

Lyndon LaRouche: Produktivitetssraterne skal i vejret – i modsat fald overlever hverken USA eller Europa

25. juli, 2016 (Leder) – London/Wall Street-banksystemet har kurs mod et krak, og den grundlæggende årsag er den fuldstændige stagnation af den økonomiske vækst, men navnlig stagnationen i produktiviteten i de europæiske og amerikanske økonomier.

Den amerikanske finansminister Jack Lew bragte sit embede i miskredit ved det nyligt afsluttede G20-møde i Kina, da han opfordrede de andre lande til at gøre alt, hvad der stod i deres magt, for at øge deres økonomiske vækst, men sagde, at den amerikanske økonomi ikke behøver nye forholdsregler til kreditudstedelse eller investering. Den økonomiske vækst i USA er så lav, at Lew har behov for at bruge europæisk nulvækst til at puste sig selv op. Kina – hvis økonomiske fremgang og kredit har holdt verden oppe i et årti, og hvis økonomiske vækst er fire gange den amerikanske – sagde sandheden ved dette møde: »Situationen i den globale økonomi er dystert«, som Kinas handelsminister sagde.

Kina fortsætter med at skabe store mængder kombineret offentlig og privat kreditudstedelse (estimeret til \$240 milliarder alene i juni) til investeringer såvel i Kina, langs med det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte og den Maritime Silkevej, samt i Afrika, Mellemøsten og Sydamerika – såvel som også til sit rumforsknings- og teknologiprogram, det mest dynamiske i verden i dag. Men de finansielle kræfter i London og på Wall Street, der gør verdensøkonomien »dystert«, skramler fortsat

henimod et nyt finansielt krak med en økonomi, der ikke har nogen kapitalinvestering, er uden produktivitet og uden profit.

EIR's stiftende redaktør, Lyndon LaRouche, lagde ikke i fingrene imellem i sin kommentar til Lews forsvar for en død økonomi. »At sætte den form for standard betyder i virkeligheden fallit«, sagde LaRouche.

Den politik må lukkes ned. Produktivitetssraterne for de realøkonomiske aktiviteter skal i vejret igen – ellers vil det hele eksplodere. USA og Europa vil ikke overleve. De *kan* overleve, hvis man gør, hvad der skal gøres. Og det er at sørge for, at videnskab bliver motoren for økonomiens reelle produktivitet.

Det er ligeledes videnskab, der vil være motor for menneskers og husstandes reelle indkomststigninger.

Studier af USA's økonomiske historie kalder perioden 1935-1970 for »amerikansk produktivitets guldalder« på grund af den totale produktivitets vedvarende vækstfaktor – en vækst i produktiviteten, der kan tilskrives teknologiske fremskridt snarere end blot anvendelse af flere arbejdstimer og mere kapital. Væksten kulminerede under Franklin Roosevelts New Deal og de store infrastrukturprojekter med benævnelsen »De Fire Hjørner«, der voksede med 3,3 % om året. Det voksede stadig med lige under 3 % om året i 1960'erne under JFK, med det måske vigtigste infrastrukturprojekt af dem alle, nemlig NASA's Apolloprogram, der bragte mennesket til Månen med et potentiale til at nå endnu længere ud.

IMF, den Europæiske Centralbank og USA's Nationale Kontor for Økonomisk Forskning taler konstant om den totale produktivitets vækstfaktor og følger den nøje, alt imens de overhovedet ikke er i stand til at frembringe en sådan vækstfaktor. IMF har netop rapporteret, at, i årtierne under Bush og Obama var denne vækstfaktor i USA var 0,5 % om året,

og at nu, i 2016, er den omkring nul. I »højproduktive« Tyskland, har den også været på 0,5 % om året.

Kina, som sagde sandheden ved G20 om den globale økonomis »dystre tilstand«, har haft en vækstfaktor i den totale produktivitet på 3,1 % om året siden 2004, ifølge den seneste undersøgelse, der er foretaget ved Harvard. Det er, hvad den Nye Silkevej og det kinesiske måneprogram skaber.

LaRouche har siden 2013 udtrykt dette behov som »de fire love«: Genindfør Glass/Steagall-bankregulering (begge de politiske partier er nu, på papiret, enige med ham). Skab statslige institutioner til udstedelse af ny kredit, der er rettet mod vækst i produktiviteten. Invester i de mest højteknologiske infrastrukturprojekter, med rumforskning i spidsen. Fokuser på at skabe gennembrud i videnskabens fremskudte grænse, som er videnskab og teknologi inden for termionuklear fusion, inklusive fusionskraft og fissions/fusions-fremdrift til rejser i rummet.

»I modsat fald vil det hele eksplodere. USA og Europa vil ikke overleve.«

Kinas forpligtende engagement mht. at forøge hele befolkningens arbejdskrafts produktive evne, som eksemplificeres i bygningen af De Tre Slugters dæmning, som ses afbildet her, har resulteret i en vækstrate fire gange så stor, som den aktuelle vækstrate i USA.

Vil kansler Merkel gå med til

bankredning for Italiens Renzi for at redde euroen? LaRouche opfordrer i stedet Tyskland til at samarbejde med Putin

23. juli 2016 – En artikel om den italienske bankkrise i det tyske *Die Welt* i dag vil med sikkerhed skabe bølger i Italien, mest pga. artiklens provokerende overskrift: »Italien er på kursen til en 'failed state' (med ordene 'failed state' på engelsk; 'statsbankerot'). Den provokerende overskrift bakkes op af noget, man høfligt kunne karakterisere som en vurdering på baggrund af »etniske fordomme« af årsagen til Italiens problemer: »korrupsion, mafia, sort økonomi, skatteunddragelse, overdreven social velfærd og statsstøtte, dovent bureaukrati og nepotisme«.

Og dog indrømmer *Die Welt* selv, at Italiens problemer begyndte med euroen (man burde hellere sige: med »konvergenspolitikken« efter 1989). Dette demonstreres tydeligt gennem en medfølgende grafisk fremstilling over industriproduktion, der begynder at stagnere efter 1992 og kollapser i 2008, sammenfaldende med kollapset i verdenshandelen. En anden grafik viser kollapset i indkomst pr. person efter 2011, men den siger ikke dette i det år, hvor Monti-regeringen blev indsat for at uddele mere af den forkerte medicin.

Forfatterne rapporterer imidlertid, at Berlin ikke vil behandle Italien ligesom Portugal blev behandlet. Den tyske finansminister Wolfgang Schäuble ved, at »man ikke kan tvinge et stort land som Italien til at indføre ændringer gennem ydmygelse«. Og hvis Italien går ned, går også euroen ned. Ergo må premierminister Matteo Renzi støttes. Han gør det rette job

(læs: strukturreformer), men han behøver tid til, at disse reformer virker. Hvis han tvinges til at gennemføre en bail-in (dvs., at de truede banker eksproprierer visse typer af indeståender/værdipapirer i banken, -red.) efter den forestående stresstest af bankerne, vil han tabe den besluttede folkeafstemning i oktober.

Den italienske bankkrisens anden vinkel er den, at det ikke kun er italienske familier, der ejer bankobligationer, men også EU-banker og -fonde. »Deutsche Banks og Black Rocks krav om en ny bailout (statslig bankredning, -red.) med skatteborgernes penge er et billigt forsøg på at undgå omkostninger for dem selv«, siger et parlamentsmedlem fra partiet De Grønne.

Desuden er den tyske regering vred over Deutsche Banks cheføkonom, David Folkerts-Landaus krav om en massiv bailout af europæiske banker – inklusive Deutsche Bank. De kalder dette for »et missil uden styring«, der kunne destabilisere banksystemet. Vreden forøges derved, at Renzi på opportunistisk vis har viftet med Deutsche Banks derivat-byrde som et rødt flag. »Det er ikke tilfældet, at denne advarsel fra Renzi til den tyske regering kan ignoreres i Berlin«, skriver de.

Berlin og ECB forventer således, at en kombination af en indsats for Italiens dårlige banker (en fond til 5-6 milliard euro ved navn Giasone) samt en forhandlet løsning med EU-kommissionen om at lette reglerne for bail-in, vil virke. »Man vil ikke få negative ting om Italien at høre fra vores side«, siger kilder i regeringskredse i Berlin. »Italienerne har allerede gjort en masse gode ting. Renzi er en god premierminister og bør beholde jobbet.«

Rapporten i *Die Welt* bekræftedes af en *Bloomberg*-artikel, der citerede tre tyske regeringsfolk, der bad om anonymitet, og som sagde, at Merkel ønsker at undgå enhver ustabilitet i Italien og derfor »er parat til at støtte en fleksibel tolkning af EU-reglerne for at hjælpe ham ... som kunne betyde

at acceptere en eller anden form for kompensation fra den italienske regering til investorer i de kommercielle banker, for at begrænse den negative politiske konsekvens« af en bail-in.

Briefet om dette, var Lyndon LaRouches kommentar den, at, ja, Italien er på vej til en statsbankerot, men »pointen er: Hvordan kan man annullere den tendens, der er i Italien i øjeblikket, og som er at gå i denne fælde? Man har et problem med den britiske indflydelse på det italienske system.«

Om den tyske støtte til Renzis politik sagde LaRouche: »Er de idioter?« Man kan løse problemet »på en anden måde«, forklarede LaRouche. »Man kan flankere det. Man kan sige, vi har denne vidunderlige ting, vi gennemfører dette her, man lægger hele denne såkaldte italienske affære til side, og man har alting samlet her.«

»Det, man virkelig har, er muligheden for en forbindelse mellem den tyske økonomi og andre dele af Europas økonomi. Og Putin er nøglen til dette. Putin må opnå samarbejde med nogle personer internt i det tyske system.«

At komme af med euroen »er en mulighed, men man må have færdighederne og intellektet til at få sat den slags ting i gang. For Italien er ikke det eneste land, der er bankerot. Jeg mener, at Putin kunne være den faktor, som, på den ene eller anden måde, vil forandre tingene. For Putin har gang i en operation, der er meget vigtig, og den er korrekt. Hvis man kan få det tyske system ind i et samarbejde med Putin på en eller anden måde, der vil virke. Det står lige på vippen. Og hvis man bliver 'ladyen' (formentlig: den britiske Dronning, dvs. monarkiet, -red.) kvit, har man måske mulighed for at gøre noget ved det.«

Den europæiske Centralbank åbner op for bankredning; Draghi taler om en »statslig stop-mekanisme« under ekstraordinære omstændigheder

22. juli 2016 – ECB's præsident, Mario Draghi, sagde under ECB's pressekonference i går, at en »statslig stop-mekanisme« til banker, der er i vanskeligheder, er mulig »under ekstraordinære omstændigheder, og når markedet for NPL (Non-performing loans; uerholdelige fordringer) er under pres«. En statslig stop-mekanisme »bør imidlertid aftales med EU-kommissionen«.

Draghi understregede flere gange under pressekonferencen, at EU-kommissionen er den besluttende myndighed, en implicit polemik mod den tyske regering, der ønsker at fjerne magt fra Kommissionen. Med hensyn til bankopløsninger, »har vi regler på plads i BRRD [Direktivet for Genrejsning og Opløsning af Banker], og de indeholder enhver fleksibilitet. Men myndigheden og ansvaret ligger hos kommissionen«.

Han blev også spurgt om Bundesbanks forslag om at forlade Trojkaen og give mere magt til ESM [Den Europæiske Stabiliserings-Mekanisme]. Draghi sagde, at, hertil krævedes der en ændring af EU's love.

QE (Kvantitativ Lempelse) virker, sagde Draghi, inflationen gik fra -0,1 % til +0,1 %. Og banker er langt mere solvente

end i 2009.

Draghi blev spurgt, er det sandt, at din søn handler med obligationer i London, og hvis ja, er dette så ikke en interessekonflikt? Han svarede: »Jeg fik stillet dette spørgsmål for fem år siden, i starten af mit mandat, og mit svar lød: han handler ikke med obligationer i London, men han er handler i London.«

Bankopdeling 'Projekt Jade' diskuteret internt i Deutsche Bank

22. juli 2016 – Ifølge *Manager Magazine* i denne uge, diskuterer man nu internt i Deutsche Bank en strategi for et skifte i bankpolitik, inklusive bankopdeling, under kodenavnet 'Projekt Jade'. Denne nye udvikling finder sted midt i en diskussion om en truende insolvens af Deutsche Bank, og hvordan man skal håndtere det, med indflydelse fra Lyndon LaRouches forslag om at vende tilbage til Alfred Herrhausens bankpolitik. Den medieopmærksomhed, som Projekt Jade får, er især udløst af vurderinger, der siger, at afdelingen Postbank under Deutsche Bank, der var blevet udset til frasalg fra og med 2015, nu er usælgelig.

Ifølge de lækkede informationer stiller man nu internt spørgsmålstejn ved ideen om at holde fast ved den universelle bankmodel, der havde omfattet salget af Postbank-afdelingen. Ifølge magasinet diskuterer embedsmænd fra brancherne Finans, Risiko og Regulering, under hvilke betingelser, banken ville blive splittet op i to dele, en kapitalmarkedsdel, og en privatselskabsdel. Deutsche Bank har afvist at kommentere

denne information.

EIR undersøger i øjeblikket rapporten for at finde ud af, hvor langt denne foreslåede opdeling går. En tysk kilde, der i de seneste år har fulgt og afsløret Deutsche Banks kriminelle finansaktiviteter, kom med den kommentar, at rapporten er »spændende«.

Hvordan skaber man fremtiden? Hvordan griber vi ind for at ændre denne kurs mod overhængende kaos?

Uddrag af LPAC Fredags-webcast, 22. juli 2016:

Ben Deniston: ... for det er, hvad det drejer sig om: Hvordan skaber man fremtiden? Vi har sagt, at, da vi første gang lancerede dette (LaRouche-planen for redning af Deutsche Bank, -red.), så var der stor folkelig vrede over det. »Hvorfor prøver I at forsvare bankerne? Til helvede med bankerne! Lad hele skidtet brase sammen!« Men vi vil ikke have, at det hele skal brase sammen. Vi ønsker ikke en tilbagevenden til det 14. århundredes Mørke Tidsalder. Vi har brug for forstandigt, kvalificeret lederskab; det er, hvad vi diskuterer her, mht., hvordan vi kommer ud af den aktuelle situation og ind i en stabil position, som Franklin Roosevelt gjorde. Hvordan reflekterer og genskaber vi atter denne form for organiseringsproces, i dag, i en situation, der, for at sige det ligeud, er langt værre.

Det, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har påpeget mht. situationen

omkring Deutsche Bank, mener jeg, er nøglen og angiver en model, og udgør en afgørende og nødvendig indgriben, men også en model for den form for reorganisering, som vi har behov for. Systemet er bankerot; vi har brug for et fornuftigt lederskab, der kommer ind og siger, »Lad os reorganisere det her. Lad os sørge for, at institutionerne fungerer, sådan, som Franklin Roosevelt gjorde. Lad os finde ud af, hvilke af disse forlørne, fiktive værdipapirer, vi må skubbe til side og glemme alt om; hele denne sindssyge derivatboble.« Men lad os bruge institutionerne sådan, som de var udtænkt at skulle bruges; sådan, som Herrhausen forstod det. En af de sidste bankierer, hvis ikke den sidste, på højt niveau, der rent faktisk forstod dette. [Alexander] Hamilton forstod det, Franklin Roosevelt forstod, at vi behøver disse institutioner til at muliggøre fysisk, økonomisk vækst; til forøgelse af samfundets produktive evne; til forøgelse af arbejdskraftens produktive evne. Det er absolut nødvendigt, at vi reorganiserer det finansielle system således, at det kan gøre dette, og at vi ikke lader det brase sammen i et kaotisk, katastrofalt sammenbrud; hvilket er den trussel, der nu er overhængende.

Jeg mener, at vi må se dette som en del af et samlet perspektiv, for vi diskuterer også alle disse udbrud, der finder sted mht. disse aggressionskrige og terrorisme. Det er i realiteten en del af denne samme sammenbrudsproces. Da Lyndon LaRouche i 2000 kom med den unikke udtalelse, at vi, med Bushregeringens overtagelse af præsidentskabet, havde kurs mod en 'Branden i Reichstag'-begivenhed, og som blev til virkelighed gennem 11. september [angrebet på World Trade Center i New York i 2001], så var ét af hovedspørgsmålene hans vurdering af, at det finansielle system ville bryde sammen. Dette er ikke separate spørgsmål, men del af ét og samme spørgsmål. Det, vi nu ser, som en potentiel eliminering af dette anglo-saudiske, geopolitiske apparat til irregulær krigsterrorisme, er en del af den samme ting, som at genovertage det transatlantiske finansielle system og at gen-

orientere det mod en sand patriotisk kurs, i ånden fra Hamilton og Franklin Roosevelt. Vi kan, som vi også fremlagde det ved vores seneste Berlinkonference, alliere os med Kina og med Rusland, i skabelsen af dette win-win-perspektiv; dette samarbejdsparadigme. Men sammenfaldet af disse spørgsmål er afgørende; for det drejer sig ikke om terror her og finanssystemet der, om dette eller hint spørgsmål. Det drejer sig om, hvordan vi anskuer situationen som en helhed og griber ind for at tage de nødvendige skridt til at komme ud af situationen.

[Se/hør hele webcastet, med engelsk udskrift, her \(anbefales\)](#)

Titelbillede: Fragment af vægmalerierne i Coit Tower i San Francisco, opført 1933; vægmalerierne udførtes under regi af Projektet for Offentlige Arbejder, det første program for arbejde til kunstnere under Franklin D. Roosevelts statslige beskæftigelsesprogrammer under hans New Deal.

