillary Clinton has not publicly called for reinstating Glass-Steagall. So, you've got both parties poised.

You have bills in both houses of Congress and a vote can and

must
be taken; not after the elections, not during the lame duck
session, but during this next 2-3 week period starting
Tuesday,
the 6th of September, when Congress returns that evening.
Wednesday will be the first full day that Congress is in
session.
This must be one of the very first acts of this Congress
during
this interim session; and it's not going to happen unless
there
is a full-blown mobilization of the American people. There are
major institutions from the AFL-CIO to various civil rights
groups that are with us on this question of Glass-Steagall.
But
what's required, is an absolutely focussed and tough and
laser-like intervention. And I think nothing sums that up more
clearly than what Mr. LaRouche has said repeatedly over the
last
few days: Namely, if you don't pass Glass-Steagall; if you
don't
intervene to make sure that Congress does it, then you may die
as
a result of that.

OGDEN: Well, I want to use as an example of the kind
of
strategic leverage that is going to be required to force
through
this passage of Glass-Steagall, I want to use as an example
what
the LaRouche Movement was able to do by marshalling forces
across
the country to force the declassification of the 28 pages.
Because it's a very similar example of the kind of widespread
upsurge in activism across the country led with this kind of
laser focus, that's going to be required right now in the

coming

weeks to force the Glass-Steagall vote. So, on that note, I'd like to introduce a short 7-minute video clip which is excerpts

from the blockbuster press conference that former Senator Bob Graham held at the National Press Club this past Wednesday. We can invite you to watch the full press conference, which is available on the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel. For right now, I'd

like to introduce that, and then use that to open up a broader discussion here.

FORMER SEN. BOB GRAHAM: Thank you very much, Mr. Burr; and thank you for the opportunity to come back to the National Press Club.

As has been said, on July 15th, after some 14 years, the chapter of 28 pages from the final Report of the Congressional Joint Inquiry into 9/11 was released. This was removing the cork from the bottle; but there is a significant amount of information which, like the 28 pages, has been withheld. It was necessary to get this first block of material to the public in order to build the support that will be necessary for the balance of the material to flow.

Now that the bottle is open, what is likely to pour forth?

I think there are three tasks in which the liquid will flow.

One is, the 28 pages were written in the Fall of 2002, but were not – in a number of instances – completed. We were under a mandate to submit our final report before the end of that

session

of Congress; which meant by the end of December of 2002. There were some issues that have not been taken fully to ground. As an

example, the role of Prince Bandar, the long Saudi ambassador to

the United States. In the 28 pages, it is disclosed that in the

book of Abu Zabadeh[ph], one of Osama bin Laden's closest operatives, were the telephone numbers – which were otherwise unavailable – to Bandar's mansion in Aspen, and to his bodyguard

here in Washington. There was also information about the fact that both he and his wife had been involved in money transfers which appeared to go to the mentors and protectors of the three

hijackers in San Diego. Was that where that money flow ended; or

did it end up supporting the hijackers? That's the kind of questions which were raised in the 28 pages; but I hope that we

will now get information to close those loopsâ!.

?: Senator Graham, thanks and congratulations for what

you're doing in insisting that the facts on 9/11 come out. As you

pointed out, and as the media pointed out, the 28 pages and credible media reporting that there were meetings, there were facts here; not just myths and wonderings, but facts. In San Diego, the meetings by the Saudi Director of Religious Affairs with at least three of the hijackers; and 15 of the 19 hijackers

were from Saudi Arabia. There was money paid from Prince Bandar's

account. Those are the facts; but it just seems that the American

policy is to hide and to obfuscate. Why? Is it a matter of Democrats and Republicans alike just want to pander to Saudi Arabia? What I don't understand is the reason why we don't just take the facts and move from there; because these are the facts.

GRAHAM: No, this is not a partisan issue. In fact, in the House, the effort to pass this JASTA legislation that will modify the sovereign immunity defense, and prior to that, a resolution urging the President to release the 28 pages, was led by a Republican, Walter Jones from North Carolina, and a Democrat, Stephen Lynch from Massachusetts. This has had strong bipartisan support. If anything, it's more of an Executive Branch versus the people of America; it's been the Executive Branch through not only Justice and State, but Treasury and the intelligence agencies, that have largely been the barrier to allowing this information to be known by the American people. And let the American people then form a judgment. What do they think we ought to be doing in this relationship with Saudi Arabia?

