

Kupforsøg mod Trump slår fejl i takt med, at amerikanere begynder at se en fremtid igen

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 11. juni, 2017 – Da Franklin Roosevelt døde før krigens slutning, var Lyndon LaRouche fortvivlet over, at en stor mand var gået bort og advarede om, at en meget lille mand tog over.

Indser amerikanere, med et tilbageblik på 1945 fra nutidens perspektiv, at USA vandt krigen baseret på FDR's besejring af de britiske bankierer på Wall Street gennem at genindføre det Amerikanske System for kredit til udvikling, ikke spekulation, gennem Glass/Steagall-loven? Indser de, at »demokratiets arsenal«, der besejrede fascismen, udelukkende var muligt, fordi FDR havde skabt historiens største infrastruktur-boom på ganske få år og herved gav USA en overvældende førerposition inden for produktion og logistik? Indser de, at Roosevelts samarbejde med Kina og Rusland (det daværende USSR) var uundværligt for at redde verden fra fascisme? Eller tror de på myten om, at krigen blev vundet gennem Trumans forbrænding af japanske civile, og at den Kolde Krig var nødvendig for at redde verden fra »Gudløs kommunisme«?

Disse spørgsmål er af afgørende betydning for nutiden. Efter 16 års nedskæringspolitik, permanent kolonialistisk krigsførelse (»regimeskifte«) og kulturel degeneration under Bush, Cheney og Obama, truedes amerikanerne af død gennem pessimisme og fortvivlelse, gennem økonomisk forfald og deres menneskelige værdigheds kulturelle nedgørelse.

Men verden har nu forandret sig. Den Nye Silkevej har, siden den blev annonceret af Xi Jinping i 2013, på ganske få år,

ligesom FDR gjorde det med USA, sat hele verden på en kurs for menneskelig produktivitet i hele verden og demonstreret, at fattigdom virkelig kan fjernes, over hele planeten, sådan, som kineserne næsten har gjort det med deres egen nation. Kina og Rusland forener Eurasiens nationer bag dette store foretagende og rækker hånden frem til hele Asien, Afrika og de amerikanske kontinenter om at tilslutte sig.

Der er nu i USA en præsident, der afviser hele denne imperieopsplitning af verden; der afviser regimeskifte og promoverer venskab og samarbejde med Rusland og Kina, både for at besejre terrorisme og for at samarbejde om Bælte & Vej Initiativet med det formål at imødekomme menneskehedens fælles mål.

Imperiet har svaret tilbage med gengældelse. Med anvendelse af alle til rådighed stående resurser – krigsliderlige neokonservative fra både det Republikanske og Demokratiske parti, de rådne horer fra mainstream-medierne og de britiske operatører i Bush- og Obama-efterretningssamfundene – har man forsøgt at dæmonisere Putin, påstå, at Rusland stjal valget og at Trump var et redskab for Moskva. Trump skulle ødelægges for enhver pris – en »farvet revolution« mod vor egen nation. Anførerne af denne indsats var de velkendte løgnere og forrædere, der var ledere af Obamas efterretningstjenester: John Brennan, James Clapper og James Comey.

Som Michael Goodwin fra *New York Post* påpegede i lørdags: »J. Edgar Hoover beholdt sit job, fordi fem præsidenter var bange for at fyre ham. Hans forsikring var det smuds, han i hemmelighed indsamlede om dem. Comey er en alen af samme stykke, men Trump var ikke bange for at fyre ham.«

Nu slår sandheden igennem i det amerikanske folk. Comeys løgne står afsløret. Trump nægter at bøje sig for krigsmagernes løgne om Rusland og/eller Kina.

Det spørgsmål står tilbage: Vil det amerikanske folk genoplive

det standpunkt, som var vore Grundlæggende Fædres, Franklin Roosevelts og John F. Kennedys, ved at se tilbage på nutiden ud fra et standpunkt om fremtiden? Vil New Yorkere vedtage en vision for byen med højhastigheds-jernbaneforbindelser, med svævetog (maglev) til erstatning for den svedfyldte, støjende undergrundsbane, der nu er ved at bryde sammen? Vover amerikanerne at tro på, at nationen kan transformeres på nogle ganske få år, som FDR gjorde; som kineserne har gjort i dag?

Hen over de næste par uger vil LaRouche PAC's Manhattan-projekt sponsorere en række begivenheder, der leverer den kreative ammunition, der er nødvendig for at besvare dette spørgsmål bekræftende. Vores bulletin over kommende begivenheder omfatter invitationen til arrangementet i Carnegie Hall den 29. juni til ære for Sylvia Olden Lee,[1] som efterfølges af et seminar om det klassiske toneleje og stemmeplacering. Der følger snarest yderligere begivenheder med Schiller Instituttet og vore kinesiske venner og andre fra hele verden, som fortsat vil angive retningen for de revolutionære forandringer, der fejer hen over nationen og verden.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump annoncerer sit initiativ for infrastruktur. 7. juni, 2017.

[1] Se: [In Praise of Sylvia Olden Lee](#), og [biografi](#).

Glass/Steagall- bankopdelingslov præsenteres

atter i USA's Kongres

9. juni, 2017 – Kongresmedlem Marcy Kaptur talte igen i dag for en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, og imod »Choice«-bankreguleringsloven, hvor hun sagde:

»Hr. formand, jeg taler i dag for at modsætte mig Financial CHOICE Act, der overgiver det amerikanske folk, såvel som også tryghed og stabilitet, til fordel for Wall Street.

Seks storbanker kontrollerer nu to tredjedele af finanssektoren i vort land og høstede rekordstore profitter på mere end \$170 mia. i 2016. Det er for meget magt på for få hænder ...

I denne uge foreslog kongresmedlem Jones og jeg at suspendere det aktuelle lovforslag og erstatte det med vores tværpolitiske forslag, [Tilbagevenden til] Klog og Forsigtig Bankpraksis, der genindfører beskyttelse gennem Glass/Steagall-loven ved at adskille 'klog og forsigtig' bankpraksis fra risikabel Wall Street-bankpraksis, der udtømte vores økonomi i 2008.

Rules Committee nægtede at give vores lovforslag mulighed for at komme til afstemning. Vi forbliver dog beslutsomme. Glass/Steagall-loven var en del af præsident Trumps, såvel som Bernie Sanders, valgkampagne, og i 2016 omfattede både Republikanernes og Demokraternes valgprogram politikken for en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-lovens beskyttelse.

Amerikanere bør vide, at der er en voksende, tværpolitik konsensus for at beskytte de fremskridt, vi har gjort, tøjle Wall Street og holde ulvene borte fra jeres pengepunge.«

Kongresmedlem Tulsi Gabbard (Dem.-Hawai) talte også i salen for at erstatte CHOICE Act med Glass/Steagall-loven. Kaptur og kongresmedlem Walter Jones (Rep.-NC) planlægger, med 50 medsponsorere, mere handling for at intensivere Glass/Steagall-

debatten.

Under pres omkring spørgsmålet om Glass-Steagall sammenlignede modstander af Glass-Steagall, kongresmedlem Jeb Hensarling (Rep.-TX) fejlagtigt sin CHOICE Act med en »Glass/Steagall-lov for det 21. Århundrede« i bemærkninger, rapporteret af *The Hill*.

En respekteret ekspert inden for en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall, forfatter og tidligere investeringsbankier, Nomi Prins, offentliggjorde i dag et stærkt og langt argument for Glass/Steagall, der var stilet til præsident Donald Trump. Artiklen findes på flere sites, inklusive:

https://www.opednews.com/articles/3/Nomi-Prins-In-Washington-by-Tom-Engelhardt-Banks_Glass-Steagall_Government_Washington-Greed-170608-188.html

Se også: Video: Marcy Kapturs fremlæggelse for Rules Committee, for at erstatte CHOICE Act med forslag for Glass/Steagall: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=19987>

**Når USA først tilslutter sig
Bælte & Vej
Initiativet, kan et Nyt
Paradigme for
menneskeheden begynde**

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Det vigtigste aspekt af ideen om USA's tilslutning til Bælte & Vej-initiativet vil imidlertid være at inspirere hele befolkningen med håb for fremtiden, en bedre fremtid for de kommende generationer, noget, der er gået tabt i løbet af de seneste fem årtier. Det ville ligeledes demonstrere, at præsident Trumps løfte om atter at gøre Amerika stort ikke står i modsætning til andre landes interesser, men at et sådant win-win-samarbejde tværtimod kan bevæge hele verden ind i en ny æra af menneskelig civilisation. Hvis de to største økonomier i verden ville samarbejde på denne måde, vil der ikke være noget problem på planeten, der ikke kunne løses.

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**Hvordan amerikanere bør fejre
Infrastruktur-uge:
Gå med i den Nye Silkevej!
Gennemfør Glass-Steagall!
LaRouche PAC Internationale
Webcast,
9. juni, 2017**

Matthew Ogden: Jeg vil kort gennemgå, hvad der sker i verden og de udviklinger, der har været i ugens løb. Der foregår

virkelig meget i verden; se bare på det tempo, udviklinger finder sted i: fra Kinas Bælte & Vej Forum i midten af maj til Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum, der fandt sted i sidste uge i Skt. Petersborg, Rusland. Vi er nu midt Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens (SCO) møde, der finder sted i Astana, Kasakhstan. Både Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin og Narendra Modi er til stede ved dette SCO-møde, der finder sted netop nu. Der finder bilaterale møder sted på sidelinjen af dette meget vigtige topmøde, mellem præsident Xi og Modi, Xi og præsident Putin, og Xi og præsident Nazarbaiev fra Kasakhstan.

Det, vi er vidne til i hele denne række af verdenshistoriske topmøder, er i realiteten en konsolidering af det, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche, under sin deltagelse i Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing, kaldte »dannelsen af en Ny Økonomisk Verdensorden«. Hun sagde:

»Med Bælte & Vej Forum etablerede vi dannelsen af en Ny Økonomisk Verdensorden. Det var et i sandhed historisk øjeblik; en ny æra for civilisationen. Dette er et faseskifte for menneskeheden.«

Det, vi ser, er en reel konsolidering af dette faseskifte for menneskeheden.

Præsident Xi Jinpings artikel, som han offentliggjorde aftenen før SCO-forummet i Astana, gav genlyd af denne karakteristik. Han erklærede, at den Nye Silkevej var blevet en succes i løbet af de fire år, der var gået, siden han oprindeligt annoncerede dette initiativ på præcis samme sted – Astana, Kasakhstan – i 2013. Han sagde, initiativet i løbet af disse fire år med held var gået fra idé til handling; og at dette initiativ nu fungerer som et »globalt offentligt gode«. Jeg mener, at denne karakteristik understreger det faktum, at denne nye, internationale orden ikke alene omfatter de økonomiske, diplomatiske og sikkerhedsmæssige relationer, der nu bliver konsolideret; men også, grundlæggende set, et fælles

forpligtende engagement til fundamentalt fremskridt for den menneskelige art. Det, som Xi Jinping kalder for »menneskehedens fælles skæbne«.

Hvis vi ser på de spændende budskaber, der netop er kommet fra det kinesiske rumprogram, mener jeg, dette er en absolut korrekt karakteristik. Det bekræftes nu, at Kina, med deres Chang'e-mission, følger planen for at sende en mission til Månen for at returnere med prøver, få prøver af månejord og vende hjem til Jorden med dem; dette vil ske i november i år. Chang'e IV-missionen til Månens bagside, som man har store forventninger til, vil finde sted til næste år.