Den rette handling, der kræves i USA lige nu!

LaRouchePAC Internationale

Fredags-webcast, 22. juli 2016

For fire uger siden afholdt Schiller Instituttets en historisk konference i Berlin. Læs [Helga Zepp-LaRouches åbningstale ved denne internationale konference](#), med deltagere fra mange lande

og alle verdens kontinenter. Helga indledte denne tale med en meget præcis erklæring: nemlig, at princippet om erinyerne nu dominerer historien. Denne konference fandt sted umiddelbart i hælene på Brexit-valget. Siden denne Brexit-afstemning fandt sted, har historien bevæget sig i et tempo, en rytme, der i stadig hurtigere tempo har haft kurs mod det transatlantiske systems totale sammenbrud. Og ikke kun det transatlantiske finanssystem, selv om det udgør en afgørende del af det; men også det transatlantiske politiske system og samfundssystem.

Engelsk udskrift:

**THE THING THAT IS REQUIRED IS FOR DECISIVE ACTION
TO BE TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES *RIGHT NOW!*
INTERNATIONAL LAROUCHEPAC WEBCAST July 22, 2016**

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's July 22nd, 2106. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast here on Friday evenings from LaRouchePAC.com. I'm joined in the studio by Ben Deniston, from the LaRouche PAC science team; and then I'm joined via video by two members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee. We have Diane Sare, joining us from New York City; and we have Michael Steger, normally from San Francisco, California, but joining us today from Seattle, Washington, where he's preparing for a major conference which is coming up this weekend. We can discuss that further.

We all had a discussion a little bit earlier today which was informed by the discussion we had with Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche yesterday. I think one thing that's very clear, is that there's

no other way to describe this current period of history, than the one that Helga LaRouche has termed it, the Erinyes Principle. The Erinyes have begun their dreadful dance.

Four weeks ago was the historic conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Berlin. Go back and look at the keynote speech with which Mrs. LaRouche opened that entire conference – an international conference; participants from multiple countries, multiple continents, all over the world. Helga began that speech with a very prescient statement: that the Erinyes Principle is what is now dominating history. That conference happened right on the heels of the Brexit vote. Since that Brexit vote happened – which was a shock to everybody; nobody saw this coming – history has taken on a tempo, a rhythm, which has moved increasingly rapidly since that time, very clearly in the direction of a total breakdown of the trans-Atlantic system. Not just the trans-Atlantic financial system, although that's a major part of it, but the trans-Atlantic political system, and the trans-Atlantic social system.

What Helga Zepp-LaRouche termed the Erinyes Principle – which is a reference to a very beautiful but very chilling poem, [*The Cranes of Ibykus*], by Friedrich Schiller, is also what you can term the Nemesis Principle. If you look over the last four weeks, I think that Nemesis is now the principle which is now dominating the course of history: the Chilcot Report has been

released – an indictment of Tony Blair, George W. Bush, Dick Cheney for "aggressive war", a real crime under international law; the 28 pages of the original Joint Congressional Investigation into 9/11 have been released after years of a struggle to force their release. Everything that the 28 pages say is an indictment of this entire Anglo-Saudi-Bush-Cheney-Blair system.

I think it's worth remembering that the Chilcot Report and the 28 pages are addressing exactly the same moment in history, when Bush and Cheney and Tony Blair were lying about weapons of mass destruction, to so-called "justify" an aggressive war in Iraq. It's the same time they were suppressing the truth about their friend, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, channeling tens of thousands of dollars into a support apparatus made up of Saudi Intelligence agents inside the United States, to wage the worst terrorist attack that has ever occurred on U.S. soil.

Also, the HSBC Report. Right on the heels of the release of this report by the House Financial Services Committee, top HSBC executives have been arrested and thrown in jail in New York City. And you have the fact that Glass-Steagall – which will bring down the entire Wall Street phony money apparatus – has now made its way into both of the major party platforms.

If you look at the directionality of the complete collapse of this trans-Atlantic system as it is conceived of today, this is not something which can be controlled by those who sowed the seeds of this collapse. It's not something that's being controlled by George Bush, or Barack Obama, or Tony Blair. It is

coming down on their heads as well. I think, maybe, another term that you can conceive of the Nemesis Principle, is the colloquial American proverb, "They reap what they sow." That is what is coming to bear right now. The issue is: they will bring down the entire system along with them.

The critical intervention of the recent two weeks by Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche, to act on the Herrhausen Principle, [is] yet one more expression of Nemesis or the Erinyes, the still un-solved assassination of [former Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred] Herrhausen: to invoke that principle and to say: We're going to use the leverage of an intervention with Deutsche Bank as the vector, to completely reorganize this entire financial system back towards the productive powers of labor, the identity of human kind as a creative species, and to use the Hamiltonian principles of credit as Herrhausen was explicitly discussing them at the time that he was assassinated; and to transform – axiomatically – the entire foundations of this collapsing trans-Atlantic system, to bring the United States, to bring continental Europe into the New Paradigm that's being expressed by the win-win New Silk Road program of China, of Russia; and to act on the solutions that were put on the table at that historic and very prescient conference in Berlin four weeks ago.

With the release of the 28 pages, with the political hegemony now that Glass-Steagall has, with both party platforms now containing this officially, and the vindication of the fact

that Mr. LaRouche was absolutely right in his indictment of Blair, Bush, and Cheney at the time, as war criminals, with the release of this Chicot Report, the authority of the LaRouche movement and the hegemony of our leadership could not be any more clear, and I think now is the time, as perhaps, agents of the Erinyes Principle, to say, "Now the time has come for a complete reorganization of this system." And to use the fact that the leadership was very clearly expressed at this conference four weeks ago, to say, "The solution is very easy. It could occur overnight. The only thing that is required is the decisive political action here in the United States, to have a clean break with the policies of the last 15 years, of the Bush-Cheney-Obama-Blair regime." And to say, "This is no more. This is going to be explicitly and publically denounced for what it is, and we are now going to adopt an entirely new axiomatic set of principles in order to bring the trans-Atlantic world into this New Paradigm."

This is very clearly made, I think, in the lead statement that is on the website for today at LaRouchePAC.com: "Their Day Has Come, – And Gone!" Diane, you recorded a statement yesterday during your big rally at Columbus Circle in Manhattan, which I think also directly gets at this point – the petition that you have written that's being circulated. Where do we go from here? What are the next steps, following the release of the 28 pages? And also this critical intervention around the reorganization of

Deutsche Bank.

I'd like to say that, just to start off the discussion.

DIANE SARE: We're at a really amazing moment. I think it's important for Americans in particular to reflect. This is a very hard time for Americans, because our nation is at the moment on the wrong side. We have a killer, still, for President. We have not yet brought all these characters to justice – Bush, Cheney, Obama, and some of the others – although we're definitely moving in the right direction with the 28 pages released, and with Glass-Steagall being in both party's platform, regardless of where the candidates may stand on it.

I was just reflecting on something Mr. LaRouche was describing many years ago, about a moment of change, a revolution, when things don't exactly go as expected. You turn the light switch, and the water starts running; or, you think you're turning on the faucet and the heat comes on. If you're thinking about what's happened in the last weeks, for example, the Brexit vote, which came as a great shock to many people, and many other people were very cynical, who would say, "Well, if they can control the vote on everything, how come they couldn't control the vote on this?" Because the institutions themselves are so deeply divided and in such an uproar. Or, "Why couldn't they keep the lid on the 28 pages any longer?" Or, "Why did the truth come out about Tony Blair?"

Or, take events like this attempted coup in Turkey, where every kind of wild conspiracy theory was being bandied around.

LaRouche has pointed to Putin and Putin's role, who really seems to have had a very level head through all of this.

I think the way to remain sane, and to also ensure that one is taking a correct course of action, is to really think about the future. Mr. LaRouche had said this to us on the Policy Committee a couple of weeks ago, that it's time for Americans to assemble themselves, and re-consider their destiny. Perhaps we're not going to understand every detail of why certain things are occurring, or what's behind everything that occurs in the moment, but it is a time when we should consider where we really want our nation to go. What was the intent of the founding fathers of this republic? What was the intent of Alexander Hamilton? What are we prepared to commit, to ensure that our nation actually gets off of a trajectory of self-destruction, and perhaps annihilation of the planet, and moves in a direction which would be in keeping with what Alexander Hamilton or John Quincy Adams or President Kennedy would have intended?

I think this is very personal. I also think it's very important, because you had another one of these mass shootings today in Munich, Germany. People tend to get unnerved, or they say things that are criminally insane, like "This is the new normal. We just have to get used to it, and expect that any time you go to a public place, someone might have a bomb or start shooting people." I don't think that's really how mankind should live.

The conception of the future, and the conception of a certain faith that there's a principle of Justice in the Universe

– these things are going to be absolutely key for us to navigate

this period and to successfully maneuver ourselves into the New

Paradigm which is emerging so dramatically in China and in the nations China's collaborating with.

MICHAEL STEGER: In that context, both the 28 pages and the

Glass-Steagall fight that we've been waging out, in some cases over a decade, really in both cases a mobilization of the political process in the United States, it reminds me of a similar intervention we made in 2004-5, specifically on the question of Franklin Roosevelt's legacy. What you see in this process, both with the Glass-Steagall and the 28 pages, is a resurgence of what is the last truly defined sense of higher justice within the United States from a government, which really

was comprehensive, from Franklin Roosevelt's standpoint. It was

not just the foreign concerns of security or the financial crisis; it was clearly the actual well-being and future-orientation of the population as a whole.

With both these campaigns that we have waged, you now see a

coalesced grouping of people who don't necessarily associate themselves with the higher mission at stake, but yet are clearly

participants in that higher mission: if this nation and the western civilization can actually find itself capable of joining

in the development and collaboration of Eurasia.

I think that's kind of a very clear point. That's something

that's coalesced. There is a momentum, there is a morale of potential victory. This "perp-walk" of this HSBC executive: now here's a London banker, British subject, grabbed by the police at the gate of trans-Atlantic flight, and marched into a Brooklyn jail cell for the evening. I hope we have some pictures of that, because the American people should get a sense of what this was.

There's a certain retribution that should be handed down, but I think most importantly – and what Franklin Roosevelt really truly grasped, and perhaps both John and Robert Kennedy had a sense of, as they became leading figures – was this future orientation over the society. What this conference made very clear, is that [we're] moving now into a complete transformative moment in history, [where] the capability and potentials for mankind's development are more clear than ever. This process, the discussion we're leading, is essential, both in the United States with those campaigns, but also internationally.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: Well, I think this puts the whole Deutsche Bank flank that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche have defined, in its proper and important context, because that is the issue: How do you create the future? We've said that when this was first launched, there was a lot of populist rage against it. "Why are you trying to defend the banks? Screw the banks! Let it all come down." We don't want to let it all come down. We don't want a return of the 14th Century Dark Age. We need sane,

qualified leadership; and I think that what we're discussing here, in terms of how do we move out of the present situation into a stable position as Franklin Roosevelt did. How do we mirror and recreate that type of an organization process again now, in a far worse situation, quite frankly.

What Lyndon and Helga Zepp LaRouche have pointed to around the Deutsche Bank situation, I think is key and indicative as a model, but a critical and necessary intervention, but also a model for the type of reorganization we need. The system is bankrupt; you need sane leadership to come in to say, "Let's reorganize this thing. Let's keep the institutions functioning, as Franklin Roosevelt did. Let's figure out what of these phony fictitious assets need to be set aside and forgotten about; this entire insane derivatives bubble." But let's use the institutions as they were created to be used; as Herrhausen understood. One of the last, if not the last, high-level banker who actually understood that. Hamilton understood it; Franklin Roosevelt understood that we need these institutions to facilitate physical economic growth; increases in the productive capabilities of society, increases in the productive powers of labor. It's absolutely necessary that we reorganize the financial system to be able to do this, and not let it come down in some chaotic, catastrophic breakdown; which is the threat looming now.

I think this needs to be seen as part of a unified perspective, because we're also discussing all these break-outs around the issue of these wars of aggression, the terrorism.

Really this is part of the same breakdown process. When Lyndon LaRouche {uniquely} said in 2000 that we're heading towards a Reichstag Fire event with the incoming Bush administration, forecasting what became 9/11; one of the major issues in his assessment was the breakdown of the financial system. These are not separate issues, these are part of one and the same issue. What we're seeing now as the potential to really eliminate this Anglo-Saudi geopolitical irregular warfare terrorism apparatus, is part of the same thing as retaking over the financial system of the trans-Atlantic system and re-orienting it to a true Hamiltonian, Franklin Roosevelt, patriotic orientation. So, we can actually ally, what was presented at this Berlin conference, ally with China, with Russia, in the creation of this win-win perspective; this collaborative paradigm. But the convergence of these issues, I think is critical; because this is not terrorism here and financial system there, this issue, that issue. It is how do we look at the situation as a totality and intervene to take the necessary steps to move out of the situation.

OGDEN: Absolutely. One of the things Viktor Ivanov, who was the anti-narcotics czar of Russia, said very clearly [was] if you want to shut down drugs and terrorism, you need to have a global Glass-Steagall. What Glass-Steagall is going after is exactly what HSBC has been engaged in for decades. LaRouche knew that originally when he wrote {Dope, Inc.}; saying don't give these

guys a charter in the United States. Don't let them operate in the United States; this is a drug and terror money-laundering bank. That's exactly what their DNA is. I think realizing that these are not all separate issues, but these are one and the same: what the Chilcot Report is implying; what the 28 pages are just the tip of the iceberg about; what Glass-Steagall is intended to shut down. This {is} the failed system, and you need to have then a solution that you replace it with. Diane, that's what I think was so important about – I mean, you just said this. The reaction which the American people could easily fall into in the present circumstance, would be mass demoralization; fear of random acts of terror, just sheer emotional exhaustion because of the struggle to survive on a daily basis economically, the heroin epidemic that is touching so many families. Just disbelief about the place that we've come to as a nation in terms of political candidates and the political process.

DENISTON: I don't know if they deserve that term, even.

OGDEN: You could face widespread demoralization. On the other hand, you need to have leadership; and that leadership includes a certain faith in humanity, faith in mankind and faith in a higher principle of natural law. This was very much what was probably on Friedrich Schiller's mind when he wrote that original "Cranes of Ibykus" poem; realizing that you had a

demoralized population in France which failed in the face of a great opportunity of that moment. This was the circumstances in which Helga LaRouche has raised this continually over the years. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989; the great opportunity that was presented there. The great opportunity that we have in front of us now. So, that element of a faith or a sense of higher justice absolutely is the critical element. Why do we have these beautiful concerts that accompany every great international conference that the LaRouche Movement sponsors around the world? The Berlin conference ended with an absolutely unbelievable Classical music concert which included a dialogue of great cultures; from China, from Russia, from Europe. We're building toward a series of very significant concerts in New York City. All of those are critical to have a taste of the beauty of what the New Paradigm represents, in order to re-moralize a people to have a sense of that faith in the goodness of mankind.

SARE: Well, not exactly on the music question, but I think it's also really important to be concrete with people; because Americans – like many people in the West – have gotten very brainwashed about the idea of money. They think that money per se has an intrinsic value. And when you talk about Deutsche Bank, for example, or you talk about what it would look like to reinstate Glass-Steagall here, because what we're saying is emphatically that we don't have a scheme to bail out the

derivatives obligations of Deutsche Bank; that's not what we're talking about. We're talking about capital, so the bank is put in a position to be able to issue credit to be stable and to create an opportunity for the future; for collaboration with Russia and China, for great projects and infrastructure and science, and to be an institution that people have faith in. Similarly here, if we were to reinstate Glass-Steagall, the first thing that you would discover is that everything that people thought had so much value with all this money, really didn't amount to anything. What people might think they have in their pensions, or the stock market, would all be greatly diminished. That's why the immediate next step is this question of national banking and Hamiltonian credit; because what you would have to do, is be able to put credit into those things that would generate growth, that would actually generate an increase in productivity of the population.

So, you take something like the legacy of Krafft-Ehrlicke, the question of the space program – man's mission in space; we said we actually have to have a banking system that supports us figuring out whether it's feasible in the not-too-distant future to have a manned mission to Mars, or something else. What would be involved in that? And what you would discover is, unless you did something about the transportation grid in the United States, there's no way you could get the bits and pieces and dialogue between the scientists to come together. In other words, it

would force an up-shifting of the entire means of society's functioning.

If we wanted to develop fusion rockets – we took a trip here to the Princeton Plasma Physics Lab; and they're on the PSE&G power grid like all of the residential power. But when they're conducting an experiment, I think they by themselves are using about as much electricity as the entire rest of the state combined. It's a massive amount of power to do these things. So, if we were actually try and do this with our power grid right now, we'd just blow out the grid. We just would not have the electricity to continue to let people have air conditioning or run their blow dryer or their dishwasher, and figure out how we're going to launch advanced technology to outer space.

So, what you're talking about very concretely, are the means by which you increase the productivity of the population. And that in turn inspires a real quality of optimism, because when one knows that you're going to produce, or you're going to create something that will live on after you, or you're discovering a principle which will mean something to future generations, then you have a real sense of the value in your having lived. And today, I think people have been very much robbed of that; in fact, in a sense – and probably this is why there are so many suicides – what people see is that in the United States, the standard of living is collapsing, the ability of people to be productive is collapsing. So, you say the sum total of my existence is that we're worse off than we were before; and that idea frankly is Satanic. It's anti-human. So, we have to reverse it.