STEINBERG: Jeff Steinberg; {Executive Intelligence Review}. Senator, former Navy Secretary John Lehman, who was a commissioner on the 9/11 Commission, told "60 Minutes" back in April that there really never was a complete investigation by the 9/11 Commission; and you've already said that the Joint Inquiry was limited by time and resources. Now, 15 years later, we have

the 28 pages. As you just indicated, there's lots of facts in there. There was a 47-page report written at the beginning of the 9/11 Commission by the two people on your staff who were following up on the Saudi leads. They listed 22 Saudi officials who had direct contacts with just the San Diego hijackers. What do you envision as the next step? Can there be a new investigation without the time restrictions and other problems? Do you support that? How would you envision moving forward from here in addition to the lawsuit which we do hope will be reinstated against the Saudis for discovery?

GRAHAM: In addition to the request to the National Archives, who are the custodians of the 9/11 papers, to release those sections of its report which have been withheld which relate to following up to the leads which are in the 28 pages. So, we could ask, in those pages, is there a chapter about Prince Bandar that pursues the leads that were outlined in the 28 pages? Second, will have to be more Freedom of Information Act with the FBI and the CIA. Another thing would be the President; I can understand why George Bush acted the way he did. I cannot understand why Barack Obama is acting the way he has. This information is going to be known; whether it's in 2016, or 2026, or '36, or '46, it will – like the Pentagon Papers and all these other old scandals – eventually it's going to come out. I think the legacy of

Barack Obama is going to be stained when the people recognize how much information was under his control, that he made the executive decision to continue to restrict from the American people. So, those are, I think, the principal levers; they all eventually come to the American people. The American people care about knowing what their government did in this particularly egregious action; and if so, will they put enough political pressure? The most immediate thing is to contact your member of Congress and urge he or she to vote for JASTA. That bill has had a roller coaster existence over the last four or five years; it seems to be closer to reaching its destination today than at any time during that long period. The key is going to be, will the House take it up? That's where the pressure needs to be until that important task is accomplished.

What I think are the most likely three directions after the 28 pages are: One, following up on the leads that were in the 28 pages; such as the role of the then-Saudi Ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar. Second, there's been information developed since the 28 pages were written in the Fall of 2002; such as the existence of this relationship between a prominent Saudi family, Mohammed Atta and two of his compatriots in Sarasota, Florida. Then third, the litigation that is being frustrated by the sovereign immunity defense; which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been raising. Those are, I think, the three major channels in which we will get additional information on the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the 19 hijackers. The

report, I think, made a case that an investigator reading what Prince Bandar had done, would say, "I want to pursue this further." The question is, were those leads pursued? And if so, to what end? I hope what we'll find is that yes, they were pursued; and here are investigative reports that carry this case to its conclusion.

OGDEN: So, as you could see, yours truly Jeff Steinberg was on hand to ask Senator Graham a question; and Senator Graham's emphasis, which he repeatedly came back to, was to open up the file on Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador. So Jeff, maybe you want to elaborate a little bit more on where this investigation needs to go.

STEINBERG: Well, I think Senator Graham was very clear that there are 80,000 pages of documents that the FBI has acknowledged belatedly and begrudgingly exist in Sarasota, Florida. I'm sure that that was a small fraction of the documents down there, as Senator Graham said, 13 of the 19 hijackers, at one point or another, were based in Florida before the attack. Paterson, New Jersey was another center where the hijackers were living and training for a period of time. Falls Church, Virginia was both a place where a number of them were present for a while, but it was a convergence point; a kind of a staging area. There was a confirmed report that a high-ranking Saudi minister was at the same hotel in Falls Church, Virginia as a group of the

hijackers

the night before the hijacking. So, there are many leads.

Undoubtedly, between the FBI, the CIA, the National Security Agency, there's an alphabet soup of 16 intelligence agencies that

undoubtedly have millions and millions of pages of undisclosed material.