Lad os se på, hvad der finder sted her i USA. I denne uge så vi, at der virkelig blev lagt ved på bålet i kampen for Glass-Steagall. Marcy Kaptur og Walter Jones er begge i offensiven i denne uge i forbindelse med den såkaldte »Financial Choice Act«. De fremlagde begge en fremragende begrundelse for Rules Committee tidligere på ugen, for deres lovtillæg til Financial Choice Act, nemlig Prudent Banking Law (loven om 'klog og forsigtig' bankpraksis), som ville genindføre Glass-Steagall. Selv om dette desværre blev nedstemt i Rules Committee (dvs. komiteen vil ikke lade dette alternative lovforslag komme til afstemning i salen, -red.), så har begge fået mulighed for at tale i Repræsentanternes Hus' sal imod Henslering-lovforslaget. Walter Jones var den eneste Republikaner, der stemte imod Financial Choice Act og til støtte for Glass-Steagall, sammen med Tulsi Gabbard, der også er medsponsor af Glass/Steagall-loven.

Jeg vil afspille først Marcy Kapturs tale, efterfulgt af Tulsi Gabbards tale:

Her følger videoklippene og resten af webcastet på engelsk:

MARCY KAPTUR: Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the Financial Choice Act, which abandons the American people, as

well

as safety and soundness in favor of Wall Street. Six mega-banks

now control two-thirds of the financial sector in our country, and reap record profits of over \$170 billion in 2016. That's too

much power in too few hands. Current law has made progress in protecting consumers from predatory practices. Repeal of these

consumer protections is not what the American want. This week,

Congressman Jones and I proposed to table the current legislation

and replace it with our bipartisan bill, the Prudent Banking Act;

which reinstates Glass-Steagall protections by separating prudent

banking from risky Wall Street speculation that tanked our economy in 2008. The Rules Committee refused to allow our bill a

vote; nevertheless, we remain resolute. Glass-Steagall is something President Trump ran on, as did Bernie Sanders. In 2016, both the Republican and Democratic platforms enshrined policies to restore Glass-Steagall protections. Americans should

know there is a growing bipartisan consensus fighting to protect

the progress we have made, rein in Wall Street, and keep the wolves at bay and out of your pocketbook. I will be voting "no"

on this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back

my remaining time.

TULSI GABBARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Rolling back financial regulations that are in place to protect the American

people will put them and our country's economic security at risk.

However, the Financial Choice Act that is being considered by Congress today does just that. It erodes protections against dishonest, big bank practices that rob people of their hard-earned salaries. The bill repeals the Volcker Rule, it dismantles the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, strips regulations in place to protect the American people's savings, and actually lets the big banks maintain even less capital that

they need to absorb catastrophic losses; making it so that they're relying once again on the American taxpayer to bail them

out. We don't need to remind the families who have suffered so

much about the pain caused by the Great Recession. In my own home state of Hawaii, from 2008 to 2010, our unemployment rate more than doubled; and 11 million people in America lost their homes. The big banks of 2008 are even bigger and more powerful

today. I urge my colleagues to reject this dangerous bill and instead pass HR790, the Return to Prudent Banking Act, which would reinstate a 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act. I yield back.

OGDEN: So, along with Glass-Steagall, the rest of the debate around what constitutes the core of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche's

Four Economic Laws, is also beginning to open up. While you have

President Trump touring the country as part of his so-called "National Infrastructure Week", this has really been put on the

table in a very real way. The credit for this infrastructure. How do you increase the productivity of the American workforce?

How do you increase the productivity of the American

territory,

and how do you apply the American System – the Hamiltonian system – to make this happen?

Just to give you flavor of what Mr. Trump has been saying on the subject over the past week – and we will get into this a lot

more – I'm going to play for you a clip of his speech that he gave in Cincinnati. I think you'll find the setting very appropriate; right against the backdrop of the Ohio River, with

barge traffic going back and forth behind him as he speaks.

So,

here's President Trump:

DONALD TRUMP: [as heard] Thank you all very much. It is great to be back in Ohio. We love Ohio. You remember Ohio, oh

boy. It was supposed to be close; it wasn't close. So wonderful

to speak on the shores of the very magnificent Ohio River.

We're

here today to talk about rebuilding our nation's infrastructure.

Isn't it about time? Spending money all over the world, except

here. We don't spend our money here, we spend it all over.

And

we'll do it using American labor, American energy, American iron,

aluminum, and steel.

The American people deserve the best infrastructure anywhere in the world. We are a nation that created the Panama Canal, the

Transcontinental Railroad, and if you think about this, the great

highway system – the Interstate highway system. We don't do that anymore, we really don't. We don't even fix the old

highways anymore. We'll take even fixing them, but we're going to get them going again like they've never been before. These projects not only open new lanes of commerce, but inspired the immigration and the dreams of millions and millions of people. We crafted monuments to the American spirit; it's time to recapture our legacy as a nation of builders and to create new lanes of travel, commerce, and discovery. We're going to see all the way into the future; and the future's going to be beautiful.

And the future is going to be bright.

In my campaign for President, I travelled all across the nation. I saw the crumbling infrastructure. I met with communities that were desperate for new roads and new bridges. The bridges were so dangerous, they couldn't use them; they were

worried they would fall down. You've seen that happen. I heard

the pleas from the voters who wanted to know why we could rebuild

foreign countries? My big thing. We build in foreign countries,

we spend trillions and trillions of dollars outside of our nation; but we can't build a road, a highway, a tunnel, a bridge

in our own nation. We watch everything falling into disrepair.

It's time to rebuild {our} country, to bring back {our} jobs, to

restore {our} dreams. And yes, it's time – finally – to put American first; and that's what I've been doing, if you haven't noticed.

We're going to restore America's industrial might; creating the jobs and tax base to put new infrastructure all over our country. That's what's happening. I'm calling on all

Democrats

and Republicans to join together – if that’s possible – in the great rebuilding of America. Countless American industries, businesses, and jobs depend on rivers, runways, roads, and rails

that are in dire and even desperate condition. Millions of American families rely on their water and pipes and pumps that are on the verge of total failure and collapse.

We are pleased to be joined today by representatives from many, many industries that depend on a truly critical component

of our nation’s infrastructure. These citizens know firsthand that the rivers, like the beautiful Ohio River, carry the lifeblood of our heartland. Roughly 60% of United States grain

exports travel down these waterways to the Gulf. More than half

of all the American steel is produced within 250 miles of where

we’re standing right now, and its production depends on the inland waterway system. Up to 25% of the nation’s energy cargo

relies on these channels, and the refineries along their shores.

But these critical guarders of commerce depend on a dilapidated

system of locks and dams that is more than half a century old.

And their condition, as you know better than anybody, is in very

bad shape. It continues to decay.

Capital improvements of this system which is so important, have been massively underfunded. There is an \$8.7 billion maintenance backlog that is only getting bigger and getting worse. Last December, up the Ohio River near Pittsburgh, one lock built more than 50 years ago had to be shut down for five days due to hydraulic failure. You know what that means.

Five

days means everything comes to a halt. We simply cannot tolerate a five-day shutdown on a major thoroughfare for American coal, American oil, and American steel which is going to get more and bigger. America must have the best, fastest, and most reliable infrastructure anywhere in the world. We cannot accept these conditions any longer.

A few years ago, a gate broke from its hinges at the Markland Locks on the Ohio River in Kentucky. It took nearly five months to repair. Any of you know about that? Wasn't a pretty picture, was it? I don't think so. In 2011, a massive section of canal wall collapsed near Chicago, delaying everything; and it seemed like forever.

America built the Golden Gate Bridge in just four years, and the Hoover Dam in five years. Think of that. It shouldn't take ten years to get approvals for a very small little piece of infrastructure; and it won't. Because under my administration, it's not going to happen like that anymore.

So, I want to thank all of the great workers for being here today. I want to thank all of the great business leaders; you have some business leaders who are legendary people in the audience. Running massive, massive companies. And being slowed down, but now they'll be able to speed it up.

Not only are we going to repair much of the depleted infrastructure, but we're going to create brand new projects that excite and inspire. Because that is what a great country does; that is what a great country has to do. America wants to build.

Across the nation, our amazing construction workers, steel workers, iron workers, fitters, electricians, and so many

others

are just waiting to get back to work. With the talent and skill

they represent – which believe me, I grew up in the building business. I know the talent and the skill and the courage and everything else that they have. There is no limit to what we can

achieve. All it takes is a bold and daring vision and the will

to make it happen.

Nearly two centuries ago, one American governor had just such a vision and a will. His name was Governor DeWitt Clinton.

As the governor of New York State, he dreamed of a canal stretching nearly 400 miles to connect the Atlantic Ocean in the

east with the Great Lakes in the west. He predicted that its construction would place New York City at the very center of worldwide commerce. He took the idea to Washington, but President Thomas Jefferson – great President – didn't agree with him; and he dismissed that concept as total madness. I'd like to thank all of the people that helped so much in that incredible event, and I think that Jefferson simply understood who he was and who he was dealing with. If you want a New Yorker

to do something, just tell them – like our great past governor – that it's impossible to do. The governor didn't give up, and

New York State achieved what they thought was the impossible. When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, he was on the first boat. He

personally deposited a bucket of water from the Great Lakes into

the New York Harbor. The new canal exceeded even the governor's

bold vision. It dramatically reduced the time and cost to transport goods from the heartland. As a result, new settlers

rushed into the Midwest, including to right smack here. Probably some of you indirectly, right? Definitely some of you. Just as the daring dreams of our ancestors opened new paths across our land, today we will build the dreams that open new paths to a better tomorrow. We, too, will see jobs and wealth flood into the heartland, and see new products and new produce made and grown right here in the U.S.A. You don't hear that much anymore. We will buy American, and we will hire American. We will not – so importantly – be content to let our nation become a museum of former glories. We will construct incredible new monuments to American grit that inspire wonder for generations and generations to come. We will build because our people want to build, and because we need them to build. We will build because our prosperity demands it. And above all, we will build because that is how we make America great again. Thank you. God bless you. Go out there and work. You're going to see some amazing things happen over the next long period of time. Thank you, everyone. It's a great honor to be with you. Thank you.

OGDEN: So, to address some of what President Trump covered in that frankly inspiring speech, I want to hand it over to Jason. I know we have some other things to cover, but we'll get to those later in the show. I think this is a good point to let Jason tell us how we're going to get to work.

JASON ROSS: OK, this article that Matt referred to earlier, that I wrote about New York City's infrastructure – New York's a

case-study, but it really says something about the nation as a whole, namely, that if the biggest, greatest city in the United

States is an infrastructure disaster, what does that say about our economic thinking, about the way we think about infrastructure? How did we let ourselves get into a situation that's this bad?

First, from a national perspective, just some of the numbers, briefly. The American Society of Civil Engineers every

few years does a report card on American infrastructure. We got

a D+. Now, they say that there's \$4.5 trillion of infrastructure

that's needed and of that, only about half of it actually is funded. That over the next decade, there is a little over \$2 trillion in infrastructure needs that currently are not provided

for, that won't happen, that aren't scheduled to take place: Things like the locks and dams on our inland waterway system that

President Trump mentioned, which are in terrible shape! Where the failure – take one example – the failure of the Soo locks on the Great Lakes, if that were to go, for the shipping season

during the warmer months, the estimates from the Department of Homeland Security are that {11 million jobs} would be lost by the

failure of that one piece of infrastructure because it's so critical to so much of manufacturing: Of bringing ore from one

place to another, bringing products from one place to another. Without it, there's no alternative way of moving these goods.