I think we can; I think we're at a moment where we

can. I think part of the reason we're getting a phenomenal response on the music, with people joining the chorus. People joining the chorus recently, there is absolutely no standard type of person who is joining the chorus. It is people who have never sung in their life, who cannot read music, who cannot match pitch even; to people who have professional training, conservatory training. And they all come together and have a certain quality of inspiration to work on this mission. So, I think this is what we actually can do. And what I was saying in the statement yesterday is that my sense – especially after being out at Columbus Circle in Manhattan – is somehow people are missing this. They've become so pessimistic that they're not actually seeing the enormous potential that exists. We've all heard the fable about the goldfish that's swimming in this little teensy bowl. You get rid of the bowl, and you put the goldfish in the ocean; and the goldfish keeps swimming around in this little tiny circle. In a sense, a lot of our friends in the American population are behaving as if they're stuck in this little teensy world; when the reality of that world has shattered and there's something much bigger that we can be a part of. There are certain concrete steps that have to be taken, but with proper leadership we are in a position to actually do them.

OGDEN: I just wanted to respond to one thing that you brought up right in the beginning there about how there needs

to

be a concrete approach to changing people's concept of economics.

This is absolutely the Franklin Roosevelt element, but he was explicit; he said, "No longer is it the effervescent pursuit of

profits, but it's the thrill of creative effort." The paradigm

shift between what came before Roosevelt and what he ushered in

on the day of his inauguration, was driven by that principle; the

Hamiltonian principle. Driven by the idea that there's a concept

of the productive powers of the human species which is a completely different measurement than what you think of when you

talk about money. This gets at the root of what we've been discussing over the last few weeks with this Herrhausen legacy.

It's not coincidental that at the same time that Mr. LaRouche was

making his 1988 speech at the Kempinski Hotel, forecasting the collapse of the Soviet Union and the reuniting of Germany; which

frankly came as as much of a surprise as the Brexit vote. Who ever thought that Europe would just be completely disintegrated

the day before that happened? Even as the vote tallies were coming in, it was the same kind of "nobody saw it coming" moment.

But it's not a coincidence that at the same time that was

occurring, you had Alfred Herrhausen – who was experiencing himself a sort of transformational change in his understanding of

what really drives economics in the first place. I was

reading

some of the writings that were published in English; and one speech that he delivered just shortly before his assassination,

begins in a fascinating way. Showing you that he uniquely was ready to reconsider the entire axiomatic foundation of what the

postwar Bretton Woods system was based on; understanding that it

was driving itself towards a breakdown crisis. This is just the

beginning of what he said. The speech was called "The Time Is Ripe"; so he began by saying: "The time is ripe; ripe for a new

and broader approach to resolving the international debt crisis,

with which major parts of the world have been concerned since 1982. And this new approach must take into account the meanwhile

changed nature of the problem, and be based upon the structure of

the realities now confronting the several participants in their

various roles. This applies to creditors, debtors, governments,

and to the Bretton Woods institutions – the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

Then he goes to discuss his proposal for either a moratorium

or a complete writing-off of the debt of the Third World and a new idea of directed credit towards the industrialization of Poland and Eastern Europe. This is the kind of Damascus Road conversion or you could say "Herrhausen Moment" that we need to

inspire among similar leading layers in our society today; to realize this thing is gone. There is no saving the system in its

current form; you can no longer put band-aids and piecemeal solutions. You need to reconsider the time is ripe for reconsidering the entire idea of what we had previously considered the axioms of this system.

So, in the same way that the 28 pages, the Glass-Steagall fight, the Chilcot Inquiry, these similar threads; we also need to have a victory moment on this idea of the Hamilton principle and the creativity of mankind as the true measurement of economic value.

DENISTON: I would just again reference people to Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws document, which he had issued I think two years ago now. We re-featured it in the context of these developments of recent weeks. It's a very concise, but very dense presentation of exactly this issue. I think for our situation in the United States, that still stands as the essential policy document to complement what needs to happen in Europe around Deutsche Bank, around the breakdown over there and the intervention needed. To complement with that with actions in the United States; Glass-Steagall being part of the party platforms is a good step. But as you're saying, it's just stopping the bleeding; and if we don't actually move with the full credit system and the reorganization of the banking system as a whole and actual knowledge of where to invest this credit. It's going to take serious work after decades of a post-industrial, post-

productive,
increasingly insane economy, to actually begin to rebuild a
productive base again. This is going to be a serious program
that's going to be required; and Mr. LaRouche's document there
is
the reference point that people should be looking to.
Obviously,
we have it linked here in the description of this video; that
should be circulated, read and studied, and understood in
detail.
That is our roadmap at this point for this full recovery
program;
centered around a unified conception unique to Mr. LaRouche
about
the real science of human growth, human progress, human
creativity. His work is essential at this point to overcome
the
deep depths of the crisis we face in the United States. We
need
an even better insight into the science of human economic
progress that he's provided with his work.

SARE: I met a woman yesterday in the organizing who
said,
"Well what do you mean Glass-Steagall? We can just do work on
Deutsche Bank; we can just do more quantitative easing, that's
what they've been doing. You just issue the money to cover
their
obligations." And she was serious, so it does show the kind
of
job we have to do.

DENISTON: Yeah, it worked great for Germany in the
1920s,
right?

STEGER: Well, that's the thing, too. The Americans
have

such a small view of history; so much of the here and now. Helga has raised this as a subjective factor; but so few Americans actually have a broader scope of what we're confronting. What's brought to mind is Lyn's often-made reference to the Bertrand Russell dominance of this last century. I think most Americans don't really conceive – and I think Alfred Herrhausen understood this problem – is that Germany never really ever had a chance to fully embrace itself as a unified oriented towards this level of scientific advancement. Apparently, at the major event after the Napoleonic Wars, it was decided Germany would not be able to become a nation; as Italy would not be able to. There was an attempt to not let these nations or these people become sovereign, unified countries. It was only unified in the late 19th Century; and what follows then is Germany is basically manipulated into a perpetual state of war. World War I, World War II, and obviously the dominance of the Cold War; all of which was a cultural outlook governed by the Bertrand Russell outlook of a Satanic view of man. Herrhausen saw with a sense of optimism, a chance to break from that. I think that's what's really missing in the American people today. The striking nature of the moment we're in.

Diane, you raised this question of how do you mobilize the population. For too many people, they're waiting; they're waiting for someone – "I'll know it when I see it" kind of quality. Just a lack of real understanding. But probably the best expression of this in history, in thinking of the various

moments when there have been major upheavals, is really the American Revolution. The unique action by George Washington at that point, to clearly define a perspective of commitment of his own identity, his own fortune, his own honor, his own life; but really to shape an historical period. That really brought into bear Hamilton's policies and the whole orientation of the United States in terms of development. But the best way to move people is not to see when they're going to move; but to begin to move with a very clear campaign of what we intend to build and construct on the basis of Franklin Roosevelt, but really a much more advanced conception today because of the space program, because of what's developed. We're really at a moment of history where action of a quality of leadership is required; and to the extent we can make that clear, the greater chance we have of being successful.

OGDEN: Absolutely. That's the lesson to be gleaned from the developments in the recent period; that when we act as true leaders – in other words, not responding to events as they unfold over time – but setting the agenda for the future, history is shaped by that kind of leadership. That's very clear from the 28 pages. If it had not been for the decision by the LaRouche Movement in collaboration with others, to make this happen; it never would have happened. This is not history just

sort of happening on its own; this is a mobilization of the system of government that we have, that was given to us. And it

was a decision to force this into being. If we had not decided

that we were going to force Glass-Steagall onto the agenda and say this is the defining issue, that never would have happened.

I think you can go back even further and realize that what's happening now in China and the allied countries of China, with the adoption by the most populous country on the planet of the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road; this entire New Paradigm

of Eurasian development, directly came out of a decision that was

made in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to say: We are going to use this opportunity to put on the agenda what the future must become. The Productive Triangle; the alliance between Russia, India, and

China as the three great powers of Eurasia; and the campaign to

bring Germany and the rest of Europe into that. That is now reality; that was the future; that is now the present.

I think it's that kind of way of thinking that the role of

real leaders is not to say what are the "objective circumstances"

in the present to which you have to respond, and to stake some sort of political position on, yea or nay. The real question is,

who has the vision to say this is what the future must become; and how do we set the agenda according to which history is then

forced to unfold?

SARE: I think one thing that Michael and I were

discussing

earlier, that would shift things dramatically, is if Americans would stop pretending that President Obama has any legitimacy in the White House and doesn't actually belong behind bars for the crimes that he's committed.

OGDEN: Jacques Cheminade said it well in the statement he issued after the Nice terror attacks. He said, maybe the Chilcot Report should send shivers up and down some people's spines to realize they're not safe. What are the Chilcot Reports of the future going to say about you, the people who have been defending the terrorist networks in Syria – al-Nusra – to overthrow the Assad regime? Those who worked with Prince Bandar and the rest of the Saudi regime? The people who set up Al Yamamah in the first place? When Nemesis comes to judge you, where will you stand? I think it's that kind of principle of natural law and justice which Obama and the rest of that retinue – as Jacques Cheminade said very clearly – these are the questions which must be asked.

STEGER: Then there's a certain lady in France who's facing a certain threat of that at this moment. The director of the IMF now faces prosecution for corruption. This process is unfolding and I think the reality of it is, most Americans know Obama is probably one of the most evil and Satanic people on the planet today. The question is, not is he that; but is justice actually possible. I think we've entered into a period of time where

things that people thought were impossible have now become possible. The question is, are they up to the task of acting upon that? That really seems to be the characteristic. We could

have a major break on Obama; and some people may say, based on Presidential election timeframes, what difference would it make.

Clearly, at this kind of moment in history, a very clear and decisive act against the President to expose his crimes; this is

the President, by the way, who lauded himself on returning the United States to international law. It's just been made very clear by a massacre in Syria by US bombing; bombing which violates international law and Syrian sovereignty. The case is

building to bring down Obama; and I think there's probably a little bit of concern in the White House that things might be changing. The question is, is there the guts and courage to act

upon it. Like our friends on the 28 pages, are we willing to pull a Gravel and really take on the real moment in history?

OGDEN: Precisely. I think that's a very apropos parallel.

Not only was it the fact in very large measure that Steven Lynch

publicly threatened that they were going to have their Gravel moment; and come to the floor of the House and just read these into the public record that probably precipitated the decision that they had no choice but to release the 28 pages in one form

or another. But also, it's a very apropos parallel, because look

at what effect Senator Gravel had when he took the action to read

the Pentagon Papers into the Congressional Record. That precipitated the events that led to the impeachment and

disgrace

of the entire Nixon policy, the Vietnam War policy. What has now

been revealed by the 28 pages goes far deeper than anything that

was contained in the Pentagon Papers at that time. What this represents is the tip of the iceberg; and the fact that the people who have been involved in this are not satisfied.

People

like Congressman Walter Jones, Congressman Steven Lynch, former

Senator Bob Graham, are not satisfied to just sit back and say,

"Well, we just won a victory on the 28 pages." They all have been very clear; this is only the beginning. We know what this

represents; this is the cork that has now come out of the end of

the bottle. There is far, far more that needs to come out; this

is the tip of the iceberg.

As we've said repeatedly, if you just follow the money trail

from Bandar to the Al Yamamah deal, you'll see where these policies were originally born. It's very ugly; very bad news for

the British monarchy and for the entire Bush/Cheney apparatus.

STEGER: Well, there's no envy of Obama here.

OGDEN: Michael, maybe you want to say a little bit about

this event that you are going to be involved in this weekend in

Seattle.

STEGER: It's indicative. We've got an event tomorrow in

Lynnwood, near the Seattle area at the convention center there;
and then another event in Bellevue on Sunday. What we're seeing
is an increase in integration between our activity and institutions who are looking to collaborate on Russia's and China's intervention today; specifically on this economic perspective. What's driving this entire process, this higher question of justice beyond retribution, is really mankind's great
potential for development. The space exploration question probably best qualifies the real nature of mankind's potential and orientation. You see that orientation coming from China probably most and best of all; and of course, the collaboration
with Russia. So, there are Russian and Chinese networks throughout the West Coast, both in Seattle and San Francisco and
in Los Angeles, who we find increasingly working with us. So, there's going to be a collaboration on Saturday, hosted by Dave
Christie here from Seattle, along with people like Mike Billington of the EIR staff, a number of speakers from the Chinese-American community, nuclear engineers, aerospace engineers from Boeing, people involved in US-China investment capabilities, the Russian perspective. And then something similar in Bellevue, with the Bellevue Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Sunday. So, you see a real potential. You're beginning to see the New Paradigm, the win-win orientation of the
New Silk Road; it's creeping in. There are numbers of universities now holding events on the One Belt, One Road policy.
I think the leadership of Japan has realized, as perhaps Erdogan
has had a certain Damascus Road conversion; it is clear that with

nearly 5 billion people and the largest growth potential mankind has ever seen, there's no way any nation can {not} participate in this orientation. I think these conferences this weekend will be a significant part of that.

OGDEN: Great. I think we'll definitely have some coverage of that, if not some actual video that people can watch. So, I think that is a very comprehensive discussion; it sort of touched all the bases. I would emphasize that Mr. LaRouche's initiative and Helga LaRouche's initiative on this Deutsche Bank remains a forefront item of mobilization. I think people need to take what has been said here and develop that in terms of communicating the credit principle as the foundation for an entirely new paradigm. We will continue to provide material on that. I think what comes out of this conference in Seattle this weekend will also make that increasingly clear. I'd like to thank all of you for watching; again, ask everybody who is viewing this, to please subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel. This is LaRouche PAC Live; and we have live broadcasts many times a week, so you'll be sure never to miss one of these live broadcasts. Please also subscribe to the daily email, if you haven't already. You can get the LaRouche PAC lead directly to your inbox every day. Thanks a lot for watching, and please stay tuned to

Deres dag kom – og gik!

22. juli, 2016 (Leder) – Det er, hvad de to, offentliggjorte rapporter i denne måned har betydet, den ene, Storbritanniens længe opsatte Chilcot-rapport om Tony Blairs kriminelle ansvar for den ulovlige Irakkrig, og den anden, USA's længe undertrykte 28 sider af den Fælles Kongresundersøgelsesrapport om 11. september, der dokumenterer den saudiske hånd bag dette slagteri. Det betyder, at, efter femten års krige baseret på løgne, tiden nu endelig er rindet ud for de bloddryppende dinosaurer Tony Blair, George W. Bush, Dick Cheney og Barack Obama. De har ødelagt Mellemøsten, druknet Europa i desperate flygtninge og forårsaget blodsudgydelser på gaderne i hele Europa og USA – alt sammen baseret på løgne.

Og tro endelig ikke, at Tony Blair blot var den dysfunktionelle George W. Bush' »puddelhund«. Faktisk var det ham, der satte Bush i gang på vegne af den britiske Dronning, som i virkeligheden var den, der gav ordrene. For eksempel inkluderede den dokumentation, som Chilcot udgav, en note fra Blair til Bush fra 12. september 2001, og som tilskyndede ham til omgående at reagere på masseødelæggelsesvåben«. Skønt han endnu ikke specifikt fremhævede Irak, skrev Blair: »Noget af dette vil kræve handling, som vil få nogle til at stejle. Men vi må hellere handle **nu** og forklare og retfærdiggøre vore handlinger sidenhen, end at opsætte det, til en yderligere, måske endnu værre katastrofe finder sted. Og jeg mener, at dette er en reel mulighed.« [original understregning]

Deres femten års krige baseret på løgne, deres femten års terrorisme har været en mørk tidsalder for civilisationen.

Tiden er inde til at kassere alt dette; tiden er inde til at instituere en menneskelig kurs for menneskelige anliggender, selv om der kun er få mennesker, der i realiteten ved, hvad det vil sige at være menneskelig, og rent faktisk opfatter sig selv som menneskelige væsner, snarere end som smarte, talende dyr. I netop dette øjeblik, på dette tidspunkt, hvor vi trues af, at et ukontrollabelt finansielt kollaps bryder ud, og som muligvis begynder med Tysklands Deutsche Bank, har Lyndon LaRouche fremsat et nødinitiativ til at komme dette kollaps i forkøbet ved, at arbejdskraftens produktivitet næres, og denne næring er menneskelig, skabende opdagelse, eller sand menneskelighed. Han har foreslået, man som et nødtiltag redder Deutsche Bank på betingelse af, at denne omgående og på drastisk vis ændrer sin politik og kommer tilbage til den politik, som førtes under den tidligere formand Alfred Herrhausen, der blev myrdet af stadig ukendte gerningsmænd 30. oktober, 1989.

På det tidspunkt var Herrhausen, i lighed med Lyndon LaRouche og hans hustru Helga Zepp-LaRouche, en af dem, der kom ind for at sikre, at det dengang igangværende fald af det kommunistiske system førte til fælles højteknologisk og højproduktiv udvikling af de lande, der havde befundet sig på begge sider af det såkaldte »jerntæppe«. I oktober 1988 vidste Lyndon LaRouche allerede, stort set før nogen andre, at Berlinmuren ville falde, og at Tyskland kunne genforenes. På det tidspunkt talte han offentligt i Berlin, for at tilskynde Tyskland til at hjælpe med den agro-industrielle udvikling af Polen, og med at lancere en sådan forenet, øst-vest udviklingsproces. Inden for tre måneder blev LaRouche tiltalt på grundlag af falske anklager og blev kastet i fængsel af George H.W. Bush. Et år senere blev Herrhausens dernæst myrdet fem dage, før han var programsat til at holde en tale med det præcis samme budskab, nemlig en opfordring til at etablere en udviklingsbank for Polen, modelleret efter Tysklands genopbygningsbank efter krigen, og som igen var modelleret efter Franklin Roosevelts Finansieringsselskab for

Genopbygning.