I think one of the most crucial things – and again, Senator

Graham was very clear on this – the most aggressive and effective form of forcing out new information on what really happened is by having the Saudi monarchy reinstated in the lawsuit. Meaning that the JASTA bill has to pass the House; it has to pass by a veto-proof majority. Once again, we're back to

the same question: Are you, the American people, going to stand

up and fight for something that's urgently needed? Or, are you going to treat democracy as a spectator sport? If you choose the

latter, then the consequences are going to be more of the same and worse. I think that the fact that Senator Graham focussed on

further disclosure – as he said, the bottle is uncorked; but the

contents have been barely trickled out. There's an enormous amount more that has to be done; and of course, next weekend is

the 15th anniversary of the initial 9/11 attacks. Let's not forget, it's the fourth anniversary of the second 9/11 attack in

Benghazi in 2012. That's not only a very relevant issue in terms

of the consequences of the original cover-up of the Saudi involvement, but it's a very immediate and intensive issue related to the Presidential elections in the US. We've got to be

fairly blunt about that. The cover-up of Benghazi is part of the continuation of the cover-up of the Saudi role in the original 9/11 attack.

OGDEN: Well, Diane, you're right in the middle obviously of putting together the commemorative anniversary celebrations and the seminar, and just leading the activism there in New York City. So, maybe you can just pick up from here.

DIANE SARE: Well, I'd like to actually take a step back; because one of the things that Senator Graham brought up about why this was so important. He said there were three reasons: One is the question of justice for the family members of the people who were killed; Two, a somewhat obvious question, which is the question of security. If we don't root out these networks, they're there to be used repeatedly. And three, which I think is really important and cannot be overstated, which is the question of whether people trust their government. Because once the population of the United States no longer trusts the government, which is almost where we are right now, then you lose the republic. Our republic, going back to the conception of Nicholas of Cusa and {Concordantia Catholica}, depends on this question of the consent of the governed. If you don't trust your government, you will not consent to have it representing you. What Mr. LaRouche said in the last days, is what we've seen between the

breakthrough that was driven by our work, and then Congressmen Jones and Lynch virtually threatening – not exactly in those words – but saying we know that we are immune if we read this into the record; and what's moving on Glass-Steagall in terms of the party platforms, is that these Congressmen are beginning to be forced to represent their populations.

I would put this in an international context, because what you have coming up with the Vladivostok meetings going on right now, and the G20; the trans-Atlantic system is completely bankrupt. There is nothing Obama and the current configuration, the European Central Bank, what are they offering to the world? Negative interest rates? Keep your money with us, and we'll make you pay! In other words, there is nothing that they can do; but what you have with Russia and China. China's work – which people who are following our website will have seen the show on Wednesday; the New Paradigm show on the question of the far side of the Moon, or the talk Thursday night. There is an entire universe – we'll start with the Solar System – which is opening up, which this collaboration in Asia has to offer. What the Chinese have done is, they're hosting the G20 meeting, and they're making President Putin the guest of honor. Then they're having President al-Sisi as another honored figure at this meeting. What is Obama's response? He thinks he's going to go there and somehow push the Trans-Pacific Partnership; which is bound to be a complete flop, a non-starter. The Russians made

very clear in an interview in Xinhua going into this meeting, that Moscow and Beijing need Washington as a partner. I found that somewhat – it made me happy as an American, because I think the US should be a partner in this. Also, paradoxical. Then the person who was interviewed, said Washington can be a complex and unpredictable partner.

So, I would say that our job as Americans – in a sense – we've been given a mission that other very important leaders are saying that the United States is wanted as a valued partner in this New Paradigm. It is for us to deliver that by straightening out this criminal regime that we have. Part of what we saw with 9/11 is that the cover-up has gone on through two administrations; that Obama has been not only complicit in this, but with his policies in the region, has contributed to the growth of ISIS, the growth of al-Qaeda, their ability to recruit. We've lost over these last years, almost 4500 soldiers in Iraq, which is now known to be a complete lie and a fraud; that's what came out of the Chilcot Inquiry. The question of 9/11, therefore, becomes will we get justice? And justice doesn't mean revenge or retribution; it means will we restore our nation to something which someone would want to give their consent to be governed by this government?