You're not going to ship it by truck. It won't happen. It's just going to dramatically collapse our productive abilities.

Now, these estimates are a little low. The head of China

Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong estimated U.S. infrastructure

needs at \$8 trillion! What this really all comes down to, though is what we consider our needs to be. Do we think of what

we need to do in the future, in terms of repairing what we've already got, which we certainly should repair locks and dams that

are threatening failure. But is that what our needs are?

It isn't. You've got to say what is going to make us proud a century from now. What is going to be the groundwork that 100

years from now, we will say, "Oh, this was the basis for the prosperity that we had over this century; this is what made it possible." And if you look at the past, at things like the canal

that President Trump mentioned, if you look at what Eisenhower did 51 years ago in setting up the Highway Trust Fund and the ability to go out and build the Interstate Highway System, which

was a pretty phenomenal thing in its time: 40,000 miles of expressway were built in a decade and a half. That's pretty fast. It was a large project. Every year, 15,000 families were

relocated, 40,000 miles built altogether, at a cost in today's terms of about \$500 billion – a big project. A big project.

Now, for what we need to do today, to make the groundwork for what we're going to need over the next century, we've got to

think about leapfrogging. What's the next level of technology?

Improving Amtrak trains?—ugh. Instead, think about how are we going to have a high-speed rail network? Where will these high-speed rail stations be? There's just no way, for example,

on the route that goes from New York to Boston, it can't be upgraded – forget it! It won't happen; we're not going to build

a maglev line that runs along the current Northeast Corridor

from

New York to Boston. Not going to happen. Too crooked, too curved, goes through too many downtowns and narrow types of passageways – not going to happen. We're going to build an entirely new rail network in the United States, new high-speed rail network.

We should build maglev rail, magnetic levitation is the leapfrog. That's the next level of technology. It's more efficient, it's safer, it's quieter, less vibration, less disruption to people nearby. Fast, safe, efficient – this is what would be the next generation of technology, that would be a

basis for a higher potential of our country as a whole.

Think about the history of the United States; think about the history of any country. What makes it possible to achieve a

certain level of wealth of economic activity, of development?

Well, there's a lot of aspects to it, but the primary one that makes everything else possible, is your infrastructure platform.

Do you have a network of roads? Do you have availability of power? How about water? Think about where cities are located in

the country, or in other countries – where do cities locate themselves? They don't wind up in the middle of the desert or on

the top of a mountain peak or someplace like that. It's based on

the, you might say "natural," infrastructure. Is it near a river? Why is New York where it is? The Hudson River isn't just

an inconvenience to traffic because you have to build bridges and

tunnels above it or below it. It's the Hudson River! This is a

major aspect of shipping that goes into the country. That's why

New York is where it is.

Other cities, they are where they are due in large part to rivers for our older cities; and then when you think about what

the potential is in building rail networks and building road networks, you create a synthetic environment of infrastructure,

that says, OK, this is a place where we should build a new city;

this is a place where it makes sense to have production. We can

get materials easily, we can work on them, we can ship them out;

we've got water, we've got power, we've got transportation, that

increases the potential of every bit of land that is developed in

that way.

So when you string electric lines out, as Roosevelt did with the Rural Electrification Act, with the help from the Federal government for rural residents to get electricity to their towns,

to their farms, this dramatically increased their productivity.

The building of the Transcontinental Railroad; it didn't just mean it as cheaper to ship some thing you ordered from a manufacturer in New York to San Francisco. Yes, it was cheaper

and quicker than going by boat, all the way around; but what did

it make possible in the entire rest of the country? You build a

rail line, all the places along it are now increased in their potential, increased in their value.

So what we need to do, is take advantage of the incredible renaissance in infrastructure that's occurring all around the world – it's led by China. And I've got to say, the

incredible

success that China's having with its own domestic infrastructure,

with the building of 22,000 km of high-speed rail over the past

decade. And let's think about this: China is a country, where a

decade ago there was zero high-speed rail in China. What you see

here [Figure 1] is a map of a future 8 by 8 grid of high-speed rail planned by China. It's double the length of current high-speed rail, 45,000 km. They're going to have that

in place in 2035.

Where do these lines go? Does it go to currently existing cities? Yes. It would be silly not to link up currently existing cities. Where are the stations? Are they in the downtowns? Not necessarily. Maybe it's difficult to get there;

there's already a lot of buildings there. So new areas are opening up for development in China, as a result of these high-speed rail lines. They're tremendously successful. Most of

the trips made along this network, are new trips, ones that would

not have been made if the network did not exist. So it's not just people getting somewhere they were already going more quickly, it's actually increasing the transportation throughput

in the country.

That's what it would be like in the United States as well, as we develop a national network of high-speed rail [Figure 2]; this will change the productivity throughout the country.

And another aspect of this, I want to show one more thing we can learn from China, which is the increase in energy, to take another metric. I had mentioned transportation. Here's a

chart

[{{Figure 3}}]: In blue, you see total per-capita energy use in

China, from 1972-2012, so, 40 years. Look at that difference: Total energy use per capita in China is more than four times as

big, almost five times as big. Now, look especially at the red

line: That's the amount of {electricity} used per person in China. Now, I know, in this chart the red line goes above the blue line, because they're different units, so don't worry about

that. The relative change is what's important: {Per-capita} electricity use in China, has gone up {by 25 times}, in past four

decades – 25 times. Think about what that means. Look at the percentage of energy use in China, that comes from electricity,

that's in the form of electricity: It's gone from 3% to 15%—that's a {wonderful} accomplishment! Because electricity is

a higher form of power than energy in general. There's things that you can do with energy, such as burning fuels for cooking,

let's say, or heat to power a diesel train engine, or steam engine or something like this. Electricity is the next level of

technology. You can do much more with it: You can power motors

that are controlled by computer equipment; you can have laser manufacturing technologies, electric-discharge machining, electron beam welding. The next level of productivity is made possible through the use of electricity as a higher platform.

I think we can definitely learn some lessons from China.

And the speed at which they have been doing this, I think absolutely – I wouldn't want to say “vindicates” but it's a successful experiment that shows that the method of Lydon

LaRouche is right!

This proposal that China has made of the Belt and Road Initiative, whereby China is engaged with multilateral financing

institutions and with its own domestic financial institutions, like its state banks, its Export-Import Bank, etc., it's been involved in {major} infrastructure deals with its neighbors along

the Belt and Road, and even in more distant locations, such as Africa, where the incredibly new rail opening in Kenya that reduces travel time from Mombasa to Nairobi from 10 hours down to

4 hours, with the building of the Standard Gauge Railway there,

this is the type of project that is just going to dramatically improve the productivity of Kenya. A Chinese-financed project,

by the Chinese Export-Import Bank.

These kinds of deals are wonderful. It's a "win-win" approach where China is able to export its technology, export its

know-how, the train sets that it builds, and the nations in which

the infrastructure is being built, of course, benefit from having

a great new set of infrastructure. So everybody benefits from this. And the speed that this is being done with, the way that

it's being financed, I think it says, "Hey, we could be doing this here."

This isn't some sort of distant plan. We should take the outlook that President Trump expressed in that speech that we just heard him make and say, we're going to do this right now. We can start building these things right now. The whole Interstate system was built in 15 years, that's pretty fast, when

you think about the size of the thing. What does it look like

to

build a high-speed rail network in the United States? Who's going to build the train sets? Where's the rail going to come from? We can gear up to build the rail, but as far as high-speed

trains go, we don't produce those! We actually don't have the know-how among American domestic manufacturers. We're going to

be looking to China, as contractors, to build these kinds of train sets, and also to assist with the financing. China has huge foreign reserves right now, and the head of China Investment

Corp. Ding Xuedong, the guy I had mentioned earlier, he said that

he'd be interested in investing some of the tens of billions of

dollars in U.S. Treasuries that China Investment Corp. holds, happy to invest that in U.S. infrastructure.

I think from that standpoint, when we look at New York, for example, and New York is a disaster – it's on such a thin thread, the ability for the over 1 million who come into Manhattan every day for work, the ability for them to get to work, it is incredibly precarious! This summer, for two months,

two of the four tunnels heading east from Manhattan are going to

be closed for maintenance. That's going to really upset the Long

Island Railroad. The two tunnels coming into Manhattan from the

west, the rail tunnels going into Penn Station, – which is operating at over 100% capacity; as many trains as could possibly

fit through that tunnel are already making the trip. New Jersey

transit commuters going into New York has tripled over the past

couple of decades. It's just – you can't fit any more people through that tunnel! It's not possible.

These tunnels, the ones that I'd mentioned, these are 100 years old, or older! {1910}, the Hudson tunnels were opened up!

These are in {desperate} need of repair – but it's impossible to

close them to do any maintenance, because so many people are riding on them all the time.

The only way that this can be fixed is to build an entirely new set of tunnels, to build a new train station – here we go, [{{Figure 4}}] this is the Gateway Project from Amtrak, where additional lines would be built so you could have four tracks going all the way from Penn Station, Newark; there'd be a new loop built at Secaucus – my apologies if you're not familiar with the area, I know this is going fast. You're going to have more than double the flow of people and trains that could be brought into New York.

This is a major and essential project. Some work was actually begun on it in 2009, before New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie killed it in 2010. But, it's not enough. Yes, this should happen, but this isn't the real outlook we ought to have.

We need to think, how is New York going to fit in a broader, regional scheme of things? What's the high-speed rail going to

look like in the area? How can we totally transform the region's

rail stations so that instead of New Jersey Transit trains coming

into Penn Station and then turning around, they keep going to the

east? [{{Figure 5}}] To Sunnyside, Queens, to a new terminal at

Port Morris, the Bronx; this is a proposal by ReThink New York City, a public advocacy group up there. We need entirely new subway lines, and a national high-speed rail network.

I just want to say one more thing about the Interstate system here [{{Figure 6}}] which you see on the screen. This is the original 1955 plan. And I'd like to talk a little bit about how Eisenhower made this reality. First off, in terms of where the demand for roads came from: The real push for an improvement in public roads came in 1880 and it was promoted by bicycle riders, who thought rail was great for trains, but people wanted a smooth way to ride a bike without being quite so bumpy. By the 1930s, trucks only hauled about 10% of freight in the United States; 75% of freight moved by rail in '20s, with trucking doing a small amount at that time, and then inland waterways, the infrastructure that President Trump mentioned in that clip. By 1958, when the highway system was starting to get built, rail was 50% of freight, highways 20%, inland waterways 16%, pipelines 16%; and the ability to build up a broader expressway system was hampered by the fact of how are you going to pay for it? So the Bureau of Public Roads had been getting appropriations: Congress would vote up some appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads to give grants to help build up the U.S. highway system. It was unreliable, you didn't know how Congress was going to vote every year; it made it very difficult to do long-term planning. What Eisenhower did was he set up the – and this is lessons for today for national banking for how to finance these projects

– Eisenhower set up the Highway Trust Fund in 1956. It was a separate fund, it wasn't part of the annual budget. Congress wasn't going to vote on it every year, to say, "gee should we build the highway system or not?" and re-debate it every single year. Forget it! Eisenhower set up this special fund that had a dedicated tax system where the money would go straight into it, as a separate capital budget, not part of the annual operating budget. A tax on gasoline – by the way the current gas tax right now, it's too low. It hasn't been increased in a couple of decades. It should be higher. That's why the Highway Trust Fund doesn't have enough money; the gas tax hasn't been increased to keep pace. What else? Tire taxes, for trucks. Trucks have big wear on the roads; a tax for the sale of large trucks, and also a tax for the yearly registration of large trucks. So these kind of indirect taxes ended up sending the money into the Highway Trust Fund, so that it was able to build out this whole road system and not be repaid directly. The emphasis was {not} toll roads! That was actually a condition for some of the turnpikes to get Interstate Highway System funding, was they had to get rid of their tolls. So, along Interstate-95, I-95, a lot of these roads used to be tollways; in Connecticut that used to be a tollway. In '80s, after paying off bonds for repair and upgrade of a bridge, the tolls had to be taken down, that was in keeping with

the interstate system.