Se: LaRouche's 40 Year History for a New Economic Order

Hele dette emne er langt mere dybtgående, end det kan fremstilles her, og dets implikationer langt mere vidtrækkende. Men dinosaurerne har haft deres tid. Giv plads til menneskelige væsner.

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21.
juli 2016:**

**Kupforsøget efter
rapprochement mellem Tyrkiet
og Rusland//**

og den tjetjenske vinkel

Se også 2. del

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video: 2. del:

Lyd:

Tiden er inde til, at krigen mod terror bringer Det britiske Imperium til fald – LaRouche: »Glass-Steagall vil gøre det af med Imperiet.«

20. juli 2016 (Leder) – For næsten et år siden foreslog den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin en global koalition til bekæmpelse af Islamisk Stat og andre jihadistiske terrorister, en koalition, der er bygget over modellen for den amerikansk- og sovjetisk-ledede koalition til nedkæmpelse af nazismens og fascismens svøbe under Anden Verdenskrig. Nylige begivenheder gør det klart, at tiden nu er inde til netop en sådan kampalliance – rettet mod Det britiske Imperium.

Frigivelsen, efter 14 års lange kamp, af **de 28 sider fra den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelse af 11. september [2001]** har fastslået det saudiske monarkis indiskutable rolle i historiens værste terrorangreb på amerikansk jord, og en omhyggelig gennemgang af Al Yamama-sagen gør det klart, at saudierne i denne grusomhed handlede som agenter for Det britiske Imperium.

Den ligeledes nylige udgivelse af **Chilcot-kommissionens rapport har bevist, at den tidligere britiske premierminister Tony Blair var skyldig** i samme klasse af krigsforbrydelser, for hvilke topnazister blev retsforfulgt og dømt ved domstolen i Nürnberg.

I kølvandet på rapporten fra Repræsentanternes Hus' Komite for Finansielle Tjenester, som afslører den britiske regerings og Obamas Hvide Hus' rolle i mørklægningen af **hvidvask af penge, der stammer fra narkotikahandel og anvendes til terror, og som i enorme proportioner er blevet bedrevet af den britiske krones bank, HSBC**, blev to topfolk fra HSBC arresteret af FBI i denne uge på anklager om finansielt bedrageri. Dette er kun toppen af isbjerget.

Taget sammen, repræsenterer disse udviklinger det største dødsstød mod Det britiske Imperium i meget lang tid. Det nylige kup i Tyrkiet kan kun forstås ud fra et standpunkt om den britiske krones rolle i sponsorering og beskyttelse af de tjetjenske terrorister, samt stort set alle andre etniske separatistgrupper på Jordens overflade. Tjetjenerne har udgjort ryggraden i al-Qaeda og Islamisk Stat og har nydt godt af den britiske krones beskyttelse, lige siden begyndelsen af den første Tjetjenske Krig i midten af 1990'erne. Tjetjenerne stod bag selvmordsterrorangrebet den 28. juni mod Istanbul Lufthavn, der fandt sted kun kort tid efter, at den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan, under enormt internationalt pres og isolering, udstedte en offentlig undskyldning til den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin for den tyrkiske nedskydning af et russisk kampfly i november 2015. Dette er den afgørende kulisse, på baggrund af hvilken man skal foretage en kompetent vurdering af de igangværende begivenheder i Tyrkiet.

Det britiske Imperium er under angreb, det er bankerot, og det er isoleret. Enhver, der seriøst vil standse det omsiggribende mønster med global, blind terrorisme, bør erkende, at denne kun kan bekæmpes ved at gå helt til toppen, og derfra nedefter – og det betyder, at man må bringe Det britiske Imperium til fald.

I USA er Wall Street, som er en gren af det britiske finansimperium, vågnet op til den kendsgerning, at der finder en fuldt optrappet revolte sted imod deres korrruption og tyveri. Denne revolte har omgående taget form af, at man, i

både det Republikanske og Demokratiske partis valgplatform, har inkluderet en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, noget, som er kommet totalt bag på Wall Street. Dette har forårsaget en hysterisk reaktion fra finansoligarkiet.

Som Lyndon LaRouche i dag understregede: »Glass-Steagall vil gøre det af med Imperiet. Og USA's økonomi kan ikke overleve, med mindre man vender tilbage til Glass-Steagall.«

Sammen med hvilket Tyskland kan Europa få en fremtid?

19. juli 2016 (Leder) – I de seneste to uger har vi – som en uopsættelig aktion, der skal gennemføres nu, i denne økonomiske og kulturelle krise – fremlagt Lyndon og Helga LaRouches forslag til at redde Deutsche Bank fra overhængende bankerot, og til at afværge krig. Fordi Tysklands økonomi er den eneste, der har et produktivt potentiale til at redde vraget af Europa ved at koble sig til Kinas storslåede projekt for den Nye Silkevej til udvikling af Eurasien, Mellemøsten og Afrika.

I modsat fald får vi krig med Kina, eller med Rusland. Obamas Hvide Hus forsøger støt og roligt at fremprovokere krigskonfrontationer med både Rusland og Kina og kræver, at Europa fremmer disse provokationer gennem NATO. Hvis terrorsplinterne fra Obamas krige i Mellemøsten og Libyen er i færd med at bombe Europa ind i en tilstand af chok, så har de hans sympati, så længe, de fortsat går med i militære konfrontationer med Rusland og Kina. Hillary Clinton er lige så fast besluttet på denne krigspolitik.

Der er, især efter Brexit, ingen tvivl om, at Tyskland er Europas fremtid. Men hvis det er Angela Merkels og Wolfgang Schäubles Tyskland, forfalsket med det endnu mere krigeriske Grønne Parti, så får vi verdenskrig.

Derfor foreslog hr. og fr. LaRouche: Det må være Tyskland i Alfred Herrhausens ånd, den myrdede leder af den engang produktive, men nu elendige og kriminelle kæmpe, Deutsche Bank. Mere specifikt den Alfred Herrhausen, der i 1989 var i færd med at lancere en udviklingsbank til at løfte Polen og det sovjetiske Østeuropa økonomisk, mens Sovjetunionen kollapsede – og han blev myrdet.

Herrhausens plan dengang for Deutsche Bank og Tyskland, var et paradigme for, hvad Tyskland atter kan blive, såvel som også for Europas fremtid nu.

Det transatlantiske banksystem og finansielle system er ved at falde fra hinanden. Det er offer for sine egne medlemmer, de City of London-centrerede europæiske storbanker og Wall Street-storbankerne, der har knust de reelle, produktive økonomier under sig i løbet af årtiers globalisering. Det, der udløser det umiddelbart forestående krak, er ikke simpelthen italienske bankers dårlige lån, eller ejendomsfonde i London, der lukker, eller at de store tyske og schweiziske banker er i vanskeligheder, og ikke engang ECB's og Federal Reserves sindssyge politik; men derimod ødelæggelsen af de underliggende økonomiers produktivitet hen over årtier, mens kasinoet voksede på toppen af dem.

Hvis man skal genkapitalisere de fallerede storbanker i Europa, må de tvinges til at afskrive deres kasinoer som totale tab og genvedtage de produktive formål, som Herrhausens lederskab af Deutsche Bank var indbegrebet af. Så kan man skabe statskreditter på samme måde, som Kina har været alene om at gøre i dette århundrede, til den form for projekter, der genopliver menneskers og økonomiers produktivitet.

I løbet af de to uger, hvor vi har fremlagt dette uopsættelige forslag fra LaRouche, har der været betydningsfulde gennembrud i USA. »Det saudiske kapitel« af 11. september-historien er blevet tvunget offentliggjort.

En genindførelse af Glass-Steagall er inkorporeret i valgplatformene hos både Demokrater og Republikanere.

Men den rette måde at kæmpe for en Glass/Steagall-reorganisering af bankerne på, er ved at bruge den »vægtstang«, som er LaRouches forslag. Så bliver denne kamp en kamp for Europas, og også USA's, fremtid.

Der findes ingen symbolske løsninger – hvis man ikke skaber et nyt finansielt system nu, betyder det krig

19. juli 2016 (Leder) – Det europæiske lederskab er i panik over banksystemets hastige kollaps. Italien skyder skylden på Tyskland og Deutsche Bank, Tyskland skyder skylden på Italien, mens Wall Street klager over, at europæerne undergraver det falske »opsving«. Dette er farligt og psykotisk nonsens. Vi er i færd med at opleve sammenbruddet af hele det transatlantiske banksystem og ikke blot dele af det, og der findes ingen anden

løsning end omgående at skabe love i Europa og USA, der muliggør en ny finansiel og økonomisk orden efter Hamiltons principper. Derivat-spillegælden på \$2 milliarder (2000 milliarder, -red.) må afskrives, og det kommercielle banksystem genkapitaliseres, så det kan udføre sit legitime job, som er at kanalisere kredit ind i en genopbygning af verdensøkonomien.

Den kendsgerning, at både det Republikanske og det Demokratiske parti har lagt en vedtagelse af Glass-Steagall ind i deres valgplatform, har sendt Wall Street ud i hysteriske raserianfald, skrækslagne, som *Barrons* rapporterer, over, »at der er en ikke-vedkendt risiko for, at Glass-Steagall kunne blive genindført i 2017 eller 2018, uanset, hvem der vinder«. Kendsgerningen er, at et momentum for Glass-Steagall ikke kommer fra de allerede fallerede kandidater eller de svigtende partier, som de repræsenterer, men fra et skifte i befolkningens tankegang, et skifte, der går i retning af LaRouche-bevægelsens årtier lange kamp for Glass-Steagall.

Det samme gælder frigivelsen af de 28 sider om den saudiske rolle i international terrorisme, en kamp, som LaRouche-bevægelsen har anført. Befolkningen er blevet lullet i søvn om faren ved Bush' og Obamas åbenlyse støtte til terrorister for at opnå deres mål om »regimeskifte«, og ligeledes om virkeligheden omkring den økonomiske disintegration af hele det vestlige finansielle system under en kasino-bankpraksis. Nu, hvor ingen af delene kan mørklægges, er sandheden endelig synlig for offentligheden.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouches kriseerklæring fastlægger om Deutsche Banks overhængende kollaps, så må der ske en »omgående genorientering af banken, tilbage til den tradition, der under Alfred Herrhausens lederskab var fremherskende indtil 1989«. Fr. LaRouche understregede i mandags, at Herrhausen blev myrdet i 1989, fordi han responderede til det dengang igangværende kollaps af Sovjetunionen med en ny politik, baseret på et højere koncept om mennesket og menneskehedens

fælles mål. Han fremsatte forslag til en prompte mobilisering af de vestlige økonomier for at lancere en infrastruktur- og industrigenopbygning af Polen, og med tiden af hele Eurasien – præcis, som Lyndon LaRouche havde identificeret det i sin berømte pressekonference, holdt på Kempinski Hotel i Berlin, oktober 1988.

Det Britiske Imperium og dets vasaller kunne ikke tolerere dette nye paradigme, og, med Herrhausens fjernelse, lancerede de transformationen af Europa til et centraliseret diktatur under Maastrichttraktaten fra 1992, under et banksystem, der satte profitmaksimering gennem spekulation over menneskelig udvikling, samtidig med, at man fremprovokerede evindelige krige. Denne proces har nu lagt hele systemet i ruiner.

Lyndon LaRouche gentog i dag, at Tyskland, USA og alle andre vestlige nationer omgående må skabe ny lovgivning for at ændre systemet – hele systemet – tilbage til en bankpraksis efter Hamiltons principper, sådan, som Herrhausen praktiserede det, og de må øjeblikkeligt begynde at skabe kredit op til det transatlantiske områdes nationale økonomiers fulde bæreevne.

Mens farerne stadig mangfoldigføres – for terrorisme, krig og finansielt kollaps – så mangfoldiggøres gennembruddene ligeledes, som med Glass-Steagall og de 28 sider. Med Kina og Rusland, der fører verden imod et nyt paradigme baseret på global udvikling og samarbejde imod terrorisme, er tiden nu inde til at få USA til at vende tilbage til sine rødder i Hamiltons principper, og til at slutte sig til vore naturlige allierede, Rusland og Kina, som vi gjorde, da vi besejrede fascismen i Anden Verdenskrig, og som vi også må gøre for at besejre den nye fascisme, der i dag kommer fra City of London og Wall Street.

Kampagnens virkninger: FAZ skriver om historien om Deutsche Bank/Herrhausen

18. juli 2016 – Midt i LaRouche-kampagnen for at redde Deutsche Bank, lukke dens kasino ned og ændre den tilbage til Alfred Herrhausens bank, havde Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ) en lang artikel den 18. juli, »Deutsche Banks sidste chance«, med en diskussion om, hvad der er sket med banken, siden Herrhausen blev myrdet i 1989.

Artiklen, skrevet af FAZ' finansmarkedsredaktør Gerald Braunberger, diskuterer ikke den europæiske bankkrise, verdensøkonomien eller truslen om Deutsche Banks umiddelbart overhængende insolvens, men har et andet formål: at rekapitulere debatten i og omkring banken igennem de seneste 25 år eller mere mht., hvad banken burde være.

I sin egenskab af Deutsche Banks bestyrelsesformand, rapporterer Braunberger, refererede Herrhausen til den »angelsaksiske finansielle kultur« som »det, vi ikke har« i hans bank. En sammenblanding af denne kultur med tysk industriel bankkultur siden Herrhausens død har skabt store spændinger, skriver han, og har haft meget dårlige resultater.

Umiddelbart efter Herrhausens død ønskede Deutsche Bank under formand Hilmar Kopper fortsat at få en stor aktiepost i den store, bayerske kommercielle udlånsbank, Bayerische Vereinsbank, og dermed at forankre DB som en udlånsbank til tysk industri. Den bayerske delstatsregering, under initiativ af Allianz Insurance, der rykkede ind på BV, blokerede for dette. I stedet fik Deutsche Bank i 1990'erne Wall Street

investeringselskabet Bankers Trust – der massivt lancerede DB inden for manipulation af værdipapirer med sikkerhed i ejendom og deres kasino-derivater – og London investeringselskabet Morgan Grenfell. I 2000 var investeringsbankiererne »stærke nok til at stoppe en planlagt fusion med Dresdner Bank« og en post i postens sparekasse, Postbank.

»Deutsche Bank skilte sig i de følgende år af med sine mange industriinvesteringer i [Tyskland]. Global investeringsbankpraksis opnåede mere og mere dominans.«

Braunbergers pointe er, at den associerede strategi med at blive »verdens investeringsbank nummer ét – oftest offentligt erklæret af Hermann Ackermann som formand – ynkeligt har lidt nederlag, og nu har bragt Deutsche Bank til et absolut lavpunkt. Offentligheden anser nu ikke længere investeringsbankiererne for at være helte, men som plyndrere af en svækket, internt splittet bank.«

Og, konkluderer han, fra 2005 og frem til 2015, har en »opsplitning« af Deutsche Bank ved at udskille investeringsbankafdelingerne altid været drøftet internt, men blev altid afvist af bankens bestyrelsesformænd. Den nuværende britiske formand, John Cryan, har forøget indsatsen og ønsker at koncentrere sig udelukkende om bankens investeringsbankside, selv om det er den side, der har tabt 5,8 milliard euro i 2015.

I mellemtiden promoverer bankens »økonomiske strategier« energisk helikopterpenge som en politik for økonomisk genrejsning.

Italiens premierminister Renzi vil måske gennemføre statslig bankredning

18. juli 2016 – På trods af stærk modstand fra EU-kommissionens bureaukrati og det tyske finansministerium – i det mindste offentligt – ser det ud til, at den italienske premierminister Matteo Renzi måske er i færd med at gennemføre sin erklærede hensigt om at redde mange af Italiens banker ud af deres dårlige gæld.

Italiens økonomi, med sin stærke rolle inden for eksport af industri- og højteknologiske produkter, har rent faktisk befundet sig i en konstant recession og stagnation, siden euroen blev indført for næsten 15 år siden, og dette er forværret i takt med, at resten af Europa har haft økonomisk nedgang. Som følge heraf har de italienske banker, der koncentrerer sig om lån til virksomheder og husstande, en relativ stor volumen af pressede og uerholdelige lån (som rapporteres at udgøre enorme 18 % af deres aktiver), og en nedsmeltning af banksystemet er overhængende, som en del af det truende kollaps af hele det London-centrerede europæiske, finansielle system.

Londonavisen *Telegraph* fra 16. juli rapporterer, i artiklen »Italien på kollisionskurs med Bruxelles over plan for redning af dårlige banker til 50 milliarder«, at Renzis regering har engageret banken JPMorgan Chase, der har udarbejdet en plan for redningen (bailout). »Det er underforstået, at for 10 milliard [milliard euro, -red.] af statslige midler kunne blive brugt til at opkøbe dårlige lån til hammerslagspris, hvilket ville lette bankerne for aktiver til 50 milliarder i nominel værdi og gøre det muligt for dem i stedet at begynde at udstede gode lån.« Regeringens »dårlige bank« ville angiveligt købe lånene til rundt regnet 20 cents på dollaren

og forsøge at genforhandle dem med debitorerne. Nogle banker, der således ville tage et tab på 80 % af disse låneaktiver, ville behøve en genkapitalisering gennem yderligere investeringer fra regeringens plan til 50 milliard euro.