I think when you look at the question of Mozart, which

is
the {Requiem} which will be performed, which our chorus is
participating in and working on; Mozart's commitment was that.
He
was a supporter of the American Revolution; he was a supporter
of
the ideas of creating a republic, and he was murdered. His
work
was eliminated; his contribution, what he could have done had
he
lived longer. The piece has lived on because it has a quality
which is immortal; which actually embodies the question of
human
creativity. What we're seeing here in response is that the
people
who are engaged in this are developing a certain kind of
passion
which probably was always in them. But because they have a
chance
to participate in something which is going to be so profound
and
so beautiful, and it has a mission in the real world, they are
becoming passionate again; which is I think is something
that's
been very lacking. Everyone can think of conversations that
you've had with your friends and neighbors about the upcoming
election or almost anything; and the population has become
passionless, which is why people don't act when they should or
when they can.

So, I have a sense that we really are on the brink of
a
major breakthrough that the United States will be a part of;
even
if many people in the United States don't fully appreciate why
it
is here and how they came to be involved in it.

OGDEN: Absolutely! I would just echo exactly what you just said, Diane. In his speech at the Press Club, Senator Graham quoted the often-quoted anecdote from Ben Franklin at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention; when the woman asked, "What have you given us?" And he said, "A republic, if you can keep it." The passion that Senator Graham has exhibited around this, sustaining his role and his fight for 15 years for the declassification of these documents; where does this passion come from? Even though the FBI tried to intimidate him personally, and told him to back down; basically "Get a life!" they said. Senator Graham has refused to back down, because he sees this – as well it should be seen – as an existential question for the survival of the American republic. Not only from justice and the standpoint of national security, but the very survival of our nation as a republican form of government. I would assert that we're looking at exactly the same kind of existential question when it comes to the restoration of Glass-Steagall. The magnitude of the implosion of the trans-Atlantic system that we are about to see – if this thing came down without the necessary leadership in place around the restoration of Glass-Steagall and otherwise, to protect the American people from the fall-out from that kind of financial crisis – this republic would not survive.

The opportunity is there at our fingertips to join the new financial architecture and to create the kinds of productive surges in growth that this nation has never before seen; that

would surpass even what we achieved during FDR's New Deal, if we were to join the New Silk Road which is being led right now by China and others. So, it's that same kind of passion which needs to be applied to that question as well.

DAVE CHRISTIE: Just to add, because I think the other side of this is what Mr. LaRouche has identified that we're at a point now where the old concept of sovereignty from the standpoint of geopolitics; that the moves that are being made in the world by the leadership of Russia, China, and India, are obviously the echo of what Mr. LaRouche and his wife Helga have put on the table for over a 40-year period. The discussion of the new financial architecture really began when Mr. LaRouche proposed the International Development Bank; his proposals for a New Bretton Woods conference, starting in the '90s. That was picked up by Nestor Kirchner of Argentina. Putin was actually discussing this concept as well, of the new financial architecture, in the early 2000s. So clearly, the role of the LaRouches is at the forefront of this New Paradigm and the potential for that to come into existence. What Mr. LaRouche has stressed is that we're going to move beyond the old nation-state system. That doesn't mean we're going to cease to have nations; but rather, the first and foremost thought will be of mankind viewing itself from the common aims of mankind. That humanity will be thought of first. I think that's what we're seeing with the implications of the New

Silk Road policy and the new financial architecture; it is just simply to facilitate the expansion of this concept.

In that light, I think it's important that {The Hindu} just had an interview with Helga Zepp-LaRouche; and in the coverage of that article, they cite the question of the Bering Strait, which is the tunnel underneath the Bering Strait to link Eurasia with North America. I think that's relevant to the ongoing discussion in Vladivostok; because clearly the ability for Japan, for Korea, for China and Russia to come together in this part of the world, represents an amazing potential. Just think of the scientific and technological potentials of those nations: China's space program; Russia's space capabilities; the high-tech capabilities of Japan and Korea. It really represents a very profound potential; and when you begin discussing the development of the Siberia region, the Far East region, you're building up that economic potential right up to the doorstep of the Bering Strait. So, I think that's obviously reflected in this {Hindu} article which interviews Helga Zepp-LaRouche and her call to make the New Silk Road become the World Land-Bridge; which is actually the title of that article.