That's the way we've got to think about it. Not a public-private partnership, where you say, "I'm going to directly

pay for this project and I'll make the money back through tolls,"

forget it. That'll work for an airport upgrade or something like

that. But for a national high-speed rail network, for these other things, what we need is national banking, so that we can have long-term, low-interest loans, and we can get it away from

the annual squabbles about appropriations; have the ability to have separate capital budgeting to finance this long-term outlook. And of course, none of that is going to happen without

Glass-Steagall.

OGDEN: I think that's the vision that people are looking for, and you even heard President Trump say, "this is the kind of

bold vision." People are ready to work! People are ready to build and it is true, that if you look at the history of the American System, what is it that conquered the West? It was the

spirit of building; this is a nation of builders. This is the kind of spirit that Gov. DeWitt Clinton, a strong advocate of the

American System was a believer in.

This article that you wrote, Jason, it's available in the current issue of {Executive Intelligence Review}

[http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/private/2017/2017_20-29/-2017-23/

[pdf/12-28_4423.pdf](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/private/2017/2017_20-29/-2017-23/pdf/12-28_4423.pdf)]

and we'll make a link available. But I want to ask our viewers

at this point, what have you been reading in the press this

week?

What have you been seeing on television? Have you been seeing coverage of National Infrastructure Week? Did you see coverage

of this inspiring speech by President Trump in Cincinnati?

Did

you see coverage, unless you're a C-Span wonk, [laughter] did you

see the speeches that Marcy Kaptur [D-OH] and Tulsi Gabbard [D-HI] made on the floor of the House for Glass-Steagall?

This

is one of the most historic fights in present history: Did you

see the coverage of this fight in the Rules Committee, which was

very dramatic, over their proposal to repeal the "Financial CHOICE Act," a Dodd-Frank, and replace it immediately with Glass-Steagall? That's a {real} repeal and replace!

Did you hear coverage of this new international order that's being consolidated in Eurasia? These three back-to-back summits

with world leaders: The Belt and Road Forum, the St. Petersburg

International Economic Forum, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit that's happening now? Have you see coverage

of these unprecedented missions that China is sending to the Moon? The same return mission, lunar sample return? The mission

to the far side of the Moon?

Or even, did you see coverage of this absolutely historic election, general election that happened just last night in Great

Britain, when Theresa May got completely trounced and Jeremy Corbyn shocked everybody, and gained unprecedented seats for Labour Party and consolidated his control over Labour, despite all of the opposition from within his own party. Did you see

coverage of that? No!

What have you been seeing? Twenty-four hours a day, around the clock, you've been seeing Comey, Comey, Comey, Comey. This is the sideshow, – it really reminded me of an episode from the “People’s Court” or something. [laughter]

ROSS: Or, “Twilight Zone.”

OGDEN: Right. I actually want to point your attention to an article which is available as the lead of the LaRouche PAC website today, called “LaRouche: Stop the FBI Fraud, Stop the Coup against the President – What the Lying Media Is Not Telling You”

[<https://larouchepac.com/20170609/larouche-stop-fbi-fraud-stop-coup-against-president-what-lying-media-not-telling-you>].

And that’s a screenshot there from the LaRouche PAC website; this

is the lead for today. And it begins as follows: “Lyndon LaRouche called upon the American people to shut down the coup underway against President Trump which was fed Thursday by the lying testimony of fired FBI Director James Comey before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. LaRouche said that the coup is an FBI-type operation attempting to destroy the United States, and if it is not stopped, the world will face general warfare.”

And then it goes on to say the following: “On June 7, former Director of National Intelligence Clapper revealed the actual motivation for the coup against Trump in remarks in Australia. He

said that Trump’s openness to peace with Russia—the platform upon which Trump was elected by the American people—was itself wholly against U.S. national security interests, in effect,

equivalent to treason.” And then the article goes on to say:

“It

was already known in official Washington well before the election, that President Obama, in collusion with the British, candidate Clinton, DNI head Clapper, CIA head Brennan, and FBI head Comey, had steered the U.S. on a war course with Russia and

China, which was meant to be fully activated with Clinton’s election. Trump was elected instead, triggering the coup which has followed.” And then it makes the very clear point:

“President Trump has kept his promise and established better relations with both Russia and China, who are seeking cooperation

with the United States in developing the world based on great infrastructure projects. That is the only issue here.”

Again, that’s the beginning of the article, “LaRouche: Stop the FBI Fraud, Stop the Coup against the President – What the Lying Media Is Not Telling You” which is available on the LaRouche PAC website. And then it goes on from there, and goes

through a very detailed examination of what this process really

has been ever since Inauguration Day; so we encourage you to read

that article. And let me put on the screen again, the link to the

petition: http://action.larouchepac.com/-lets_rebuild_the_country.

It’s called “Congress, Suck It Up and Move On – It’s Time To Rebuild the Country.” And the url is <http://lpac.co/rebuild> , that’s where you can sign this petition online. And we also have

a mobile phone app that you can text the word REBUILD to 2025248709.

And that petition continues to accumulate signatures, and it’s your opportunity to get involved.

I just want to let Jason say a little more in terms of the

process that's ongoing. The opportunity that we have ahead of us, – Helga LaRouche's attendance at the Belt and Road Forum that occurred in Beijing, the campaign which we've been running for the United States to join this Silk Road – what better opportunity do we have than now, when you actually have your President, whatever you want to say about him, is strongly advocating a modernization of U.S. infrastructure and an exciting program to give Americans the opportunity to build a new era of U.S. infrastructure.

ROSS: Well, Trump's initiative is right. His direction on this is right. He likes to build things; you've heard that speech, this is a good direction for this country. What is really not very present is how to finance it. And that's the big weakness and that's what we are responsible for correcting. That's what Lyndon LaRouche has been working on for decades, is a real science of economics and doing that in opposition to what has taken over United States policy: monetarism. The Trump idea is that \$200 billion in Federal financing is going to be leveraged to create a total of \$1 trillion over a decade for U.S. infrastructure. That's the Trump outlook. That's grossly insufficient. The idea that you're going to leverage \$200 billion into a total of \$1 trillion is a difficult thing if you don't have the ability to capture the indirect value of infrastructure. Because, look, think about the value of building up a platform. The value of building up an infrastructure platform, isn't to make money by charging people to use it. Now you open up some business where you're making cookies, well sure,

you sell your cookies; people pay to eat your cookies or whatever, that's fine, that's how a business works.

That's now how an infrastructure platform works: The return is indirect, the return isn't local to the place where the infrastructure is built. It changes the nation as a whole.

And

when we think about linking in to the full World Land-Bridge proposal, crossing the Bering Straits, not only will we be able

to ship things from the Americas over to Asia more quickly than

you can by ship, but you're opening up the Arctic. There's tons

of resources in the Arctic! There's petroleum, we know about that; but mineral resources, all sorts of potential up there. It's not worth anything if you can't get to it. So building up

that whole network, as Dr. Hal Cooper has put forward in his engineering proposals on this, tremendous change. To the south,

bridging the Darién Gap, connecting North, Central and South America as one: These are tremendous potentials.

The value of infrastructure, it's indirect, it's not local; {and}, it's not commensurable. A dollar into infrastructure, maybe has, you might calculate \$2.5 of benefit or something like

this. It's not the same dollars. That chart I had showed earlier about China's use of electricity as a percentage of its

total power, this represents a transformation of the economy.

The fact that total power went up five times, but electrical power went up 25 times, China's not doing five times more of what

it used to do, or leaving the lights on longer, or something like

this. This represents {a change in the structure of the economy

as a whole.} And it's made possible by building out a network of power. China needs {much} more power into the future; China is building nuclear power plants into the future, and this is really the next level of platform of energy, just as high-speed and maglev rail is the future of transportation, nuclear power, developing fusion power, that's the next level of electricity. So we've got to think of those leapfrogging type steps. And our message to Trump is: Good direction, we've got some very serious proposals for you about how to make it all possible; Glass-Steagall is absolutely essential, as you, Mr. President, promised in your campaign. And then, we need national banking, as a way of indirectly financing these projects that just won't give money back to a private investor, it's not how they work. {And} finance fusion, so we get that next level, the next platform will be possible

OGDEN: Yeah, absolutely. OK. I think that's an exciting and very direct message. We've got a lot going on, clearly. This has been a very, very eventful week! And I think we can just expect the pace of the things to continue to increase. So thank you very much for watching today, and please encourage other people to watch this broadcast; there is a lot of material, and it's a lot to absorb and a lot to teach others about. Thank you very much, Jason. I know you're going to be up in New York City next week, and presenting some of this, for our friends who are up there, I encourage you to directly participate in that discussion with Jason. And please read Jason's article, "Case Study New York City: A Future Platform of U.S.

Infrastructure.” We’re making that available in the description for today’s broadcast. Thank you Jason, and thank you for watching. Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Stort fremstød i USA’s Kongres for Glass/Steagall-loven for en genindførelse af Guldalder for amerikansk vækst. Inklusiv video af kongresmedlem Marcy Kapturs forsvar for Glass/Steagall for Kongressens ‘Rules Committee’.

Kongresmedlem Marcy Kaptur (Dem.-Ohio), med støtte af kongresmedlem Walter Jones (Rep.-NC), havde her til aften foretræde for Husets Rules Committee (der afgør, hvilke alternative lovforslag, der kan komme til afstemning i salen,

-red.) og anmodede om, at komiteen »etablerer en fair debat om genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven« i Repræsentanternes Hus ('Huset'), for at vende tilbage til et »sundere, mere konkurrencedygtigt, mere solidt banksystem i stedet for grasserende [Wall Street] spekulation«. Hun sagde, »Dette hviler på en opdeling af risikabel spekulation og 'klog og forsigtig' bankpraksis ... en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling.«

Kaptur sagde til komiteen, at de årtier, hvor Glass-Steagall udgjorde nationens primære banklov, »refereres til som guldalderen« for økonomisk vækst, rigelig udlånskredit og fair renter til forbrugerne på deres bankindsud. Hun sagde, at næsten to tredjedele af de lokalbanker, der tjente denne æra, var forsvundet siden 1990'erne, hvor Glass-Steagall blev fjernet (endegyldigt i 1999), og at antallet af kreditforeninger var halveret. Kaptur fordømte de seks største, amerikanske banker, der tjente \$141 mia. om året i profit, mens »Bedstemor Moses intet tjener på sit kontoindsud«.