Planen, der er ved at blive udarbejdet af JPMorgan, kunne være med til at udrense bankerne, men den sætter også landets myndigheder på kollisionskurs med EU, der ikke ønsker, at skatteborgerne skal redde bankerne, før private investorer [i bankerne; bail-in, -red.] inddrages«, rapporterer *Telegraph*.

Men ikke alene millioner af italienere, der har investeret i bankobligationer, ville blive ramt, men også store franske og tyske banker – der allerede er i vanskeligheder – til tonen af milliarder af euro.

Da Renzi oprindeligt foreslog sin plan, anerkendte *EIR's* stiftende redaktør og amerikanske systemøkonom, Lyndon LaRouche, denne som værende et nødvendigt – men langt fra tilstrækkeligt – skridt hen imod at gøre det muligt at skabe en europæisk økonomisk og produktiv genrejsning.

Foto: Italiens Matteo Renzi ønsker at redde bankerne uden skade for obligationsindehaverne, i modstrid med EU's regler. (11. juli 2016)

**Tysklands 'Welt am Sonntag'
sætter forbindelse
mellem kriserne i Deutsche**

Bank og de italienske banker

17. juli 2016 – En lang artikel med titlen »Drama Infernale« i *Welt am Sonntag* den 17. juli præsenterede grundlæggende set den tyske regerings vrede over Deutsche Banks cheføkonom David Folkerts-Landaus krav om en genkapitalisering og en suspendering af EU's regler om »bank-bailin« (ekspropriering af visse typer af bankindeståender, -red.). Det gør artiklen ved at forbinde Deutsche Banks problemer med krisen i de italienske banker, men kan ikke komme uden om at indrømme dybden af disse problemer.

»Italien står foran en afgrund, der meget vel kunne vise sig dybere end nogen i landets historie, siden afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig«, lyder det i artiklen.« »Det tog landet næsten et årti at komme tilbage til den økonomiske produktion, det havde i 2007.« Henved 15 % af lånene i banksystemet er uerholdelige; nogle af lånene er støttet gennem sikkerhed i ejendom, men ejendomsmarkedet har mistet 15 % af sin værdi siden 2010, så problemet er blevet værre. Der forekommer 6,3 selvmord pr. 100.000 borgere pr. år, næsten alle af økonomiske grunde. Problemerne stammer ikke fra 2008 eller fra Brexit, men fra årtiers økonomisk stagnation. *Die Welts* søndagsudgave fremkom med den mening og brugte desværre hele afsnit på at spytte på Italien som en korrupt, kriminalitetshærgende, statsstøttet, bureaukratisk, ikke-reformeret og praktisk talt falleret stat. Ulig andre europæere, bemærker avisen syrligt, så anbringer italienere deres sparepenge i bankværdipapirer, så de er i alvorlig fare for at miste dem alle, når de italienske banker går konkurs. Opsparinger for henved 31 milliarder euro står på spil, heraf 5 milliard euro alene i Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena.

Mange italienere mener, at euroen har ødelagt deres økonomi og levestandard, skrev *Die Welt*, og premierminister Matteo Renzi kunne af denne grund blive fordrevet af Femstjernebevægelsen (M5S).

Men for at komme til avisens virkelige pointe, bemærkede *Die Welt*, at ikke kun små, italienske sparere, men også store, tyske banker ville lide store tab i en generel bailin af insolvente banker i Italien. Deutsche Bank har 13 milliarder euro, der står på spil, rapporterer de og hævder, at dette er grunden til, at Deutsche Bank og bankens storaktionær Black Rock kræver en europæisk bailout (statslig bankredning, -red.), uden en bail-in.

Merkels og Schäubels (og Bruxelles') vrede mod Folkerts-Landau blev indgående fremlagt. »Folkerts-Landau må forstå, at hans krav ikke bidrager til stabilitet i det europæiske banksystem.« Én tysk regeringsperson kalder ham for et »missil uden styring«. En »finansiel ekspert« fra Bruxelles klager over, at Renzi nu, når han presser på for at få sin italienske bailout, konstant kommer med udtalelser om, at Deutsche Bank er et større problem end de italienske banker, og Bruxelles og Berlin ser ikke gerne dette diskuteret.

Så Berlin er vred på Deutsche Bank, men kan ikke ignorere Folkerts-Landaus krav, skrev *Die Welt*. Renzi og Bruxelles skal efter sigende være i gang med at forhandle en kompromisplan for bailout, fordi Bruxelles ønsker, at Renzi skal fortsætte som premierminister og ikke ønsker, at Femstjernebevægelsen skal komme til.

Foto: Deutsche Banks cheføkonom, David Folkerts-Landau: 'Bankaktiernes kurstab er blot et symptom på et større problem.'

»Drama Infernale« ... og

LaRouches initiativ for Deutsche Bank er eneste udvej

17. juli 2016 (Leder) – Verden konfronteres med et *Drama Infernale*, lyder overskriften til lederartiklen i økonomisektionen af søndagens udgave af det tyske *Welt am Sonntag*. Ikke alene står det italienske banksystem umiddelbart foran en nedsmeltning, med 360 milliard euro i uerholdelige lån, men hele det europæiske finansielle system er ligeledes bankerot – med den derivat-tyngede Deutsche Bank øverst på listen – rapporterer de nervøst.

Men virkeligheden er langt værre, end selv denne oprørte redegørelse indikerer. Hele det transatlantiske finansielle system er gået op i limningen, bemærkede Lyndon LaRouche i en diskussion med sine medarbejdere i weekenden, og det blev viderebragt ved begyndelsen af udsendelsen den 16. juli, i Dialog med Manhattan Projektet. Dennis Speed fra LPAC opsummerede her LaRouches bemærkninger:

»Systemet giver ikke mulighed for et eneste sikkert punkt. Forlad jer ikke på nogen rationel respons fra nogen gruppe. Dette her står på randen af en generel, global krise. Derfor er folks adfærd den, at de går totalt i panik; man vil ikke få nogen rationel respons på dette tidspunkt. Forsøg ikke at forlade jer på nogen, forsøg ikke at udvælge nogen person. Dette er en nødsituation med et problem, der haster, og vi må håndtere det ud fra dette standpunkt.«

Denne nødaktion er centreret omkring LaRouches krav om at bruge en engangs-redning til at reorganisere Deutsche Bank, baseret den myrdede bankier Alfred Herrhausens principper, for at indlede en transformation, med baggrund i en konkurs, af hele det transatlantiske finansielle system og udløse reel, menneskelig produktivitet.

I en yderligere diskussion i søndags udtalte LaRouche:

»Vi må have en positiv politik med en hyperaktiv produktivitet. Man må skabe produktivitet, reel produktivitet, ikke, at nogen holder på deres penge, eller deres penge til at spekulere for. Og spørgsmålet er: Vil vi skabe de elementer af produktivitet, som behøves for at komme fri af det, der er sket med os, gennem folk, der har forsøgt at undertrykke ting og gå uden om ting hele vejen? Dér kommer problemet ind. Hvis man ikke hævder en politik, baseret på disse principper, vil man igen havne i det samme, gamle rod.«

»Vi må vinde indflydelse på alle personer«, fortsatte LaRouche, »for hvis der ikke er enighed mht. hvad det er, man skal varetage, så får vi anarki. Og det betyder at gå tilbage til nulpunktet, eller under nulpunktet. Det er problemet. Det er spørgsmålet. Dette er, hvad man må respondere til. Hvis man ikke responderer til det, er man ingenting, så har man totalt smidt enhver fornuft ud. Og dette er den eneste måde at håndtere dette på.«

I vores internationale kampagne for at gennemføre LaRouches dramatiske Deutsche Bank-initiativ, bemærkede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, løber vi ind i uventede grader af raseri i befolkningen i hele Europa, imod Deutsche Bank og alle bankierer, et raseri, som står i vejen for deres forståelse af LaRouches krav.

»I Tyskland havde vi en uventet, virkelig uventet bølge af had mod Deutsche Bank«,

bemærkede Zepp-LaRouche.

»Konservative industrifolk, mangeårige tilhængere (som man aldrig ville have forventet ville sige noget sådant), de reagerede totalt voldsomt og sagde: 'Lad dem gå bankerot! Luk dem ned! Hvorfor skulle vi bruge én krone mere på at redde disse kriminelle slyngler?' Og jeg mener, at det er det, folk ikke rigtig kæmper sig igennem.

For Herrhausen-princippet handler ikke bare om at redde Deutsche Bank; det er, at man har en pistol for panden og siger: Enten accepterer I paradigmeskiftet, eller også går I alle ned, og vi går ned med jer. Men hvis I vil overleve, må I acceptere dette skifte. Og hvis vi havde en international kampagne – som vi har lidt af – men hvis vi havde en virkelig kampagne, ville presset blive større på den tyske regering, som er dér, hvor presset må ende.»

Lyndon LaRouche understregede ligeledes betydningen af politikken for reorganisering af Deutsche Bank:

»Understreg det igen, for det er historien. Det er præcist, hvad I må håndtere, og det er, hvad I må kæmpe imod.»

**RADIO SCHILLER den 18. juli
2016:**

**Deutsche Bank handlingsplan//
Offentliggørelsen af de 28-
sider om Saudi-arabiens rolle
bag terror//**

Terror i Nice// Kupforsøget i Tyrkiet

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

»Go Fly a Kite!« 'Helikopterpenge-syndromet' spredter sig blandt traumatiserede bankierer

16. juli 2016 – Citigroups cheføkonom Willem Buiter sagde på fuldstændig sindssyg vis til Bloomberg den 15. juli, at en »win-win«-politik for Europas centralbanker ville være udstedelsen af helikopterpenge. Buiter gjorde det klart, at han mener den fulde Weimarregerings udstedelse af »evighedsobligationer« til den Europæiske Centralbank, obligationer, der ikke alene ikke har renter, men heller ingen tilbagebetaling af hovedstolen, nogensinde; ECB trykker tilsvarende kontanter og anbringer dem i statslige konti. Dette er potentielt set ubegrænset – som Zimbabwe også opdagede for nylig – især, eftersom Buiter siger, at, mens ECB gør dette, bør de europæiske regeringer afskrive noget af deres gæld.

»Der er indlysende win-win-situationer, som vi kan få«, citeres Buiter. »En gældsoplægning hvis muligt ... og så en budgetstimulus med et veldefineret mål, der sluttelig skal

finansieres gennem ECB, folkets helikopterpenge. I et land som Tyskland, hvor der er behov for investering i infrastruktur, annoncerer og gennemfører regeringen et storstilet investeringsprogram« og udsteder evigheds-obligationer »til centralbanken, der skaber det om til penge«, sagde Buitter.

Præsident for den amerikanske centralbank, Federal Reserve, i delstaten Cleveland, Loretta Mester, befandt sig i et interview den 12. juli under den samme vrangforestilling: »Vi vurderer hele tiden værktøjer, som vi kan anvende«, sagde Mester til Australiens ABC. »I USA har vi brugt kvantitativ lempelse (pengetrykning), og jeg mener, at det har bevist sit værd. Så det er min anskuelse, at helikopterpenge bliver en slags næste skridt, hvis vi nogen sinde skulle finde os selv i en situation, hvor vi ønskede at være mere imødekommende.«

Og den tidligere vicedirektør i Federal Reserves bestyrelse Joseph Gagnon citeres for den mest fatale udtalelse: »Centralbanker og regeringer er faktisk én og samme ting.«

EIR's stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche satte dette på sin rette plads. »Disse vild-øjede planer«, sagde LaRouche, »er svindelnumre i en grad, hvor de udelukkende kan forfølges gennem at føre krig. Der er simpelt hen ingen profit i banksystemet nu, og ingen produktivitet. Det kommer der heller ikke, før vi udrenser dem og starter på en frisk. Luk disse svindelforetagender ned – fjern dem. Erklær dem bankerot. Så kan man komme ind med kredit til et nyt system, der bygger på vækst.«

Det er den skarpe vending i politikken, som LaRouche har foreslået omkring tilfældet med Deutsche Banks krav om bailout – genkapitaliser i stedet banken på basis af en tilbagevenden til bankens tidligere formand Alfred Herrhausens politik for udvikling.

Opkomsten af nazismen på baggrund af Tysklands periode med hyperinflation/kollaps illustrerer LaRouches pointe med, at

sådanne »vild-øjede planer« som helikopterpenge, blandt stormagter forfølges »udelukkende gennem at føre krig«.

Foto: 'Go Fly a Kite' – gå ud og sæt en drage op. Som børnene under Tysklands hyperinflation i 1920-erne selv har lavet af værdiløse pengesedler ... Helikopterpenge er ingen ny opfindelse. Det er konsekvenserne heller ikke.

Europæiske banker ved 'Sidste Udkald' før kollaps

16. juli 2016 – »Deutsche Bank må reddes, for verdensfredens skyld«, Helga Zepp-LaRouches chokerende advarsel om det kaos, der lurder bag Deutsche Banks krav om en ny, europæisk TARP-bailout, er i raket fart blevet cirkuleret til højtplacerede bankierer, økonomer og medier i hele Tyskland, Østrig og Italien. En af disse bankierer bekræftede over for Zepp-LaRouche i en diskussion over telefon den 15. juli, at hendes fremsatte krav, der placerer de London-centrerede europæiske banker »i allersidste øjeblik« før et kollaps, er korrekt, og mange bankierer ved det. I interviews til medierne »kaster de sand i offentlighedens øjne«, sagde han, med de ved, hvad der snart vil udløses over dem.

En anden kilde sagde til EIR's europæiske kontor i Wiesbaden, Tyskland, at behovet for at vende tilbage til Deutsche Banks myrdede, tidligere formand Alfred Herrhausens »traditionelle dyder« inden for bankpraksis, gentagende blev bragt på bane under bankens nylige generalforsamling for aktionærerne i takt med, at bankens marked og øvrige kapitalisering styrtdykkede. Zepp-LaRouches appel, der bygger på hendes mand, Lyndons

LaRouches forslag, kræver, at Deutsche Bank skal genkapitaliseres med statslige midler, men at den skal udrenses ved at afskrive dens enorme mængde af giftige værdipapirer og ved at vende tilbage til Herrhausens politik for bankpraksis til industriudvikling og produktivitet.

Endnu en højtplaceret finansperson udtalte sig offentligt om den ekstreme fare for en europæisk nedsmeltning. Philipp Hildebrand, næstformand for Black Rock (der ejer 5 % af Deutsche Banks kollapsede aktier), sagde til *Tageszeitung* den 13. juli, at den nuværende krise i de europæiske banker er ekstremt farlig og »kunne føre til det værste«. Hildebrand søgte at lokalisere udløseren for nedsmeltningen væk fra Deutsche Bank og Tyskland, i Italien.

Men Deutsche Bank har et presserende behov for genkapitalisering. Samtidig med, at bankens cheføkonom David Folkerts-Landau kom med sine forslag til euro-bailout, og Angela Merkel og hendes finansminister Wolfgang Schäuble benægtede, at det skulle være nødvendigt at gøre noget, fik Deutsche Bank omkring 1 milliard euro i ny kapital fra Qatars kongefamilie, hvilket gør dem til den største aktieindehaver (10 %), foran Black Rock.

Ydermere har Deutsche Banks supervisionsbestyrelse skaffet sig af med Georg Thoma – der havde presset på for at få forebyggende undersøgelser og udrensninger af bankens illegale/umoralske aktiviteter – og har netop erstattet ham med Qatars fremstillede kandidat, Frankfurt-advokaten Stefan Simon.

Kilder i den amerikanske bankverden siger, at Deutsche Bank har behov for, ikke 1 milliard euro i ny kapital, men 7 – 10 milliard euro. *Handelsblatt* rapporterede den 15. juli, at Tysklands andenstørste bank, Commerzbank, også er i vanskeligheder. Den har måttet rapportere indtægter, der styrtdykkede hen over det seneste år med enorme marginer, 10 – 15 %, afhængig af bankafdeling. Den europæiske Centralbanks

nulrentepolitik har bragt denne forhenværende kraftstation for lån til industrien ud på afgrundens rand.

EIR kæmper for de handlinger, som LaRouche foreslår, i både Tyskland og Italien, som er krisens centrale fokusområder. *EIR's* og LaRouche-bevægelsens kamp for at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven i USA er ligeledes af afgørende betydning.

Og i Danmark er det naturligtvis Schiller Instituttet, er fører an i denne kamp for en bankopdeling, også i Danmark.

Red Deutsche Bank – red Europa og verden fra totalt, økonomisk kaos! Med Helga Zepp-LaRouches fascinerende analyse af de seneste 30 års politik. Dansk udskrift.

Den største fare, lige bortset fra en direkte Tredje Verdenskrig, ville være, at den transatlantiske sektor styrtede ud i kaos. Derfor fremkom min mand – der har en unik rekord for at have ret, mht. økonomisk forecasting, og mht. at komme med forslag til, hvordan en situation kan løses – med denne meget overraskende kommentar: at Deutsche Bank, frem for

alle banker, skulle udvælges og reddes, denne ene, sidste gang, men ikke uden betingelser: De må omgående sættes under en form for konkursbehandling. En ledelseskomité bør have ansvaret. Og dernæst må banken have en ny forretningsplan, der må gå tilbage til den filosofi, som blev praktiseret af Alfred Herrhausen, der var den sidste, moralske bankier i hele Europa, og som havde en helt anden filosofi.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Red Deutsche Bank for at finde en løsning, der vil redde menneskeheden!