So, I think the importance of what Diane referenced – this

idea of the consent of the governed – in a sense, these discussions that are going on this weekend with the Vladivostok conference, the G20 conference, that is what is actually being discussed. As the Europeans are complaining about Obama, they're trying to ram the TTIP and the TPP down the throats of the Europeans; where prominent leadership of Germany and France are saying, "Wait a second. Aren't we going to be involved in any kind of discussion about this? Is this a democratic process?" But of course, for Obama and the imperial interests that control him, there's no discussion; no democratic process. I think that's actually what is on the table. Just to come back to it, there's no other place than space, which is perhaps the greatest reflection of the end of the idea of the old system of nation-state. There are no nation-states in space.

We were discussing earlier the fact that this SpaceX rocket just blew up; the great privatized space program that we're now going to have after Obama dismantled NASA. It turns out that its payload was a satellite launched by Facebook to run broad band in Africa. This is the level of technology that we have in the United States, or that we're concerned about. Whereas, if you look at what China's doing with the far side of the Moon, look at this collaborative effort; that can be the way to bring Asians on this planet together to actually realize the common aims of mankind.

OGDEN: If you go back to the inaugural speech that John F Kennedy made in 1961, when he was elected President; that was obviously the focus of a previous generation of this country. He said, we must move beyond the age of war; because all-out war is not conceivable anymore in the age of nuclear weapons. This would lead to the extermination of not just one country or another, but the entirety of the human race. Instead, what we must do, is move beyond the age of war to an age where nations are collaborating to achieve the common aims of mankind. He said, our mission must be to explore the stars, to conquer the deserts, to cure poverty and disease, and to bring an end to the age of war itself.

When you look back one year at the speeches that Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping made at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, that was exactly what the subject matter was. It was the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, and the framework that was put together by Franklin Roosevelt after that war before he died, was intended to be a framework of international relations based on bringing the New Deal, bringing the awesome achievements that the United States had accomplished under the American System to the rest of the world. And, bringing an end to imperialism and colonialism once and for all. So,

they harkened back to that framework in which the United Nations was originally conceived, and said this must be the foundation of the paradigm going forward. Immediately after those speeches at the United Nations General Assembly, Helga LaRouche issued a call for a new security architecture for the planet. If you look at how much has changed just over the past one year, in terms of what now exists in actuality in those terms; that new security architecture, the new economic architecture, this new international order has now begun to coalesce.

As Diane was saying, it's incumbent on the American people to impress upon yourself how rapidly the situation in this country could change, if the necessary steps are taken in order to bring the United States into that new framework. If you bring yourself outwards by a couple of months or one year from the present date, and look at how much has changed since that previous United Nations General Assembly meeting; you can see how rapidly things could change for the better. I know that's been Helga's assertion over and over again. The future is so close; it's at your fingertips. It would be so easy to achieve. But there are bold actions that must be taken in the United States; and absolutely that starts in the month of September with the convening of an immediate vote on Glass-Steagall, and ramming that through the United States Congress.

STEINBERG: I think that Mr. LaRouche has emphasized repeatedly that winning this fight in the United States, basically restoring the United States to its historical

tradition

– which was an anti-colonial, anti-imperial, specifically anti-British Empire nation that came into existence through a struggle against all those principles of empire that have been gradually more and more adopted by the last two administrations;

by the Bush 43 administration and equally so if not even more so

by Obama. The fact of the matter is, that we can at this point

– as the 28 pages fight indicated, as the momentum for Glass-Steagall indicates – we can win this fight in the United States; but it's got to be done now, and it's got to be done in a

timely fashion where people realize that there are critical flanking battles that must be fought. Many other things are merely irrelevant or distractions; and should just be ignored. We

win the fight on Glass-Steagall; we win the fight on the full exposure of the Saudi 9/11, because that is really a British-Saudi story that goes deep into our own national security

structures. So, these are the things that are going to be measured in the next immediate days and weeks ahead. It has virtually nothing to do with the election show that's going to be

more and more of a dominant factor.