»Bernie Sanders førte kampagne for at bryde disse banker op«, sagde Kaptur. Det samme gjorde Donald Trump. Begge partiernes valgplatforme støttede det, og Republikanernes Nationale Komite brugte færre ord end Demokraterne: 'Vi støtter genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven af 1933'.«

»Vores nation har muligheden for at gøre dette rigtigt, før endnu en overhængende finanskrise, der måske har rod i private foretagenders gæld (altså ikke statsgæld), rammer«, sluttede Kaptur. »Kongressen må ikke vente; muligheden for at genindføre Glass-Steagall, er nu.«

Kongressens 'Rules Committee', i en afstemning blandt Republikanere, nedstemte Kaptur-Jones forslaget som en del af den forestående debat om Republikanernes »Lov om finansielt VALG« (CHOICE Act). Kaptur vil få mulighed for at anke dette, når CHOICE-loven kommer til afstemning i salen, muligvis i denne uge.

Den europæiske Centralbank beordrer bail-in i overtagelse af spanske Banco Popular

8. juni, 2017 – Den europæiske Centralbank, ECB, gennemførte en vidtgående bail-in (ekspropriering af visse typer af bankindsud) og et tvunget salg (formedelst 1 euro) til Spaniens største bank, Santander. Aktieindehavere i Banco Popular og CoCo-obligationsindehavere mistede omkring 97 % af deres investering. Santander vil forsøge at rejse 7 mia. euro i ny kapital for at støtte Banco Populars meget giftige værdipapirer til en 'værdi' af 150 mia. euro. Santander ligner mere og mere en losseplads for giftaffald, inklusive bankens store eksponering til amerikanske subprime auto-værdipapirer. Men af betydning er også dette ECB-signal om bail-in til Italien og det faktum, at ECB måske ændrer sin forventede beslutning og at sætte diskontoen op torsdag.

Det sker i verden –

Infrastruktur, videnskab og teknologi, nr. 15

Korte artikler fra hele verden; i dette nummer bl. a.:

- Visioner om fremtidens rumforskning kontra realisering
- Samarbejde med Europa fører USA nærmere Månen
- Putin afviser globalt opvarmnings-nonsens

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Den globale Silkevej for udvikling og fred – 'går fra idé til handling'

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 7. juni, 2017 – I dag mødtes den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping med Kasakhstans præsident Nursultan Nazarbaev, i Astana, hvor Xi, i september 2013, havde annonceret sit forslag for initiativet for det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte. I en artikel, Xi skrev til sit aktuelle besøg, sagde han, at forslaget med succes var gået »fra idé til handling«, og at det nu virker som et »globalt offentligt gode«.

I dag i USA blev det samme iboende princip om offentligt gode – et gode, der er for alle – fremlagt, som konceptet for at genopbygge USA, i en præsentation af præsident Donald Trump, i en tale på bredden af Ohiofloden i Cincinnati.

Trump krævede en opgradering af amerikansk infrastruktur og jobskabelse. Der lå et fokus på renovering af sluserne og dæmningerne i Ohio-systemet og af alle USA's indlands- og kystvandveje 12.000 miles. Han berettede om fortidige amerikanske infrastrukturpræstationer, inklusive byggeriet af Hoover Dam på fem år, og Golden Gate-broen på fire år. Se på Erie-kanalen – som var New York-guvernøren DeWitt Clintons drøm. Thomas Jefferson, sagde Trump, mente ikke, det kunne gøres. Men sig det til en New Yorker, og han finder en måde at gøre det på! Trump sagde, »Vi var engang en nation af byggere ... [Men] vi gør det ikke længere ... Reparerer ikke engang ting ...« Det må ændres, sagde han.

Vores udfordring i USA er at lykkes med at frembringe »handlings«-delen i »fra idé til handling«. Vi må fremtvinge en amerikansk frigørelse af Wall Street/City of Londons kollapsende, monetariske rod og skabe betingelser for bankvirksomhed, kredit og fremgang inden for produktivitet og videnskab, der har til formål at tjene nationen. I denne uge har vi to initiativer inden for dette program.

For det første vil en ny plan for USA blive udgivet af LaRouchePAC's Videnskabsteams medlem, Jason Ross, med titlen, »En fremtidig platform for USA's infrastruktur – case study: New York« (se EIR, 9. juni, 2017). Ross har samarbejdet med dr. Hal B.H. Cooper, transportingeniør, og andre, om specifikke projekter for New York City, der er én stor infrastrukturkatastrofe. I sin introduktion erklærer Ross, »Vi indleder med at fremlægge løsninger på ignorerede spørgsmål om infrastrukturens rolle i økonomien. Og således udstyret med disse koncepter, går vi frem mod USA's nationale infrastrukturbehov i lyset af internationale infrastrukturudviklinger i Kina. Og sluttelig vender vi tilbage til New York City, i sammenhæng med byens nationale og internationale placering, og diskuterer de nødvendige, næste stadier af dens infrastrukturudvikling, idet vi ser frem, ikke 10 eller 20 år ind i fremtiden, men derimod flere

generationer.«

Det andet initiativ i denne uge er handlingen for den nødvendige forudsætning for, at denne økonomiske søsætning kan finde sted – nemlig, genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven fra 1933 for at adskille og beskytte kommerciel bankpraksis fra spekulationsvirksomhed, og som fungerede i 66 år frem til 1999, hvor loven uretmæssigt blev ophævet. To hovedsponsorer af lovforslaget til genindførelse af Glass-Steagall (H.R. 790, Loven om tilbagevenden til klog og forsigtig bankpraksis af 2017) i Repræsentanternes Hus – Marcy Kaptur (Dem.) og Walter Jones (Rep.) – briefede i går aftes Husets 'Rules Committee'[1] om nødvendigheden af Glass-Steagall og behovet for at få en fair debat i Huset om lovens genindførelse. Kapturs 8 minutter lange tale cirkulerer nu nationalt på de sociale medier.[2] Det forventes, at Kaptur vil forsvare den i debatten den 8. juni i Husets sal om H.R. 10, Loven om det finansielle VALG – en dum lov til Wall Streets fortsatte lancering.

Der er ingen tid at spille; farerne er mange. Med hensyn til vores nationale infrastruktur, så er vi gået ind i en forfaldfase à la »Minneapolis-broen«, som refererer til katastrofen for 10 år siden (1. august, 2007), da en bro over Mississippifloden pludselig kollapsede midt i myldretiden og dræbte 13 mennesker og sårede yderligere 145 i kollapset. Det kunne ske, ikke alene i USA, men hvor som helst, og hvornår, det skal være, i hele landet.

På den internationale scene er situationen i Sydvestasien kaotisk, kompliceret og farlig. I dag angreb terrorister det iranske parlament, med 12 døde til følge. Som den russiske præsident Putin gentog i sit kondolencebrev til det iranske folk, så »bekræfter angrebene endnu engang nødvendigheden af at intensivere internationalt samarbejde om bekæmpelse af terror«.

Video: Marcy Kaptur briefer Husets 'Rules Committee' om lovforslag til genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, H.R. 790, der ønskes bragt til afstemning i salen.

Foto (Kasakhstan's regering): Kasakhstan's præsident Nursultan Nazarbaev mødes med formand for Folkerepublikken Kina, Xi Jinping, 6. april, 2013.

[1] I Repræsentanternes Hus har komiteen ansvaret for reglerne for, at andre lovforslag kommer til afstemning i salen. (-red.)

[2] Se: Reinststate Glass-Steagall To Restore 'Golden Age' of American Growth

Lad være med at sluge den inducerede pessimisme – Den nye økonomiske verdensorden er allerede på plads

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 6. juni, 2017 – Til amerikanere og europæere, der døgnet rundt, og alle ugens syv dage, udsættes for en spærreild af rapporter om globale katastrofer, om Trump, der står over for afsættelse ved rigsretssag, om verden, der snart brænder op pga. global opvarmning og flere og flere 'fake news' – falske nyheder – og 'fake' videnskab og bevidst fremkaldt pessimisme – kom videre i teksten! Verden

har forandret sig.

Momentum i vor samtids historie defineres af den enorme sejr for menneskeheden, der blev konsolideret på Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde den 14.-15. maj i Kina, efterfulgt af Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum den 1.-3. juni, i Rusland.

Disse fora gik langt videre end til at fremlægge en håbefuld vision om en fjern fremtid, men fremlagde også en kortlægning af den transformation af hele planeten, der har fundet sted i løbet af de seneste par år gennem processen med den Nye Silkevej samtidig med, at man har opnået et forpligtende engagement på vegne af det store flertal af den menneskelige race, for at fortsætte denne udvikling i et forhøjet tempo.

USA var deltager i denne proces, med præsident Trump, der sendte en seniordelegeret til Beijing, og med 300 førende industrifolk, der deltog i Skt. Petersborg. Helga Zepp-LaRouches deltagelse på Bælte & Vej Forum, og på fora og i presseinterviews i hele Kina i to uger efter BVF-begivenheden, demonstrerede anerkendelsen i Kina af, at hun og hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, tilbage i 1990'erne havde initieret processen med at erstatte den Kolde Krig med udviklingsprojekter, der fysisk og kulturelt forbinder nationer, ligesom den oprindelige Silkevej havde gjort det i fortiden.

I dag talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche til de amerikanske medlemmer af LaRouche-organisationen om det presserende nødvendige i at løfte befolkningen ud af det kontrollerede miljø, som er skabt af de desintegrerende politiske partier, de neokonservative og de mislykkede massemedier. Er infrastrukturen i din by ved at smuldre, som den er i New York City? Stil dig selv spørgsmålet: Hvad ville Kina gøre? Inden for et eller to år ville Kina erstatte forfaldet med nye højhastighedsjernbaner, svævetogs- (maglev-) undergrundsbaner, produktion af elektricitet ved hjælp af kernekraft og nye faciliteter til uddannelses- og sundhedssektor. Og, med initiativet for Bælte

& Vej, sammen med de udviklingsbanker, de har skabt, bringer Kina denne proces til resten af verden – inklusive (hvis vi accepterer) til USA.

Det er, hvad Franklin Roosevelt og John F. Kennedy ville have gjort. Dette er, hvad LaRouche, meget detaljeret, har foreslået hen over de seneste 50 år, siden Kennedy blev dræbt af dem, der foragtede hans vision og videnskabelige optimisme. I dag gennemgik Zepp-LaRouche, hvordan denne organisation har udarbejdet udstrakte udviklingsprojekter for Afrika, for Latinamerika, for det Indiske Hav/Stillehavsområdet og for Nordamerika, og ligeledes for en tilbagevenden til Hamiltons, Lincolns og Roosevelts politikker for udstedelse af statskreditter, der ville fremme sådanne store projekter. Men dette er præcis de forslag, der i dag bliver implementeret under Kinas og Ruslands lederskab!

Der er ingen tid at spille med hensyn til at vække den amerikanske befolkning og de europæiske befolkninger til at gå med i det nye paradigme, der står lige foran dem, men som er skjult af den løgnagtige presse, og af deres egen frygt og pessimisme. Hidtil har præsident Trump nægtet at bøje sig for den nye 'McCarthy-isme', som er orkestreret af briterne og deres aktiver i USA, og som tror, at befolkningen er blevet så »fordummet«, at den vil acceptere den absurditet, at et venskab med Rusland og Kina er en forbrydelse mod amerikansk frihed og demokrati.