**LaRouchePAC Internationale
Fredags-webcast, 15. juli
2016**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg tror, det er almindelig kendt blandt absolut alle i det internationale finansielle samfund, og i alle regeringer og blandt alle relevante personer i politiske stillinger i den transatlantiske sektor, at det, jeg nu siger her, er absolut sandt. Med andre ord: bankiererne og de ansvarlige personer i det internationale finansielle system

alle er klar over, at dette system er absolut bankerot; håbløst bankerot. Det står umiddelbart foran en nedsmeltning, i langt større skala end den, der fandt sted i 2008, af den meget simple grund, at alle de indikatorer, der var til stede, før Lehman Brothers og AIG gik ned, er til stede nu, men i langt større skala.

[Vi arbejder på en dansk oversættelse af hele webcastet. Bliv på kanalen!]

Engelsk udskrift:

SAVE DEUTSCHE BANK TO FIND A SOLUTION THAT WILL SAVE MANKIND!

**LaRouche PAC International Webcast
Friday, July 15, 2016**

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening! It's July 15th, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly webcast on larouchepac.com. I'm joined in the studio tonight by Benjamin Deniston; and we're joined by a very special guest, via video, Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the founder of the Schiller Institute, and also Chairwoman of the German BüSo (Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, Civil Rights Movement Solidarity) political party.

Helga LaRouche is joining us tonight to discuss the initiative that she and Mr. Lyndon LaRouche have taken this week to act in a very decisive manner to avert World War III and a global economic blow-out. This concerns the situation that Deutsche Bank now finds itself in.

I would like to begin by reading a Statement that Mrs.

LaRouche issued a few days ago, on July 12th of this week. We will then follow that Statement by a discussion with Mrs. LaRouche herself. In the Statement that Mrs. LaRouche issued, titled "Deutsche Bank Must be Rescued, for the Sake of World Peace," Helga wrote the following:

"The imminent threat of the bankruptcy of Deutsche Bank is certainly not the only potential trigger for a new systemic crisis of the trans-Atlantic banking system, which would be orders of magnitude more deadly than the 2008 crisis, but it does offer a unique lever to prevent a collapse into chaos.

"Behind the SOS launched by the chief economist of Deutsche Bank, David Folkerts-Landau, for an EU program of EU-150 billion to recapitalize the banks, lurks the danger openly discussed in international financial media, that the entire European banking system is {de facto} insolvent, and is sitting on a mountain of at least EU-2 trillion of non-performing loans. Deutsche Bank is the international bank, with a total of EU-55 trillions of outstanding derivative contracts and a leverage factor of 40:1, even outdoes Lehman Brothers at the time of its collapse, and therefore represents the most dangerous Achilles heel of the system. Half of Deutsche Bank's balance sheet, which has plummeted 48% in the past 12 months and is down to only 8% of its peak value, is made up of Level-3 derivatives, i.e., derivatives amounting to circa EU-800 billion without a market valuation.

"It probably came as a surprise to many that Lyndon LaRouche

called today for Deutsche Bank to be saved through a one-time increase in its capital base, because of the systemic implications of its threatened bankruptcy. Neither the German government with its GDP of EU-4 trillion, nor the EU with a GDP of EU-18 trillion, would be able to control the domino effect of a disorderly bankruptcy.

"The one-time capital injection, LaRouche explained, is only an emergency measure which needs to be followed by an immediate reorientation of the bank, back to its tradition which prevailed until 1989 under the leadership of Alfred Herrhausen. To actually oversee such an operation, a management committee must be set up to verify the legitimacy and the implications of the obligations, and finalize its work within a given timeframe. That committee should also draw up a new business plan, based on Herrhausen's banking philosophy and exclusively oriented to the interests of the real economy of Germany.

"Alfred Herrhausen was the last actually creative, moral industrial banker of Germany. He defended, among other things, the cancellation of the unpayable debt of developing countries, as well as the long-term credit financing of well-defined development projects. In December 1989, he planned to present in New York a plan for the industrialization of Poland, which was consistent with the criteria used by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) for the post-1945 reconstruction of Germany,

and would have offered a completely different perspective than the so-called 'reform policy,' or 'shock therapy', of Jeffrey Sachs..."

Helga completes this Statement by saying:

"Herrhausen's assassination has gone unpunished. However, there exists 'the dreaded might, that judges what is hid from sight,' which is the subject of Friedrich Schiller's poem {Die Kraniche des Ibykus}. The Erinyes have begun their dreadful dance.

It is now incumbent upon all those who, in addition to the family, have suffered from the assassination of Herrhausen, upon the representatives of the Mittelstand, of the German economy and the institutional representatives of the German population, to honor his legacy and to seize the tremendous opportunity which is now offered to save Germany."

With that said, Helga, would you like to follow up at all with any opening statements?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, I think that it is absolutely known to everybody in the international financial community and to all governments and all relevant people in political positions in the trans-Atlantic sector, that what I'm saying there is absolutely true. In other words: the bankers and [those] responsible for the international financial system all know that this system is absolutely bankrupt, hopelessly bankrupt. It's about to blow up in a much, much bigger way than 2008, for the very simple reason that all indicators which were there before

Lehman Brothers and AIG went under, are there, but much more.

The famous instrument box which they were using, or pretending to use, in 2008, has been used up: quantitative easing, zero interest rate, negative interest rate, helicopter money. Right now you have the situation – and we have this from extremely reliable contacts in the banking community who agree with us – where all the central banks are printing money, paper money, like crazy, because they know perfectly well that helicopter money is not just electronic, but if you would have a banking run right now, the whole thing would evaporate within a very short period of time, in hours.

This is a situation where if you have an uncontrolled, chaotic collapse, which is right now eminently possible, because you have several [inaud 0:07.39]. Not only Deutsche Bank. You have the Italian Banking sector about to blow. You have the British situation after the Brexit. The entire European banking system is absolutely bankrupt. If you had an uncontrolled collapse, well, as one banker told us, after he read this statement of mine, he said, "If this is not remedied in the short term, we are looking towards a Europe of chaos, disorder, and revolution."

The biggest danger, apart from World War III directly, would be a plunge of the trans-Atlantic sector into chaos. Therefore, my husband – who has a unique record of being right, in terms of forecasting, and being unique, in terms of coming up for proposals how to remedy the situation – made this very

surprising comment: that Deutsche Bank, of all banks, should be singled out, they should be saved, one last time, but not without conditions: They must immediately be put in a sort of receivership. A management commission should be in charge. And then they need a new business plan, which must go back to the philosophy of Alfred Herrhausen, who was the last moral banker in all of Europe, and who had a completely different philosophy.

We had all kinds of reactions about that. It turned out the banks are much more hated than meets the public eye. People said, "Let these banks go bankrupt! Why don't you just close them down? Nationalize them! Bankrupt them!" You had an outpouring of anger coming from people you would not expect it – conservative industrialists, politicians who normally are not speaking in radical tones at all – but what came out was an explosion of anger.

It is very easy to be angry about the situation. If this thing collapses in an uncontrolled fashion, all the life-savings of people will be ruined. The majority of the people will have to pay, and this will be associated with poverty. Millions of people dying. This is not a joke.

It's not enough to be "against" something; even if banks have behaved completely criminal and immoral. Deutsche Bank is spending right now such enormous amounts of money on legal fines for illegal activity from LIBOR swindles, all kinds of shady

operations, so that they had to write down their profit warnings.

It's not the question of "doing a favor" to Deutsche Bank. Not at

all! The question is: you must find leverage; how to bring this

thing in order, before the whole thing ends up in a collapse, causing an absolute uncontrollable situation.

That is why the reference to Alfred Herrhausen is really

extremely important, because he was the head of Deutsche Bank. He

was a banker. Deutsche Bank had a different policy, and therefore, when you say, "We have to back to the philosophy of Alfred Herrhausen," at least the older generation knows exactly

what that means. Therefore, I think we should really spread this

and force people to put pressure on the situation, that this is

being done. You have to "unwind" the outstanding derivatives. You

have to deal with the situation that Deutsche Bank has EU-55 trillion in outstanding derivatives. Half of their balance sheet

is without market valuation, which means that it's practically worth nothing, because you can't really sell it.

If you have an uncontrolled collapse, then that could be

really what brings down the whole thing in a chaotic way. If you

go the way Mr. LaRouche has proposed, then you can have an orderly resolution of this bankrupt system, and replace it with

one which is in the interest of the people. So, it's not just a

technical proposal. Several people, in response to my

statement,

said, "This is probably the very last chance we have to prevent a catastrophe."

OGDEN: I would like to get a little bit more into the significance of the role played by Alfred Herrhausen in a moment;

but before we get to that, Helga, maybe you also say a little bit

more about what the strategic context of this intervention is, especially from the standpoint of the role that [inaud 13:06] play, not only as the only viable economy in Europe right now, but also the emphasis that Mr. LaRouche has placed on the relationship between Germany and Russia, being the only means by

which we can prevent the outbreak of a thermonuclear conflict.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, people have now all kinds of proposals,

like "Tobin Tax," "tax the speculators" – all these proposals are floating around. What they don't consider, is that when we're

taking about banking, we're not talking about money or financial

questions; we're taking about the physical pre-condition for a society to exist. Fortunately, the German economy, despite all of

these paradigm shifts which have occurred in the last 25 years to

the worse, the German economy is still an economic powerhouse.

You still have a very large concentration of very productive middle-level industry. Middle-level industry is normally where all the patterns are made, the technological innovation occurs.

That is really the backbone of the productive economy.

The question is: this German economy, without which

all of

Europe would not function, absolutely must be protected, and not

only be protected, because right now, it is already many, many small firms which are in danger. There are other factors, like the crazy [nuclear] energy exit of Mrs. Merkel, which has increased the price of energy tremendously, but the German economy is sort of weakened; but it is still the absolute crucial

factor because in Germany you have a lot of the industrial potential which is needed not only for all of Europe, but in order to get the whole question of Eurasian cooperation on a sound ground, you need the German economy. The whole question of

the German-Russian cooperation, German-Chinese cooperation in the

development of the Eurasian Silk Road, is absolutely crucial.

So, the question is the productivity. And what has happened

with the paradigm shift of all the successors of Herrhausen – I

don't want to name all of them – but all of them went into this

high-risk maximization of profit no matter what. Ackermann wanted

25% profit, preferably every month; and they went into these completely crazy derivative operations, so that Deutsche Bank is

today {the} leading bank in terms of derivative exposure. With \$55 trillion in outstanding derivatives, that's with a GDP of the

German economy of \$4 trillion a year; it's more than 10 times more, even 12 times more the GDP of the German economy. So

Deutsche Bank long has stopped to be Deutsche Bank; it's now operating from London, from New York. It has become one of the most aggressive investment banks in the world. But if it goes bankrupt, which it could at any moment; and that's why the

chief

economist Mr. Folkerts-Landau put out every day since Sunday, he

put out an urgent call saying this recapitalization of the European banks must occur, or else calamity will happen. If Deutsche Bank would go under, the German economy – and with it,

all European economies – would collapse; and therefore, it's not

a question of choice. Obviously, to just put out more bail-out packages per se, as the ECB [European Central Bank] and the EU Commission have done in the past, is completely useless because

it makes the problem worse. Right now, it has reached the limit;

because after helicopter money, what else do you want to do?

It is not a choice; it is a life and death question, not

only for Germany, but really for the entire trans-Atlantic sector.

OGDEN: Now, you have emphasized that the circumstances around the assassination of Alfred Herrhausen continue to be a crime that the truth has not yet been told fully about. It's something that in the United States, we can relate to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, in terms of the magnitude of what this meant for the turning point in the policy of Germany at

that time. Obviously, it was in the context of the collapse of the Berlin Wall in the beginning of November 1989, and just less

than one month later, at the very end of November, November 30th,

Herrhausen was assassinated in a very sophisticated attack on his

convoy as he was travelling from his home to the Deutsche Bank headquarters. You said, Helga, in an article that you wrote in

1992 titled, "New Evidence Emerges in the Herrhausen Assassination Case," you said, "The key to the motive behind Herrhausen's assassination lies in 11 pages of a speech he was to deliver in the United States only four days after he was ambushed. The speech contained Herrhausen's vision of a new kind of relationship between eastern and western Europe, which would have fundamentally altered the world's future course." And then you have a quotation from the speech, which I think is shocking when we go back and read that today, in consideration of what Mr. LaRouche and you were also both advocating for at that time. What he said, or what he was to say, in that speech that was never delivered, was the following:

"There should be assurances that the new credit will flow into specific, promising projects. It is therefore advisable that the export guarantees which the German Federal government wants to expand, be tied primarily to specific projects. In this connection, at this year's annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington, I proposed setting up a development bank on the spot; i.e., in Warsaw. Its task would be to bundle the aid and to channel it according to strict efficiency criteria. My vision is that such an institution could function somewhat like the Deutsche Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, which traces its origins back to the Marshall Plan."

So, when you compare that speech that Herrhausen was about

to give four days after he was assassinated, to what Lyn said in his speech in West Germany at the Kempinski Hotel in 1988, when he forecast the reunification of Germany and the collapse of the Berlin Wall, he said:

"Let us say that the United States and western Europe will cooperate to accomplish the successful rebuilding of the economy of Poland. There will be interference in the political system of government, but only a kind of Marshall Plan aid to rebuild Poland's industry and agriculture. If Germany agrees to this, let a process aimed at the reunification of the economies of Germany begin; and let this be the {punctum saliens} for western cooperation in assisting in the rebuilding of the economy of Poland."

So, I think in the context of this speech that Herrhausen was about to deliver in New York, his cooperation with Helmut Kohl in terms of the reunification of Germany; and also the fact that he was on record calling for the debt relief – at least a partial debt relief, if not a full debt forgiveness of the Third World countries. He had met with the President of Mexico in 1987; he had surprised the world by delivering a speech at the World Bank in 1987 calling for the forgiveness of the debt of the Third World. All of these are right in parallel with what you and Lyn were advocating for, going all the way back to 1975, back to

the

Operation Juarez and also with this Marshall Plan Productive Triangle proposal at the fall of the Berlin Wall. So, I think that certainly puts his assassination in the correct context to

understand {qui bono}. Who benefitted from the fact that he was killed?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think I would to take it a little bit

back, because this is not just a question of a murder which occurred 27 years ago. I want to recall what the period was, because most people have forgotten that Germany was not always unified; that the Berlin Wall came down. But this was one of the

most traumatic developments in the post-war period. You remember

that you had the peaceful demonstrations in the G.D.R. [East Germany], the Monday demonstrations; the Warsaw Pact still existed, and it was not clear what would happen. Would this lead

to another 1956 like in Hungary, or a new Prague Spring, where Russian or Soviet tanks come? Then the wall came down, and Mr. LaRouche had this idea about the German unification which you referenced, which he presented in the Kempinski Hotel in 1988; so

we had a plan. We put out immediately this proposal for the German unification, to have a mission; to have the Productive Triangle to take the region from Paris, Berlin, Vienna – the economic powerhouse of the world at that time – and develop corridors into eastern Europe to transform Europe. We were the only ones who had any idea, because we were the only ones who even had an inkling that the Soviet Union would collapse; which

Mr. LaRouche had already proposed in 1984. He said, if the Soviet

Union sticks to their military policy of the Ogarkov plan, which was basically the idea to gain world dominance; then they will collapse in five years. And I can assure you, not even the German government had any idea that unification would be real; even if that was the primary political goal of the entire post-war period. Then the Wall came down; and in the official documents which the German government published ten years later, they admitted they had no contingency plan for the case of German unification. Can you imagine that? That was the policy goal number one to have German unification; and they had no plan. But we did have a plan.

So, then developments became extremely traumatic. On the 28th of November, Helmut Kohl did probably the most important step in his entire political career by putting forward the 10-point program. This was not yet a program for German unification, but it was a medium-term plan for the moving closer together of the two German states; the West German and East German states in a federation. But he did that without consulting the Allies, and he did it without even consulting the liberal coalition partner, Mr. Genscher; but it was a first baby step in the direction of two German sovereignties. We know now that Francois Mitterand put an ultimatum to Kohl and said, either you give up the German D-mark and its being replaced by a European common currency – what became the euro – or we will not agree to German unification.

Two days after Kohl had put out this 10-point program, Herrhausen was assassinated. Everybody in the German elite at that point – and we talked to many people at that time – said

this is not just an assassination, but since Herrhausen was the closest advisor to Kohl, this was a message to Kohl. Don't stick your head out; do not dare to pursue and assert sovereignty. Because Germany in the entire post-war period was an occupied country; and at that time the saying went, "The best-kept public secret of NATO is that Germany is an occupied country and will remain an occupied country." So by Kohl making this tiny baby step in the direction of sovereignty with the 10-point program, that obviously was the contributing factor why this assassination occurred. As you said, if Herrhausen would have made this speech in New York in the following week, you would have had a proposal coming from the leading banker which was practically in principle identical to what Mr. LaRouche and I proposed at the time; namely, that the unified Germany should take Poland as an example for the economic transformation of all the other countries of the Comecon.

Then naturally, everything went haywire. The following EU summit in the beginning of December in Strasburg, everybody started to attack Kohl; and in an interview later, he said these were the darkest hours of his life. The circumstances were such that despite the fact that Kohl knew that the euro would not function, he said this is against German interests; and he knew absolutely that you cannot have a European common currency

without political union. So, he knew it wouldn't function; he knew it was against German interests. But he was forced by the circumstances to accept it, because you had Bush, Sr. who had the policy of containment of Germany in the EU. It is well established that originally Bush was against the German unification; and only because such more experienced political advisors like Brent Scowcroft told him if you are now against German unification, then the United States will lose all influence in Europe, so we have to basically agree to it. But let's make sure Germany gets contained. And that is what led to the infamous EU Maastricht agreement, which was the beginning of turning the EU into an imperial adjunct of the Anglo-American system. Helmut Schmidt, the late German Chancellor, in an equally surprising interview recently before he died, said the whole Ukraine crisis, which is right now what could be the trigger point for a war with Russia; really started at the Maastricht agreement, because this is when the EU decided to do exactly what NATO has been doing ever since. Namely, to go for an eastward expansion and move the EU and NATO just up to the borders of Russia.