We've got to win this fight for Glass-Steagall; we've got to

win the JASTA fight. Those things can be won in the Congress in

the immediate several weeks ahead of us. That's going to take an

enormous mobilization, a focussed mobilization of the American people. It means a lot of institutions that can be dragged in many different directions, have to have the same kind of laser focus that Mr. LaRouche is calling for and demanding of our

own

forces. AFL-CIO actively involved in Glass-Steagall. Now is the

moment to pull out all of the stops and force the issue; because

Glass-Steagall is merely the starting point. It begs the issue of

a national system of credit; of national banking; of establishing

priority projects. Including, first and foremost, reviving NASA;

reviving our government-backed space program. Because these are

the things that are the only way that you're going to revive real

productivity in the US economy, given how far down it's sunk already.

OGDEN: I would just say one thing. Those two subjects – the forcing of the reopening of the 9/11 investigation and the immediate mobilization around Glass-Steagall – these are featured in this week's edition of {The Hamiltonian}; which is hitting the streets today. That is a direct focus in terms of activism that everybody needs to be involved in, is the saturation of New York City, specifically with this weekly publication that is now coming out – {The Hamiltonian}. So, maybe before we conclude this broadcast, Diane, you can give us a

quick update on how that's changing the situation on the ground

in New York; and what people have to do between now and next weekend in order to maximize the effect of the events that are coming up in a week.

SARE: I would say that people should certainly contact the

Manhattan Project office about coming to our meeting tomorrow

in

Manhattan; where people can pick up copies of {The Hamiltonian}

and can join us on the distributions. We've been getting them out

all over the city and in the neighboring boroughs, and getting a

very favorable response. It's amazing; this one we're printing now is only the fourth issue, but we already clearly have a following of people saying, "Do you have the next one?" I think

it's also shaping the perception of what people are willing to say. It may have been a coincidence, I don't know, that we ran our first issue on Hillary Clinton as a stooge for Obama's wars

and Wall Street; and that week, Maureen Dowd came out with her column on Hillary Clinton as the pro-war perfect replacement for

Dick Cheney was the idea. As we've seen in the past, there are certain things that we take the point on, and we change what people are allowed to discuss. Like when Mr. LaRouche, years ago

during Cheney and Bush, talked about Leo Strauss; and we produced

a series of reports – ultimately a book – on this policy of lying and ramming it down people's throats as a way of terrorizing the population to go along with fascism. The next thing you knew, the {New York Times} was running this big article about Leo Strauss, who I'm sure most people had never heard of until we did this.

If you go back to what happened with the 28 pages, Obama had

absolutely no intention to ever release those pages. We created a

situation where he could not not release them; he had to do it.

Therefore, people should take heart in a certain way, that

what

you used to consider as the powers that be, or the things that are unmovable, or what can't be changed; that is no longer the case. Now is really the moment to pick up – Jeff said it clearly

– the American Constitution, Alexander Hamilton; what our nation

is actually supposed to represent in the world. Now is the moment

for Americans to find their guts and stand up on their hind legs

and demand that nothing lower than that standard is going to be

tolerated by us at this point.

OGDEN: Absolutely. So, I would encourage everybody to please

contact the New York office if you're in the area, or if you can

travel there. There's going to be a series of events that you can

participate in over the next week; and it's very significant. If

you have not yet, please subscribe to our YouTube channel, but also, watch the two latest features that have been posted on the

LaRouche PAC YouTube channel and the LaRouche PAC website. As I

mentioned, the full press conference that Bob Graham delivered at

the National Press Club is available; the short address of that

is lpac.co/graham-press-club. We'll put that in the description

of this video here today. Also, the 20-minute video called "The

New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge: a Tour"; which is

very well-composed overview of exactly what the New Paradigm and the new economic architecture looks like. Again, we'll put the URL of that video in the description as well.

So, thank you very much for joining us here today. I think this was a very important discussion. Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Thank you very much; good night.