Det vil ikke virke. LaRouche-organisationen er, med løsningerne på hånden, strategisk placeret til at bryde igennem moradset for at bringe USA og Europa fuldt og helt ind i den Nye Silkevej, for at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov og statsbankpraksis i Hamiltons tradition, og for at gå sammen med resten af verden i forceringen af den menneskelige videns fremskudte grænser og skabe en fremtid, der er menneskeheden værdig, her på Jorden, og i vore fremtidige kolonier i rummet.

Putins spørgsmål er korrekt: Er amerikanerne gået fra forstanden?

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 5. juni, 2017 – I denne uge vil vi få endnu en runde at se i det, der har været et nu næsten et år langt hysteri à la McCarthy-perioden, med de »liberale« og de »liberale medier« i USA versus Donald Trumps plan om at genoprette fundamentale samarbejdsrelationer med Rusland – og, med Kina.

En ledende, Demokratisk blodhund, senator Mark Warner fra Efterretningskomiteen, indrømmede søndag på Tv, at der ikke findes beviser for, at Trump skulle have indgået et »aftalt spil« med russere: »der er blot en masse røg«, sagde senator Warner. Så de »liberale« kaster sig over anklager mod Trump for at »hindre retfærdighedens gang« ved at fyre FBI's direktør.

Det rette spørgsmål blev stillet til amerikanerne af den russiske præsident Putin i dennes interview til NBC-TV, hvor han gentagne gange blev anklaget for at undergrave og forsøge at kontrollere USA:

»Er I alle sammen gået fra forstanden?«

Efter næsten et årti med økonomisk fiasko, og sågar fortvivlelse i nogle dele af den amerikanske befolkning, ønsker de »liberale« nu at genoplive J. Edgar Hoover og senator Joe McCarthy for at finde undskyldninger?

Siden de amerikanske bankers og nationaløkonomiens krak for ni år siden, er der i verden vokset en ny, økonomisk orden frem,

med infrastrukturudvikling, kredit til højteknologisk industriudvikling, videnskab og udforskning af rummet. Denne orden udvides omkring Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, eller den Nye Silkevejs økonomiske vækst og forbundethed; Og Rusland er fuldt engageret i det. Det samme er asiatiske, afrikanske og sydamerikanske lande, inklusive Amerikas hovedallierede i Asien, Japan og Sydkorea.

Hvis amerikanerne ønsker deres økonomi genopbygget og ønsker atter at blive en førende industrimagt og førende magt inden for videnskab og rumforskning – så må de have samarbejde med disse initiativer for økonomisk fremskridt. De må have det samarbejde, som præsident Trump har indledt med præsident Xi Jinpings Kina.

Og der finder en i stigende grad reel, international kamp sted, imod ISIS/al-Qaeda-terrorisme og massive blodsudgydelse fra samme ophav, i hvilken kamp Putins Rusland er en hoveddrivkraft.

USA's økonomiske politik må ændres: Glass/Steagall-loven må genindføres, og der må skabes en statslig nationalbank i Hamiltons tradition; og rumforskning må atter gøres til en storslået, national mission.

Men samarbejdsrelationer med Kina og Rusland, og med den Nye Silkevejs nye system, er afgørende for, at USA kan genoprette sine egne, førende kapaciteter. De, der ønsker, at præsidenten, af disse grunde, skal afsættes ved en rigsret – og nogle, der endda ønsker, han skal myrdes – må midlertidigt være gået fra forstanden.

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putins interview til NBC.

Tyskland: 'Mittelstand' - ledere roser Li Keqiangs tale på Kina-Tyskland Forum

4. juni, 2017 – Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BVI) er måske ikke blot i færd med at omringe det skeptiske Tyskland med europæiske lande, der samarbejder med BVI, men er også i færd med at bane en indfaldsvej til Tyskland gennem *Mittelstand*, den berømte, tyske teknologiske motor bestående af små og mellemstore virksomheder (SMV'er).

Den kinesiske PM Li Keqiang lovede at promovere samarbejde mellem Kinas og Tysklands SMV'er, under en tale den 1. juni i Berlin, på Kina-Tyskland Forum: »At sammen skabe innovation«. Li lovede også at styrke beskyttelsen af intellektuel ejendomsret (IER) – immaterialret. »Under processen med samarbejde om innovation beskytter Kina strengt foretagenders IER og kræver ikke obligatorisk teknologioverførsel«, sagde Li.

Li sagde, at Tyskland har henved 1.300 selskaber, der er »skjulte mestre«, og at Kina har hundredetusindevis af højteknologiske SMV'er, og at »Kina er rede til at arbejde sammen med Tyskland om at etablere en regeringsmekanisme for samarbejde mellem SMV'er og promovering af netværk og grupper af innovationssamarbejde«, lyder det i en rapport fra *Xinhua*.

Xinhua rapporterede, »Tysk innovationselite priser kinesisk PM's tale«. Li opfordrede til, at de to lande optrapper deres bestræbelser for samvirke mellem deres udviklingsstrategier, nemlig, Kinas innovationsdrevne udviklingsstrategi, »Fremstillet i Kina 2025« og »Internet plus«, og så Tysklands »Industri 4.0« og High-Tech-Strategi, og også optrapper deres lancering af pilotprojekter.

Præsidenten for Tysklands Nationale Akademi for Videnskab og

Ingeniørarbejde, Dieter Spath, sagde til *Xinhua*, at de to landes producenter hidtil havde ligget i konkurrence; nu håber han, at de vil samarbejde og opgradere den industrielle kæde. Dette er Kinas plan.

Direktøren for EH Doducta, Manfred Jagiella, kaldte Lis bemærkninger om immaterialret (IER) for »imponerende« og »en hjørnesteen for bilateralt samarbejde«. Dette blev sekunderet af Stefan Magerstedt, chef for innovation ved firmaet KHS. Heiner Lang fra Bosch Rexroth AG sagde, Lis tale opmuntrede til at fortsætte med at gøre investeringer i Kina.

Wang Zi, adm. dir. for Berlinafdelingen af Kinas innovations-inkubator Techcode, blev opmuntret af den kinesiske regerings løfte om at tilskrive innovative SMV'er stor betydning. Gong Xin, direktør for internationalt salg ved Tysklands FemtoFiberTec GmbH, sagde, han mener, at samarbejdet – nu mellem store firmaer – vil udvides til græsrodsforetagender i de to lande.

Foto: Den kinesiske PM Li Keqiang og den tyske kansler Angela Merkel forlader sammen det Tysk-Kinesiske Forum, 'Innovation Gemeinsam Gestalten' i Berlin, torsdag (1. juni).

Ungarns Orban: Vi er vidne til fremvæksten af en ny verdensorden

3. juni, 2017 – Den ungarske premierminister Viktor Orban distancerer sig selv og sit land fra EU's almindelige skepsis mod Kina og minder om, at Ungarn var det første, europæiske land, der forpligtede sig engagerende til den Nye Silkevej og

allerede i 2015 underskrev en samarbejdsstraktat med Kina. Med en vurdering af Bælte og Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde sagde Orban, at deltagerne i dette forum der var vidne til fremkomsten af en ny verdensorden. »Den gamle model for globalisering nærmer sig sin afslutning, og Øst er blevet ligeværdig med Vest, og en enorm del af verden har fået nok af at blive belært af de vestlige industrinationer om menneskerettigheder og regler for markedsøkonomi.«

Foto: Ungarns premierminister Viktor Orban (højre) her sammen med Ruslands præsident Putin, februar, 2016.

Spanien særdeles interesseret i Bælte & Vej på forum i Madrid

3. juni, 2017 – Spanien er rede til at udvide samarbejde med Kina under Bælte & Vej-Initiativet (BVI), især inden for infrastruktur, sagde Spaniens handelsminister Marisa Ponceña den 1. juni på forummet i Madrid, »Forretningsmuligheder for spanske selskaber under Bælte & Vej-Initiativet«.

BVI samler tæt på 60 % af verdens befolkning og tilbyder enorme muligheder, sagde Ponceña. »Alle Handelsministeriets redskaber er til rådighed for dette initiativ ... Spanien har fire handelskontorer i hele Kina, og som analyserer, hvordan projekter udføres, og hvordan, de samarbejder med vore selskaber og institutioner gennem vore redskaber til at hjælpe dem med at fremlægge det bedste tilbud.«

Spanien ønsker ikke blot en landforbindelse gennem jernbaner, men også en maritim forbindelse, sagde handelsministeren: »vi

ønsker, at den maritime forbindelse mellem Kina og Europa skal ende i Spanien, i vore havne, Barcelona, Valencia, i alle vore havne ved Middelhavet, eller længere endnu, i vort land.«

Madrid-forummet, der er arrangeret i fællesskab af Det Kinesiske Handels- og Investeringskammer i Spanien (CCINCE) og den Spanske Konføderation af Erhvervsorganisationer (CEOE), tiltrak henved 200 repræsentanter fra betydningsfulde institutioner og foretagender i Kina og Spanien. Vicepræsident for CEOE, Juan Pablo Lazaro, sagde, »Bælte & Vej-Initiativet har vakt stor interesse blandt vore erhvervsorganisationer og vore medlemmer og partnere pga. af dets ambition og store format.«

Han sagde, at dette infrastruktur- og kommunikationsnetværk langs med BVI's strækning med logistiske og industrielle centre er en stor mulighed for at integrere asiatiske markeder og promovere Eurasiens, Kinas og EU's økonomiske udvikling. Lazaro sagde, spanske iværksættere »har hilst initiativet velkommen med stor interesse i betragtning af, at vi kan bidrage med vores management-kapacitet og vores viden inden for områderne«. Spanien har en afgørende position inden for logistik i Europa, Latinamerika og Nordafrika, sagde han og fremhævede Madrid som et logistisk omdrejningspunkt.

Foto: Spaniens handelsminister, Marisa Ponce.

**SPIEF: Putin beder
amerikanske forretningsfolk**

om at hjælpe Trump med at vende tilbage til 'God politisk dialog' med Rusland

3. juni, 2017 – Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin lagde ikke fingrene imellem under sin tale for panelet Russisk-amerikansk Forretningsdialog på Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF), der fandt sted 1.-3. juni. Putin indledte med at takke de amerikanske deltagere for at komme til begivenheden, i betragtning af »den sørgelige tilstand, som de amerikansk-russiske og russisk-amerikanske relationer befinder sig i«. Han sagde, at »det tog årtier at lægge fundamentet for samarbejde, der næsten er blevet udslettet i løbet af de seneste år. Vore bilaterale relationer forværredes til det absolut laveste punkt, siden den Kolde Krig«. Putin sagde, at der var mange samarbejds punkter, og at Rusland havde behov for udenlandsk investering. Han sluttede ligefremt: »Jeg vil gerne sende bolden over til jer. Hjælp os med at genoprette en god, politisk dialog. Jeg beder jer på vegne af Rusland. Jeg henvender mig til vore amerikanske modparter. Hjælp den nyligt valgte præsident og USA's nye administration.«

Forespurgt, om han havde et råd til Trump, svarede Putin, at »en mand som Trump har ikke brug for råd, især ikke, når det drejer sig om interne, politiske spørgsmål. Det er generelt set altid kontraproduktivt at forsøge at belære modparter ... Jeg ønsker at etablere en konstruktiv dialog på basis af vore landes nationale interesser, og i behørig betragtning af disse interesser. Jeg mener, det er muligt at opnå dette i fællesskab, med den nuværende præsident. Hvad der vil ske i virkeligheden, ved jeg ikke.«

Foto: Ruslands præsident Putin taler på SPIEF (1.-3. juni).