So, the decision which was made in these really traumatic weeks and month, set the course; and if Herrhausen had been alive and advised Kohl, these conceptions could have been implemented and history would not be at the point where we are now. So, the Herrhausen assassination not only meant the lost chance of 1989; everybody agreed at that time this was an historic chance that happens at best once a century. I called the star hour of

Germany, because if you had the unified Germany developing a peace plan for the 21st Century together with Russia, the whole world would look completely different. But as I said, all the successes of Herrhausen went in the direction of high-risk speculation, globalization, money for money's sake, the rich become richer, the poor become poorer, and all the problems we have today. All the problems we have today are not just caused by this one assassination, but the assassination is symptomatic for the paradigm shift to the worse.

It's a murder which is unpunished; the so-called murderers, the third generation of the Red Army Faction probably never existed. There was even in the first German TV channel a documentary which said there has never been any evidence that any of the persons who supposedly were the murderers, ever really existed. So, the {qui bono} – well, it's the financial oligarchy which profited; and it really has the smell of something quite different – of an intelligence operation – as many of the leading figures who did not fit the Yalta norm were assassinated. But with the Herrhausen case, as you said, for Germany this is as important in terms of paradigm shift as the assassination was of John F. Kennedy.

And right now, when the entire banking system is absolutely at the verge of collapse, it is the last moment to do justice and really go back to the policies of Herrhausen. Even so, almost nobody knows anymore what real industrial banking is, because they are so money-greedy and absolutely suckers for the latest

profit, that it would be a real uphill battle. But that battle must be fought if Europe and Germany and the rest of the trans-Atlantic sector are to survive; and probably beyond that, much of the world.

BEN DENISTON: Well, I think just looking at this transition period, I know that you and Mr. LaRouche had both made a warning that I think is very appropriate just to state in this context.

That around the fall of the Wall, this lost chance of '89, you had explicitly said to the world, if we attempt this bankrupt, collapsing Soviet system with an equally bankrupt trans-Atlantic

system, you're going to head to a collapse that's worse than what's happening now. I'm paraphrasing you; you might know more

exactly how you stated it. But it seems like that really bridges

this whole process from '89 to what we're seeing today as the culmination, the expression of what you warned of at that time. I

think a challenge we have is to get across the importance of acting now on the level needed to make this shift we're talking

about. What Lyn has laid out with this reform program for Deutsche Bank is the beginning out of this new paradigm. I think

it's important to see it as an intervention in this whole collapse process you both had warned about and forecast this would be the consequence of failing to act then. That should give

us greater impetus to know how important it is to act now while

we still have the chance.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I remember that at that time, you had the problem of the Bush administration, Margaret Thatcher, Francois Mitterand, who absolutely really ganged up to prevent Germany from assuming any such role of having an independent policy; especially in respect to Russia. They were always saying, "Oh, the West has won over communism." The only other person outside of us who totally contradicted them was John Paul II, the Pope of the time; who said, the people who now are triumphant and say the market economy is winning over communism, are absolutely wrong.

If you don't believe it, look at the condition of the Third World, to see that the West has not won; because the moral condition of the developing countries speaks to the contrary.

Naturally, that is all the more true today; because if you look at the inhuman treatment of the refugee crisis, for example.

They are still coming by the hundreds, every week by the thousands, over the Mediterranean; drowning. Even more are starving and dying of thirst and lack of water trying to cross the Sahara. That is also the condition of this system. The system

is what causes all of this; and therefore, it is absolutely high

time that we come to the question of how can we – as a human civilization – give us an economy and a financial system which is adequate to human beings? And I think it's very important that

we go back to the question of what is actually the creation of wealth? Is it what Margaret Thatcher said, is it the ability to

buy cheap and sell expensive? The famous speaking of Margaret

Thatcher being the daughter of a grocery trader, or is it the possession of raw materials? Or is it the control of the financial system? No; it's not. The only source of wealth is the creative power of the human being; and when that creative power is applied, then you have scientific and technological progress. That is then leading to an increase of productivity in the economy.

That has been the battle between the American Revolution and the British Empire; between the free-traders and people like Alexander Hamilton who insisted that it is the creative power of labor which causes the well-being and the living standard and the longevity of the people. That was the philosophy of Friedrich List, the great German economist, who is now the most famous economist in China, by the way. That was the policy of Friedrich List and Henry C. Carey, the advisor of Lincoln; who both advised and through such people as Wilhelm von Kardoff, who was the head of the German industrial association in the time of Bismarck. Who changed the mind of Bismarck from being a free-trader into being an absolute believer in a protectionist system and the idea that you have to further the productivity and creativity of your own population as the only source of wealth.

So, there is a lot of history involved; and what we are really talking about is taking Germany back to the ideas of Bismarck, of Friedrich List, of Henry C. Carey, of Dr. William Lautenbach, who in 1932 presented a plan to the Friedrich List Organization in Germany which was identical with what

Roosevelt

had proposed with the New Deal and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Glass-Steagall, Bretton Woods. That was all in these

proposals by Dr. William Lautenbach, who as history knows, unfortunately were not taken up; but instead you had Hjalmar Schacht, you had Hitler, you had before Mussolini, Franco, Petain, and you are in bed with fascists.

The question today is, can we, in time, go back to those

conceptions which have proven to be productive and valuable for

the economy; or are we plunging into a catastrophe of new fascism

and new wars? So, on this question of Deutsche Bank, most people

are so in the day-to-day making money, profits, and balance sheets, and having dollar notes coming out of their eyes, that they have forgotten that there is something much more important

about human life. And that is the happiness of people; the common

good of people.

The reason why in this call to honor the memory of Herrhausen, using this crisis of Deutsche Bank now as a real paradigm shift to go back to these policies; why I mentioned the

great poem by Friedrich Schiller "The Cranes of Ibykus." And by

the way, I would really urge our audience right now, who probably

are not familiar with that poem, we have at translation which we

can put on the website so it's easily accessible. But this poem

is so powerful; it's written by Friedrich Schiller. It discusses

not only the murder of the beloved poet Ibykus, but more importantly even, it discusses the power of nemesis; the power of natural law, which is a power which works in reality. It's not that God punishes every little thief who steals something immediately by chopping off his hand; but it is a power which revenges great injustice. And this poem discusses this in a very beautiful way by resorting to the Greek nemesis, this idea which was used in great Greek dramas to demonstrate this principle of the Erinyes. That there is this power that revenges this murder and other injustices; that there is a higher power than the arbitrariness of people's will. The poem is very, very powerful.

As a matter of fact, I would even urge you to learn German, just to read and understand that poem; because it teaches something about history. I think right now the Erinyes, those goddesses of revenge which Friedrich Schiller has in this poem marching in the amphitheater – in circles – they are bringing forward this higher power by the prism of the poem. It's a very, very powerful way of reminding people that there is a higher power than what people think when they read the daily newspaper. So, please make the effort. Read it; in English if you have to, but read it in German because there is another dimension to history than what people think. And only if you bring this forward this inner strength, this inner power which people have almost lost in the trans-Atlantic sector because people small. They feel impotent,

they feel helpless. But what we have to unleash is exactly this inner strength so that people really become truly human again, and take the history and the destiny in their own hands. And that's exactly what the message is of Friedrich Schiller; who always thought that man is greater than his destiny by resorting to these kinds of inner powers and higher authorities than the laws of money.

OGDEN: Well, you cited the Ibykus principle in your keynote speech to the conference that you hosted three weeks ago in Berlin; this extraordinary conference. But I thought in that context also, you made it very clear that history is working according to a higher law. That conference came just days after the Brexit vote which shocked everybody and threw all of Europe in disarray. But you said, this is the Erinyes principle in action. Tony Blair lied to get us into the Iraq War. The Iraq War set off a series of regime-change operations in the Middle East that have completely destabilized this region. That has, in turn, created this refugee crisis; and now you have the Brexit and the disintegration of Europe as the Erinyes beginning their dreadful dance, as you said in this statement once again.

I think that's also highly relevant in the context of the anticipated news today, where people have read in the press that the 28 pages, which we have fought for years to force the release

of these 28 pages; the reports are in the press that these very well could be released today. In what form, we don't know; how heavily redacted, we don't know. But again, this is the Erinyes acting, and it's our responsibility to understand this as a principle of history; and to continue to understand that the moral arc of the Universe may be long, but it does bend toward justice. I think Martin Luther King also understood what Friedrich Schiller was getting at in this poem, as you said.

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, I think that having said that, I want to come back to the absolute need to find a handle; because right now the problem is, nobody has a handle on how to intervene with this financial crisis. And if the proposal of Mr. LaRouche is taken seriously, you have a way of dealing with the consequences of avoiding the dangers of an uncontrollable collapse. You have to untangle this; you have to shut down this derivative system; you have to shut down the bubble. You have to do it in an orderly manner, because there's no point to just say let's just close it down or tax it or whatever. You have to find a skilled level of how you take management of a bank – in this case, the Deutsche Bank; you have to put in a supervisory management commission which has to evaluate the validity and integrity of the outstanding obligations. Many of the derivatives have much more than two parties; they have two, three, four, and more parties. You have to untangle that. You probably have to write down the nominal value of these outstanding obligations. That way, you

can

put a new basis, a new business plan for the bank which is in cohesion with the idea of credit policy in general. But you have

to start to do that somewhere. The Herrhausen history and tradition is exactly what makes it very practical. We are not proposing something completely outlandish, utopian; this was the policy of Deutsche Bank at one point.

So therefore, I want to bring it back to this point; and I

would really urge all the people who are watching to make sure this proposal is being distributed to all institutions which have

anything to do with the economy, with industry, with people in political positions who should take care of the common good. And

make sure that we get a serious debate. I know that in both election platforms of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, you have the Glass-Steagall law in the platform. Now that

is very good; we will have the conventions in the next weeks. This is not necessarily the stated position of the candidates; but it is in the platform. So there is hope that if we mobilize

in the right way, this change can occur before it's too late. But

it's really one second, or maybe a nanosecond before midnight; so

it's not a time for complacency. It's a time for action.

Therefore, I would really urge you to join us; because we have a

beautiful future ahead of us if we do the right thing. If we miss

this moment, it can be the end of civilization; because the war

danger is very real, not only in respect to NATO against

Russia,
but also the escalation around the South China Sea. We are not
in
a political void, but we are in one of these moments in
history
where a lot depends on the individual courage and the
individual
action. Therefore, I really ask you to join us to bring
history
in a better direction.

DENISTON: Absolutely.

OGDEN: Thank you very much for joining us today,
Helga. This
was a special broadcast, and I think a very important and
timely
one for the American audience. We're going to make the
statement
that you wrote on this subject – which I read from in the
beginning of the broadcast – available in the video
description
to this video and also on the website. This is absolutely one
of
the key pieces of material that people can use to, as you
said,
to do outreach to all the key layers in the United States and
elsewhere to put this proposal very seriously on the table. We
will also make the English translation of "The Cranes of
Ibykus"
available to our audience as well.

Would you like to make any final remarks before we
close, or
is that a good place to conclude our broadcast?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: I just would like to really express my
hope
that enough people recognize that we have now a point where

history will be either totally a catastrophe – and most people are already thinking that; the people who are not completely dead because of drugs or other problems, they know that we are in a really unprecedented civilizational crisis. Even worse than any of the prewar situations of the 20th Century. Just yesterday, one of the key advisors of the Kremlin said, all the signs are of a prewar period; and that's true. We are in a prewar period; and unless we remove the real reason for the dynamic for war, which is the danger of a collapse of the trans-Atlantic financial system. Unless we remedy that, I'm almost certain that war will happen; and if that war would happen, it's the logic of war that in that case all weapons available will be used. In the case of thermonuclear weapons, that would be it; there probably would not anybody to even record what happened, because it would be the elimination of civilization. And therefore, the remedy of the financial crisis is not just a banking technical affair; it really is the question of putting society back on a course where we all can survive as a human civilization. In a certain sense, it's what {The Federalist Papers} discussed. Can we give ourselves a political order which is suitable for man to organize his own affairs and govern according to the common good? So, it's a much larger issue; and I'm very optimistic that it can be done. But it requires an extraordinary effort, and it requires all

of
you.

OGDEN: OK, thank you very much for joining us today, Helga. Hopefully, we can do this at some point again in the future. Thank you all for tuning in. Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com; and take this discussion and take what Mrs. LaRouche just had to say very much to heart. So, thank you very much and good night.

Bankkollaps? Lyndon LaRouche understreger: Gå tilbage til 'Gå' og Start forfra! Produktivitet er af primær betydning – Herrhausen-metoden

15. juli 2016 – Her til morgen gentog Deutsche Banks cheføkonom David Folkerts-Landau i et interview på CNBC-TV sit krav om en bailout/genkapitalisering for de europæiske banker og sagde, at centralbankens politik er en fiasko og ødelægger kanalen for kredit til SME-sektoren (Små og Mellemstore Entrepriser). Efter en briefing om dette bemærkede LaRouche, at spørgsmålet er meget fornuftigt, men, af de involverede elementer er nogle kendte, mens andre repræsenterer

tvivlsspørgsmål. Han pointerede betydningen af Alfred Herrhausen, formand for Deutsche Bank fra 1971 og frem til november 1989, hvor han blev myrdet.

LaRouche sagde, at kapitalisering som sådan ikke er et effektivt instrument for situationen. De tvivlsomme værdier bør annulleres. Det er den eneste måde at komme ud af dette rod på. Det er ligesom at få en syg person til at blive endnu mere syg, og så kalde ham én, der 'med succes er blevet mere syg!'

Det er selve fremgangsmåden, der er problemet. Deduktiv tænkning er altid problemet. Vi står med et svindelnummer, et system, der er et falsum. Så vi må tilbage til 'Gå' og starte om igen. Man kan ikke forsøge at 'fikse det'. Det er ikke et 'fiks det'-problem.

Overvej det følgende: Hvad er det økonomiske system? Man må følge det, Herrhausen var i færd med at etablere. Han blev myrdet for at annullere denne indsats, der skabte den ødelæggelse, der fulgte. Det var formålet med mordet. Enhver idé om at »forhandle« et skifte vil være et falsum.

Der må komme en annullering af såkaldt rigdom, der ikke er berettiget til at bære dette navn. Se så på, hvad der er tilbage. Find ud af, hvad der skal gøres. Der må være et selvudviklende program for produktivitet. IKKE en proces, hvor man tinger! Man skal ind på en anden kurs. Kursen kan ikke være forhandling. Man må udvirke produktive evner, og udvirke øget produktivitet på permanent basis.

Graden af produktivitet er den primære skabelse. Man kan ikke »tilføje« noget ved at tilføje det. Man skal bygge noget nyt, til en start. Annuller alle former for forhandling. Man skal acceptere Herrhausens program. Accepter *hans* program, ikke *noget i den retning*. Motivet for at myrde ham, øjensynligt af de franske og britiske netværk – var at standse dette system. Vores fremgangsmåde må være den, ikke at tale om

»forhandlinger gennem tilpasninger«. Vi må eliminere det nuværende koncept om et finanssystem, ikke »udbedre« finanssystemet. Vi ønsker ikke et »blødere system«. Glem alt om penge, og tænk i stedet på økonomi, hvad det gør for økonomi.

Det, som det britiske/franske system gjorde ved at myrde Herrhausen, var for at forhindre en flugt fra svindelen. Man kan ikke »fikse op« noget, der var et falsum fra begyndelsen. I dag må vi komme op med et godt instrument. Afslutte det, der var forkert dengang, og nu.

Det er simpelt: 1) Herrhausen blev myrdet; og 2) briterne og andre systemer var involveret. De gjorde det for at nedlægge alt, der var forbundet med ham. Gerningsmændene havde til hensigt at forhindre Herrhausen, eller noget som ham, i nogensinde at tage styringen. Se lige på, hvem der stadig er der – George Soros, et førende problem, og britisk.

Foto: Alfred Herrhausen (1930 – 1989), tysk bankier og formand for Deutsche Bank. Var fra 1971 og frem til sin død medlem af bankens bestyrelse. Rådgiver til kansler Helmut Kohl. Ingen er nogen sinde blevet straffet for hans mord.

Det afgørende, unikke led i kæden

14. juli, 2016 (Leder) – For 48 timer siden ændrede vi alting i hele vores fremgangsmåde på globalt plan – men mange af jer gik glip af det. Tænk! Mind jer selv om, at det ikke nytter at klage over den overhængende fare for et panik-kollaps af

verdens økonomiske system ud i et dødbringende kaos. Og at advarsler mod en termonuklear tilintetgørelseskrig i sig selv ikke vil forhindre det i at ske alligevel – lige så lidt, som de blotte advarsler nogen sinde har forhindret krig i fortiden!

Det, Lyndon LaRouche netop har gjort, er at pege på det afgørende, unikke led i kæden, der, hvis I griber fat i DET, og trækker i DET, lige akkurat vil være i stand til at trække Europa væk fra klippekanten – og som, i absolut sidste øjeblik, kan afbøje denne historiske, tankeløse, automatlignende march ud over afgrunden.

Skub dette til side for hellere at overveje det i morgen, og I er færdige! Der vil ikke være noget i morgen – hverken for jer, eller for nogen andre.