Et nyt succesfuldt økonomisk system er blevet skabt, og Amerika må ændre sig og gå med

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 4. juni, 2017 – Paris-»klimaaf-talen«, som præsident Donald Trump har trukket USA ud af, er ikke »verdensordenen«, uanset, hvor meget, medierne i USA og Europa ønsker, folk skal gøre knæfald for den. Livet uden kulstoffer er ikke vejen frem for menneskeheden eller planeten. Derimod er mennesket, der nu hastigt rykker ud i Solsystemet, vejen frem.

Den reelt succesfulde, nye verdensorden, der nu konsolideres, er et økonomisk og videnskabeligt system for samarbejde: den Nye Silkevej. Det er de accelererende investeringer og udarbejdelse af transformerende, nye infrastrukturprojekter og videnskabelige fremskridt, der knyttes sammen under Kinas initiativ, over hele Eurasien, Afrika og ligeledes planlagt for Sydamerika. »Marshallplanen gange 20«, kalder nogen det. Det er en orden, der mere og mere støttes af Rusland og andre store nationer, så vel som mange andre, fordi det reelt udløser økonomisk fremskridt, produktivitet, ny beskæftigelse, til gensidig fordel for alle deltagende nationer. Som »Silkevejsdamen«, Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, siger, så er det i færd med at blive til Verdenslandbroen. Det er således åbent for USA at gå med i og genopbygge, men også kraftigt udvide og modernisere, sin egen økonomiske infrastruktur og industri.

Præsident Trump gør absolut det rigtige med sin plan om, at USA skal samarbejde fuldt ud med Kina og Rusland. Og med sin hensigt om, at USA atter skal blive en stor industrimagt, en stor videnskabelig og teknologisk magt, en stor rumforskningsmagt, der samarbejder med de andre rumfartsnationer.

»Dette er planer – hvad er hans resultater?«, siger kommentatorerne. Dette spørgsmål bør rettes til det amerikanske folk. Kina og andre eurasiske magter er i færd med at opbygge højhastigheds- og magnetisk levitations- (maglev)systemer, udforske Månen inklusive dens bagside, lægge planer for Mars, lægge planer for omsider at omspænde Afrika og Sydamerika med højhastighedsjernbaner og elektricitetsnetværk, bygge små, mobile, flydende kernkraftværker ...

Tror amerikanere, når de håndterer spørgsmålet om infrastrukturens sammenbrud, økonomisk fortvivlelse og opiat-epidemier, på, at disse ting kan gøres? Det er det virkelige spørgsmål med hensyn til præsident Trumps planer, og resultater.

Det er det amerikanske folk, der må få Glass-Steagall vedtaget i Kongressen for at standse Wall Street i at kværke USA's økonomi. Det amerikanske folk må kræve »økonomisk politik i den amerikanske tradition«; og en omgående oprettelse af en nationalbank til infrastruktur. Flere amerikanere end nogen sinde før forsøger at blive NASA-astronauter. Men, det er det amerikanske folk, der må kræve et hastigt udvidet rumforskningsprogram og nye teknologier omkring fusionskraft.

Amerika må gå med i den Nye Silkevej. Præsident Trump har en plan – glem hans foreløbige resultater – og dette er, hvad det amerikanske folk må gøre, hvis de ønsker, USA atter skal blive stort.

Foto: Præsident Trump meddeler 1. juni, at USA trækker sig ud

af Paris-Klimaaf-talen.

**RADIO SCHILLER 6. juni, 2017:
Trump melder USA ud af Paris-
aftale //**

**Vil han melde USA ind i
russisk-kinesisk partnerskab?**

v/ Tom Gillesberg.

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/trump-melder-usa-us-af-paris-aftale-vil-han-melde-usa-ind-i-russisk-kinesisk-partnerskab

Frankrig:

**Leder af Solidarité et
Progrès**

**Jacques Cheminade angriber
svindelene med 'fælles**

valuta'; definerer sit eget koncept

Paris, 3. juni, 2017 – I en erklæring af 2. juni forklarer Lyndon LaRouches ven og allierede, tidligere franske præsidentkandidat Jacques Cheminade, den afgørende forskel mellem sit eget forslag om brugen af en »fælles valuta« under den kommende, post-euro-æra, og så det vanvittige sammensurium, der i stigende grad bringes til torvs af andre franske politikere, både fra venstre og højre, og som enten er uvidende eller også lyver med fuldt overlæg samtidig med, at de hævder, de er modstandere af »systemet«. Jacques Cheminades erklæring, der kan læses på det originale franske på hans hjemmeside

<http://www.cheminade2017.fr/Jacques-Cheminade-quelle-monnaie-c-ommune-pour-l-apres-euro> , følger her:

Cheminade: 'Hvilken fælles valuta skal man have i post-euro-æraen'

Debatten mellem de to kandidater Emmanuel Macron og Marine Le Pen den 4. maj demonstrerede den inkompetence, som gør sig gældende mht. behandlingen af et afgørende spørgsmål, der involverer selve vores eksistens. Tidligere, den 2. marts, indikerede en Ifop-opinionsundersøgelse, der blev gennemført på vegne af *Le Figaro* og Robert Schuman Foundation, at 75 % af alle vore medborgere er imod en tilbagevenden til en national valuta. Det er for at forføre disse vælgere, der klynger sig til den overbevisning, at euroen fortsat er en rambuk og en forenklende faktor for vores handel, at de førende, såkaldte »euroskeptikere« har smidt ideen om at »forlade« eurosystemet over bord. Marine Le Pen foreslår således, efter Jean-Luc Mélenchon og Nicolas Dupont-Aignan, at »transformere« 'enhedsvalutaen' (euro) til en 'fælles valuta'.

Deres falske begreb om denne »fælles« valuta er det modsatte

af, hvad jeg vil argumentere for. I realiteten indebærer deres forslag skabelsen af et dobbelt monetært system, der ville underordne de nationale valutaer en overordnet »euro/fælles valuta«. Det ville betyde, at al national handel inden for vore grænser ville finde sted i frank, men at handlen med medlemmer af den monetære zone eller medlemmer uden for denne, ville finde sted med en ny type euro, der er transformeret fra en »enhedsvaluta« til en »fælles valuta«. Sidstnævnte ville de facto blive et obligatorisk mellemlid med al handel med udlandet! Og handel uden for de nationale grænser kræver to vekslingsprocesser: fra ens egen, nationale valuta til euro, og fra euro til den udenlandske valuta.

De facto støttet i dag af Jean-Luc Mélenchon, Nicolas Dupont-Aignan og Marine Le Pen, blev dette system introduceret i 1991 af den tidligere højrefløjs-økonomiminister, Edouard Balladur, bakket op af den britiske tory-premierminister John Major, og af »neo-gaullisten« Philippe Séguin under dennes berømte tale for Nationalforsamlingen imod Maastricht-traktaten i 1992, og bliver nu solgt som et alternativ til »enhedsvalutaen«.

I praksis ville et sådant system blive meget vanskeligt at administrere, især for vore landmænd og producenter, som Emmanuel Macron påpegede under Tv-debatten den 4. maj.

Det ville forvise den nye franske frank til den bedrøvelige status af en blot og bar »lokal valuta«. Selv, hvis kurserne (blandt EU-valutaer) kunne tilpasses med fastsatte mellemrum, for eksempel hver 6. måned, så ville den angivelige genrejsning af national suverænitet i realiteten være illusorisk.

I virkeligheden ville værdien af nationale valutaer i dette kurssystem med en »fælles eurovaluta« stadig blive styret og dikteret af den samme Europæiske Centralbank som i dag, dvs., en total, monetaristisk institution, der grundlæggende set står til tjeneste for de private banker.

Med en sådan »fælles eurovaluta« vier finansoligarkiet sig selv til at være et nyt instrument, der gør det muligt for, at alting kan forandres med det formål at sikre, at intet i virkeligheden forandres.

Det, jeg argumenterer for, er et totalt anderledes begreb om en »fælles valuta«: En tilbagevenden til en »regnskabs-euroenhed«, i lighed med den Europæiske Valutaenhed (ECU), der blev brugt mellem 1979 og 1999. Lige som dengang vil det hovedsageligt være de europæiske institutioner – der i dag totalt må genopbygges på nye fundamentter – og nationalbanker, der ville beregne og afgøre deres mellemværender indbyrdes ved brug af ECU'en uden, at denne nogen sinde ville erstatte nationale valutaer i international handel.

Med min politik ville nationalstater genvinde deres monetære suverænitet med det formål at udstede statskredit i deres egen, nationale valuta, og som har til hensigt at tjene menneske og natur, samtidig med, at de indbyrdes koordinerer ved hjælp deres regnskabsenhed, for at forsvare værdien af deres valutaer over for udenlandske valutaer, som aftalt inden for dette system.

Derudover indgår Frankrig i »aftaler om begrænsninger af suverænitet, der kræves for organisering og forsvar af fred«, som det fastsættes i fortalen til vores Forfatning, især mht. virkeliggørelsen af store projekter på europæisk skala og videre endnu, og som udstyres gennem udstedelse af statskredit i hver stat, koordineret med vore partners udstedelse af kredit.

Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomisk Forum (SPIEF) åbner; Ingen Obama til at modarbejde amerikanske selskabers deltagelse

Torsdag, den 1. juni, åbnede Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF) og vil fortsætte med fremlæggelser og diskussioner om videnskabelige og teknologiske gennembrud og planlagte udviklingsprojekter, frem til og med lørdag, den 3. juni.

Forbes-magasinet fra 31. maj giver et fingerpeg om de højtplacerede deltagere: Indiens premierminister Narendra Modi, FN's generalsekretær Antonio Guterres, Østrigs kansler Christian Kern og Ruslands lederskab.

Forbes-magasinet lægger, helt korrekt, direkte skylden på Obama,

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/riskmap/2017/05/31/us-companies-to-talk-business-with-putin-in-st-petersburg/#65e652bf2f39>

for amerikanske selskabers ringe deltagelse i de senere år: »Efter flere års lav deltagelse, hvor Obama-administrationen aktivt afskrækkede amerikanske foretagender fra at deltage i Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF), Ruslands største, internationale galla for foretagender, så ser vi i år en tilbagevenden af amerikanske selskaber med tilstrækkeligt mange deltagere til at afholde en separat amerikansk-russisk rundbordsdiskussion for første gang i forummet historie.«

Emnerne for paneldiskussionerne frembyder umiddelbare spørgsmål for menneskeheden: rumforskning, sundhed, infrastruktur, kernekraft, muligheden for en europæisk-eurasisk integration; sundhedspleje, Transport- og logistikøkonomien under forandring; Rusland-Indien; EAEU-latinamerikansk samarbejde; Fremskridt inden for videnskabens nye, fremskudte grænser; Byggeri af infrastruktur for Eurasiens fremtid; Rusland-USA; Anvendelse af langfristet kapital til infrastrukturudvikling; Rusland-Italien; En ny standard for økonomisk samarbejde; Fremtiden, der fødes i dag: Integration og Infrastrukturprojekter i Eurasien; BRIKS, SCO, BVI, EAEU – som alle vil forme fremtiden.