Alle disse overvejelser er forklaret i Helga Zepp-LaRouches udtalelse d. 12. juli, »**Deutsche Bank må reddes, for verdensfredens skyld!**«

Men der er mange mennesker, der ikke taget denne udtalelse til hjerte og indledt den omgående kovending, der er påkrævet.

Zepp-LaRouches udtalelse må studeres og genlæses i detaljer. Men for at rekapitulere nogle punkter for vores formål her: Frankrig, Italien og andre europæiske stater er totalt bankerot; Europa har inden for få dage kurs mod en nedsmeltning, som, under de nuværende omstændigheder, vil føre til krig. Tysklands derivat-tyngede Deutsche Bank kan meget vel blive udløseren af en sådan nedsmeltning, der omfatter hele Europa. Men det er paradoksalt nok Tyskland, der stadig har den potentielle økonomiske produktivitet, der kunne føre Europa tilbage mod sikkerhed. Og, hvis Deutsche Bank blev reddet fra kollaps, og man omgående vendte om og slog ind på den politik, som Alfred Herrhausens kurs stod for, ville DB blive hovedkraften i organiseringen af et sådant tysk opsving.

Lyndon LaRouche har krævet, at regeringen skal forøge Deutsche Banks kapitalgrundlag, der skal ledsages af en omgående ændring af bankens politik tilbage til den politik i Hamiltons tradition, som Alfred Herrhausen førte. Samtidigt må der udpeges en ledelseskomité, der kan finkæmme og reorganisere bankens aktiver.

I løbet af de seneste to dage er mange af vore venner eksploderet i raseri over dette livreddende forslag fra Lyndon og Helga LaRouche og har spruttet, at de store banker er vore fjender, og at vi er modstandere af bailouts. Men, som Diane Sare fra LaRouche PAC Komité for Politisk Strategi påpegede i går, så er det letkøbt blot at aflire en liste af korrekte »holdninger«. Men hvad får man ud af det, andet end et pas til et Trotskistisk Paradis? Langt sværere [er det] at forstå og gribe den ene, sidste chance, som historien tilbyder, og som vi nu må gøre.

De, der myrdede Herrhausen, skabte en fortsat grusomhed, der ikke er sluttet den dag i dag; de, der gjorde det, må fjernes, ellers er der ingen løsning. Før eller siden vil noget, man har undladt at gøre, komme tilbage og ramme én.

Foto: USA's første finansminister Alexander Hamilton foran USA's Finansministerium i Washington, D.C.

***Helga Zepp-LaRouche vil være
hovedgæst***

ved LaRouchePAC

Internationale Fredags- webcast.

*Vi udlægger video samt et
engelsk udskrift lørdag
morgen.*

Bliv på kanalen!

Nødaktion over for Deutsche Bank eneste måde at redde Europa og verden

14. juli 2016 (Leder) – Selv, mens tåber som Angela Merkel og Wolfgang Schäuble holder fast ved, at både de italienske banker og Tysklands største bank, Deutsche Bank, ikke er i alvorlige vanskeligheder, udvider cheføkonom for Deutsche Bank, David Folkerts-Landau, sin tidligere advarsel om, at hele EU-banksystemet er på randen af kollaps. Han lagde i vid udstrækning skylden for dette på den Europæiske Centralbanks

præsident Mario Draghis *Quantitative Easing, QE* (kvantitative lempelser; 'pengetrykning') – med ubegrænset opkøb af skrantende obligationer – og med nedsættelsen af rentesatserne til negative værdier. »Europa er alvorligt syg«, sagde han i et interview med *Die Welt* og tilføjede, at en hurtig kur krævedes og i særdeleshed forholdsregler, der atter giver gnisten til økonomisk vækst, for uden vækst kan bankkrisen ikke overvindes.

Folkerts-Landau sagde, at levestandarden i hele Europa er alvorligt truet, og at dette er en væsentlig årsag til den hastige vækst af anti-EU-følelser i hele Europa.

Lyndon LaRouche har direkte intervenseret i denne krise og påpeget den faktiske årsag til denne krise, der udspiller sig – nemlig, det politiske mord i 1989 på formand for Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen, som LaRouche identificerede som den sidste tyske bankier, der forstod bankernes nødvendige rolle i skabelse af kredit til realøkonomien. Siden dette mord er Deutsche Bank, og tysk bankvirksomhed generelt, blevet overtaget af briterne, både rent bogstaveligt i den betydning, at briterne nu ejer Deutsche Bank, og også mht. at skifte over til spekulation snarere end produktiv investering.

Se: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Deutsche Bank må reddes for verdensfredens skyld!

De fleste transatlantiske nationers økonomier er implicit bankerot, sagde LaRouche i en diskussion onsdag med sin Komite for Politisk Strategi. Men den tyske økonomi har i sig midlerne til at redde de europæiske økonomier, og videre endnu, pga. den historiske tyske helligelse til investeringer i videnskab og teknologi. Skulle Deutsche Bank gå hen og kollapse, advarede han, ville resultatet blive ikke alene et økonomisk sammenbrud i hele Europa, men også krig – global krig.

Alt imens en genkapitalisering af Deutsche Bank derfor haster,

så må det ikke blive et spørgsmål om penge *per se*, i sig selv, men derimod en reorganisering af bankens enorme eksponering til stort set værdiløse derivater og dårlige lån, samt en tilbagevenden til produktiv investering sådan, som Herrhausen havde tænkt. Den tyske økonomi kunne dernæst levere den nødvendige margin for at bringe den europæiske økonomi tilbage til skabelsen af reel profit.

Krigsfaren kunne ikke være mere åbenlys end den er i dag. En af Putins toprådgivere, Sergei Karaganov, sagde til *Der Spiegel* i dag, at den udstrakte NATO-deployering af styrker på den russiske grænse, som blev yderligere implementeret ved NATO-topmødet i Warszawa i sidste uge, er en militær provokation, og at, »hvis NATO indleder en overskridelse – imod en atommagt som os selv – vil de blive straffet.«

På samme tid responderede Kinas ambassadør til USA, Cui Tiankai, i tirsdags til de multiple militære trusler mod Kina siden Obamas »omdrejningspunkt Asien« og den amerikanske intervention imod Kinas suverænitet i det Sydkinesiske Hav og sagde: »At sende disse hangarskibe og bombefly er en manifestation af loven, 'magt er ret'. Kina må derfor gøre modstand mod det og afvise det. Dette sker i den sande ånd af international lov. Og hvis det kan ske for os, kan det ske for hvem som helst.«

Der findes ingen delvise forholdsregler, der kan håndtere den eksistentielle økonomiske og strategiske krise, der nu konfronterer menneskeheden. Der må komme en kreativ løsning, baseret på nye principper, og som hviler på den forståelse, at ethvert menneske har et kreativt potentiale til at bidrage til menneskehedens fælles mål. En afslutning af geopolitik, og af den dyriske filosofi, der lyder »alle mod alle«, mellem individer og mellem nationer, haster, er mulig og nødvendig.

Foto: Den Europæiske Centralbanks bygning.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Red Deutsche Bank, for verdensfredens skyld!

Erklæring fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, forkvinde for det tyske parti Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet (BüSo), udstedt 12. juli, 2016:

Den overhængende trussel om Deutsche Banks konkurs er bestemt ikke den eneste udløser for en ny systemisk krise i det transatlantiske banksystem, en krise, der ville blive mange gange mere dødbringende end krisen i 2008, men som samtidig tilbyder en enestående mulighed for at forhindre et kollaps ud i kaos.

Bag det SOS-nødssignal, som Deutsche Banks cheføkonom David Folkerts-Landau har udsendt for at få et EU-program på €150 milliarder til at genkapitalisere bankerne, lurer der en fare, der åbent diskuteres i de internationale finansielle medier, for, at hele det europæiske banksystem *de facto* er insolvent og sidder på et bjerg af dårlige lån til mindst €2 billioner. Deutsche Bank er den internationale bank, der, med udestående derivatkontrakter for i alt €55 billioner og en gearingsfaktor på 40:1, overgår selv Lehman Brothers på tidspunktet for denne banks kollaps og derfor repræsenterer systemets farligste akilleshæl. Halvdelen af DB's balance på regnskabet, som er styrtdykket 48 % over de seneste 12 måneder og er nede på kun 8 % af sin topværdi, udgøres af niveau 3-derivater, dvs. derivater til et beløb af ca. €800 milliarder uden en egentlig markedsvurdering.

Det kom sikkert som en overraskelse for mange, at Lyndon

LaRouche, på grund af de systemiske implikationer af Deutsche Banks truende konkurs, i dag krævede, at banken blev reddet gennem en engangsforøgelse af sit kapitalgrundlag. Hverken den tyske regering med sit BNP på €4 billioner, eller EU, med sit BNP på €18 billioner, ville være i stand til at kontrollere dominoeffekten af en ikke-reglementeret konkurs.

Denne engangskapitalindsprøjtning, forklarede LaRouche, er alene et nødtiltag, der må følges op af en omgående ny-orientering af banken, tilbage til dens tradition, der var fremherskende indtil 1989 under Alfred Herrhausens lederskab. For virkeligt at overvåge en sådan operation, må en ledelseskommité etableres, der kan verificere forpligtelsernes legitimitet og deres implikationer, og som kan afslutte dette arbejde inden for en given tidsramme. Kommitéen bør også udfærdige en ny forretningsplan, baseret på Herrhausens filosofi for bankdrift, og som udelukkende er orienteret mod den tyske realøkonomis interesser.

Alfred Herrhausen var Tysklands sidste, egentlig kreative, moralske industrielle bankmand. Han forsvarede blandt andet eftergivelse af udviklingslandenes ubetalelige gæld, så vel som også langfristet kredit-finansiering af veldefinerede udviklingsprojekter. I december 1989 havde han til hensigt i New York at præsentere en polsk industrialiseringsplan, der var i overensstemmelse med de kriterier, som Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) fastsatte for genopbygningen af Tyskland efter 1945, og som ville have tilbudt et fuldstændig anderledes perspektiv end Jeffrey Sachs' såkaldte »reformpolitik« eller chokterapi.

Se LaRouchePAC Feature-videos:

'The Lost Chance of 1989' (1989 – Den forspildte chance) og
'The Lost Chance of 1989: The Fall of the Wall'

Herrhausen blev dræbt d. 30. november 1989 af den »Tredje Generation af Røde Armé Fraktion«, hvis faktiske eksistens den

dag i dag stadig ikke er bevist. Det skete kun to dage efter, at kansler Helmut Kohl, der regnede Herrhausen blandt sine nærmeste rådgivere, havde præsenteret sit 10-punktsprogram for gradvist at overvinde Tysklands deling [mellem øst og vest]. Terrorangrebets *Cui bono* (hvem har gavn af det, -red.) er fortsat et af de mest skæbnesvangre spørgsmål i Tysklands moderne historie, og et spørgsmål, som det er påtrængende at få afklaret.[1]

Kendsgerningen er, at Herrhausens efterfølgere indførte et fundamentalt paradigmeskifte i bankens filosofi, hvilket bragte Deutsche Bank ind i den vilde verden af profitmaksimering for enhver pris, og også ind i utallige ikke-strafbare og strafbare juridiske forviklinger, som de ansvarlige hidtil ikke er stillet til ansvar for, hovedsageligt på grund af præmisserne for de banker, der er 'for-store-til-at-lade-gå-ned'.

Transformeringen af Deutsche Bank til en global investeringsbank med den højeste eksponering til derivater, kombineret med den samtidige kredit-flaskehals for små og mellemstore tyske virksomheder, er symptomatisk for den dårskab, der har ført til den nuværende katastrofe.

Vi må nu handle med beslutsomhed, men ikke på den måde, som Folkerts-Landau foreslår, det vil sige, ikke med mere af den samme medicin, der blot ville slå patienten ihjel. Selv om Deutsche Bank i løbet af de senere år hovedsageligt har opereret ud fra London og New York, så er DB for vigtig for den tyske økonomi, og derfor for Tyskland, og ultimativt for hele Europas skæbne. Bankens reorganisering i Alfred Herrhausens ånd er ikke alene nøglen til at overvinde bankkrisen, men også til at afværge den akutte fare for krig.

Mordet på Herrhausen er forblevet ustraffet. Der findes imidlertid »den frygtede magt, der dømmes det, der er skjult for øjet«, hvilket er emnet for Friedrich Schillers digt »Ibykus' Traner«. Erinyerne er begyndt på deres frygtelige

dans.[2]

Det påhviler nu alle, der, udover familien, har lidt under det politiske mord på Herrhausen, repræsentanter for den tyske »Mittelstand«, den tyske økonomi og de institutionelle repræsentanter for den tyske befolkning at ære hans eftermæle og gribe den enorme mulighed, der nu gives, for at redde Tyskland.

[1] Læs om Herrhausen her:
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=3451> og
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=2494>

[2] <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=3049>

Italienske banker og Deutsche

Bank fører an i den transatlantiske sektors krak

11. juli 2016 – Pressen i den transatlantiske verden er fuld af dækning af krisen i Deutsche Bank og de italienske banker, som understreger betydningen af Lyndon LaRouches intervention, hvor han kræver en engang-bailout af Tyskland for at forhindre kaos i Europa, men baseret på behovet for gennemgribende ændringer i banksystemet for at forcere kreditter ind i realøkonomien og lukke derivativerne og andre spekulative bobler ned.

Russia Today har David Folkerts-Landaus interview med *Welt am Sonntag*, hvor cheføkonomen for Deutsche Bank (DB) krævede en haste-bailout til 150 milliarder euro, og det citerer også udtalelser fra Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, formand for Societe Generale, hvor han advarer om, at den italienske bankkrise kan brede sig til hele EU. DB-aktier er faldet 48 % i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder, Societe Generales aktier er faldet 63 %, og Bloombergs Europa-index over 500 banker og finansielle serviceselskaber er faldet med 33 %, det laveste i syv år. En tidslinje i *Bloomberg*-artiklen har titlen, »Deutsche Banks episke kollaps«, og som gør det ganske klart, at det europæiske banksystem nu står på randen af et umiddelbart krak.

RT har også en nylig, underskrevet kronik af George Soros, hvor han erklærer, at EU's kollaps er blevet »næsten uundgåeligt« siden Brexit-valget.

»Det katastrofale scenario, som mange har frygtet, har materialiseret sig og gør en disintegration af EU praktisk talt uigenkaldelig«, skrev han for Project Syndicate (som han finansierer kraftigt). Han tilføjede, at det finansielle kollaps i UK i kølvandet på Brexit var det værste i tre årtier. »Det europæiske projekts blotte overlevelse er

indsatsen i forhandlingerne om, hvordan Brexit kommer til at forløbe.« RT's dækninger bemærker, at Marine LePen mødtes med den franske præsident Hollande og pressede på for at få en folkeafstemning om en «Frexit», men blev afvist.

Reuters har også en omfattende dækning af Folkerts-Landau-interviewet. Cityam, en online finans-publikation, bemærkede, at italienske banker sidder med insolvent gæld til 360 milliarder euro, og aktier i samtlige italienske storbanker og andre banker i Middelhavsområdet – Unicredit, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Banco Popolare og Intesa San Paolo (Portugal) – er faldet med 25 % siden Brexit-valget. Michael Hewson fra CMC Markets UK citeredes for at sige, »hvis Italien går ned, vil det tage resten af Europa med sig«.

The Street havde følgende hovedoverskrift tilbage den 5. juli, »Vil Deutsche Bank initiere den næste finansielle krise? Aktier kunne være på vej til nul«. Artiklen nævnte paralleller til Lehman Brothers og viste, at DB er i en langt værre tilstand end Lehman var mod slutningen. IMF advarede om, at det største overløb fra DB vil ramme Frankrig, UK og USA, der »har den største grad af overløb fra omverden, målt ud fra den gennemsnitlige procent af kapitaltab hos andre banksystemer pga. chokket i banksektoren i oprindelseslandet«. En grafisk fremstilling i *Wall Street Journal*, der nævnes af *The Street*, viser bank-til-bank-forbindelserne i Deutsche Bank. DB er belånt med over 40:1, langt værre end Lehmans 31:1 på tidspunktet for dens kollaps; og DB's aktuelle portefølje af derivater udgør \$72,8 billioner, hvilket er 13 % af alle globale, udestående derivater. »Hvis domino-effekten opstår, vil Tyskland, med sit BNP på \$4 billioner eller EU med sit BNP på \$18 billioner ikke være i en position, hvor de kan få kontrol over det.«

New Europe online har hovedoverskriften, »Hvorfor Deutsche Bank er den farligste bank i verden«, og spørger, hvad prisen ville være for den tyske regerings bailout, versus konsekvenserne af at lade det nedsmelte med systemiske

implikationer.

Bloomberg har også advaret om, at Londons ejendomsmarked er ved at krakke, og dette er endnu en konsekvens af Brexit. Standard Life Investments annoncerede, at fra og med i dag, vil de suspendere deres UK Ejendomsfond for at afværgе investorer, der kræver deres penge tilbage. Dette udløser allerede smitte, med flere andre store ejendomsinvestorers meddelelse om lignede fastfrysninger af klienternes midler, og med endnu andre, der simpelt hen meddeler, at de trækker sig ud af eksisterende handler om prima ejendomsprojekter i London.

Samlet set er tilstandene i Italien, Deutsche Bank og ejendomsmarkedet i London mere end tilstrækkelige til at eksplodere hele den transatlantiske finansielle sektor. Det er præcis pga. denne allerede igangværende krise, at nødforanstaltninger, nøjagtigt i overensstemmelse med LaRouches krav, omgående må vedtages.