Fredag, på præsidentens samling, der vil se den højeste deltagelse, vil Ruslands præsident Putin, premierminister Modi og andre statsoverhoveder tale, med den amerikanske journalist Megyn Kelly, p.t. hos NBC-TV, der vil være ordstyrer og interviewe præsident Putin. Putin skal desuden efter planen mødes med over 40 chefer for statslige fonde fra 23 lande, der tilsammen administrerer \$11,4 billion, iflg. Kiril Dmitriev, chef for det russiske Direct Investment Fund. Administrationen for Leningrad-regionen, der omgiver byen Skt. Petersborg, skal efter planen underskrive 130 aftaler til en værdi af over \$5 mia.

Den 2. juni afholdes en rundbordsdiskussion med det Amerikansk-russiske Erhvervsråd, hvor seniorledere fra nogle af Amerikas største, førende selskaber, inklusive Boeing, Caterpillar, General Electric og Phillip Morris International, vil deltage.

Foto: NBC's Megyn Kelly er ordstyrer på et panel med den russiske præsident Putin og den indiske PM Modi fredag aften på Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum. (Foto: Kremlin.ru)

Præsident Putin taler på panelet Amerikansk-russisk Erhvervsdialog på SPIEF

2. juni, 2017 – Præsident Putin talte personligt på panelet Amerikansk-russisk Erhvervsdialog på SPIEF. »Jeg vil gerne takke alle russiske og amerikanske arrangører, jeg vil gerne takke vore amerikanske venner for at komme til dagens begivenhed«, sagde Putin. Han mindede om, at Rusland og USA »som indflydelsesrige verdensmagter opretholder en dialog inden for rammerne af forskellige formater – i Gruppen af 20, i APEC og andre organisationer, og interagerer i væsentlige globale og regionale spørgsmål. Det er meget godt, Gud ske lov, at denne proces fortsætter. I løbet af de seneste flere år har vi set sammenbruddet af fundamentet for bilateralt samarbejde, som det tog årtier at opbygge. Vore bilaterale relationer befinder sig nu på et rekordlavt punkt siden den Kolde Krig.«

Han mindedes de reelle bånd, som Rusland havde til USA rent historisk, og henviste til den amerikanske hjælp til industrialisering under den tidlige sovjetperiode, samt Låne- og Lejeprogrammet under krigen med det fascistiske Tyskland. Han understregede, at Rusland havde betalt hele gælden, ikke alene fra den russiske side under sovjetperioden, men også hele gælden fra de tidligere sovjetstater.

Selv om handel og investering var lav selv før den aktuelle krise, bemærkede han, at »Store amerikanske selskaber opererer fortsat i dag i Rusland og opretholder en betydelig tilstedeværelse på det russiske marked. Der er omkring 3000 firmaer med amerikansk kapital i Rusland. Disse foretagenders

totale aktiver beløber sig til \$75 mia., og de beskæftiger flere end 180.000 mennesker.«

»Jeg er overbevist om, at normalisering af de bilaterale relationer imødekommer begge landes interesser«, sagde han, »og vi vil fortsætte dialogen med den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump og den nye administration. Men, for at opnå succes, er der behov for seriøse bestræbelser fra begge sider«. Han understregede, at begge sider vil behøve politisk vilje og bør være rede til at løse spørgsmål af gensidig interesse. Han udtrykte håb om, at erhvervsdialogen på SPIEF, initiativerne og ideerne fra repræsentanterne for russiske og amerikanske foretagender, vil være med til at skabe et favorabelt miljø til løsning af denne uafgjorte opgave.

Det bør bemærkes, at dette var den største, amerikanske delegation på SPIEF i flere år – over 300 personer – især, siden Obama åbenlyst afskrækkede deltagelse. Den omfattede den amerikanske ambassadør, Boeing og andre, førende selskaber.

Video med Vladimir Putins åbningstale på SPIEF, engelsk voice over, kan ses her:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0pjI4U5JGdU>

**Optimisme og muligheder:
USA må gå med i den Nye**

Silkevej .

LaRouche PAC Internationale

Webcast, 2. juni, 2017

Matthew Ogden: Temaet for aftenens webcast er: USA må afgjort tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej. Dette er den strategisk vigtigste ting, der kan ske; alt andet må ses som underordnet dette mål. Vi havde lejlighed til at tale med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for et par timer siden, og vi har lidt nyheder; nogle bemærkninger fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som jeg gerne vil oplæse som indledning. Hun sagde, at verden hastigt bevæger sig i en meget ny og dynamisk retning. Momentum er meget klart. Tag Bælt & Vej Forum, der fandt sted for kun to uger siden, og tag dernæst Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum, der finder sted netop i disse dage; naturligvis med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin som vært. Ved denne lejlighed er den særlige gæst premierminister Modi fra Indien, og vi ser en fortsat integration mellem Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO), Bælt & Vej, den Nye Silkevej og alle disse eurasiske, økonomiske udviklings- og integrationsorganisationer.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde, vi må nu optrappe vores kampagne her i USA, for, at USA kan blive fuldt ud engageret og involveret i denne nye dynamik med win-win-samarbejde og gensidigt fordelagtige udviklingsprojekter. Hun sagde, at vi må holde fokus på dette spørgsmål; ikke lade os distrahere af noget som helst andet. Verden har totalt forandret sig. Vi befinder os i en fuldstændig ny epoke, en ny æra for civilisationen.

Hun sagde, vi i nyhederne netop har set, i de sidste 24 timer, at præsident Trump har sagt nej til denne Paris-klimaaf tale, og det er en god ting, sagde hun. For det (klimaaf talen) er ikke baseret på videnskab. Jo, vi ved godt, at klimaet ændrer sig, men det er ikke baseret på menneskeskabt, global

opvarmning. Spørgsmålet er så, hvad er årsagen? Paris-aftalen var baseret på ideologi, sagde hun; den var baseret på ideologien om grænser for vækst, befolkningsreduktion, undertrykkelse af udvikling – især i den tredje verden.[1] Sæt som modsætning den Nye Silkevej, Bælt & Vej-initiativet, der kommer fra Kina, og som bringer hårdt tiltrængt udvikling til den tredje verden, til Afrika og andre steder; som disse områder ikke har haft adgang til i generationer. Man må se, at dette er en virkelig bølge af optimisme.

Hun sagde, hold tingene optimistisk, bliv ved at være optimistiske. Det kunstige diskussionsmiljø i USA, der er skabt af nyhedsmedierne, er ren propaganda, sagde hun. De falske nyheder er ikke kun de negative rapporter – det har vi set masser af. Men, de falske nyheder er i realiteten, at man ikke rapporterer de positive og optimistiske udviklinger, der finder sted i hele verden, og som især kommer via Bælt & Vej Forum.

Vi havde lejlighed til at få en ti minutter lang briefing fra fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i går, under en telefonkonference med hendes medarbejdere (i USA). Det var en virkelig vidunderlig og optimistisk refleksion tilbage over betydningen og virkningen af dette Bælt & Vej Forum, som hun havde mulighed for at deltage i personligt. Vi har fremstillet en slags video til jer her, hvor vi har brugt nogle billeder af Helgas besøg til Kina, og noget baggrundsmateriale, som I vil få at høre her, som gennemgår LaRouche-bevægelsens 40-50 år lange historie for denne nye, internationale, økonomiske orden, der nu er ved at blive til virkelighed. Her kommer denne ti minutter lange video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ekspcgnkoY>

(Her følger resten af diskussionen på engelsk. Helgas briefing (videoen) er oversat til dansk, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=19877>)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I just wanted to make sure that you get a first impression from me from my trip, because I think

the worst mistake we could make would be to respond to the absolutely incredible psywar propaganda coming from the U.S. mainstream media and the neoliberal media in Europe, like Spiegel

Online with its Chief Editor piece which was really out of this

way! It is very clear that people who are primarily relying on such media have a completely, totally, 100% wrong idea of what the reality is of what's going on. And we should really get that

out of our heads and not try to swim within the fishbowl of an artificially created environment. Because, from my standpoint, the world looks very, very different.

First of all, I said this already, and I reiterate it: With the Belt and Road Forum, the world has dramatically consolidated

the beginning of the new era, and I don't think at all, that short of World War III, this is going to go away, because the majority of the world is moving in a completely liberated way. And first of all, this was the highest level conference I ever participated in. There were 28 head of state, speaking one after

the other, and obviously, the speech by Xi Jinping was absolutely

outstanding, and whoever has time to listen to it, should really

do it, because it was a very, very Confucian speech, which set the tone for the two-day conference in a very clear way. So, please listen to it when you have some time.

I think the way people have to understand what is going on, you have to really think what this organization, and Lyn in particular did for the last almost 50 years. The first time when

Lyn in 1971 recognized what the significance of the

dismantling

of the Bretton Woods system was, and then all the many, many things we did in the last over 40 years: Lyn coming back from the

Iraq Ba'ath Party celebration in 1975, when he proposed the IDB

as an International Development Bank to foster a new world economic order; the fact that we, for one year, campaigned with

this IDB proposal which then basically became part of the Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in '76.

Then, in the end of the '70s, when we worked with Indira Gandhi

on a 40-year development plan for India. Already in '76, we published a whole book about the industrialization of Africa.

We

worked with Mexican President José López Portillo on "Operation

Juárez." We put out a 50-year Pacific Basic development plan.

Lyn had already in '75 had proposed Oasis Plan. And then naturally when the [Berlin] Wall came down and the Soviet Union

disintegrated, we proposed the Productive Triangle and the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

And all of these proposals! And just think of the many, many activities we did, conferences all over five continents, all

of this was on the level of ideas, on the level of program – but

only after Xi Jinping put the New Silk Road on the agenda in 2013, and in the four-years of breathtaking developments of the

One Belt, One Road initiative since, these ideas are becoming realized! And the genie is out of the bottle!

When you have now the Bi-Oceanic Railway discussion and the tunnels and bridges connecting the Atlantic and Pacific around

Latin America, you have all these railways now being opened up in Africa – this is unprecedented! This was not done by the IMF or the World Bank. They suppressed it with the conditionalities. But with the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the direct investment of the Chinese Ex-Im Bank, the China state bank, all of these projects are now proceeding, and they have completely changed the attitude and the self-confidence of all participating countries. Now, the way people in China look at President Trump is absolutely different than what the media are trying to say. They are very positive about Trump, in the same way that people in Russia think that Trump is somebody you can absolutely have a decent relationship with, and that is reality. And forget the media! Forget these whores in the press who are really just prostitutes for the British Empire. Don't pay any attention to what they say, and don't allow the people you are talking with to do that, either. When Trump promised \$1 trillion infrastructure investments, this was the right thing, and we put out the right program saying the United States must join the Silk Road and that {should be our focus}, and nothing else. Everything else should be a subsumed aspect of that. This is the strategically important thing, and the fact that the head of the China Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong said it's not \$1 trillion but \$8 trillion, is what the United

States needs, is absolutely on the mark; and you know it yourself from the conditions of the roads and the infrastructure in all of the United States.

So the fact that the same organization has now set up their office in New York, advising Chinese investors how to invest in the United States, and vice versa, how U.S. investors can invest in China; the fact that the Chinese are invited to participate in this infrastructure conference in June; all of this is absolutely going in the right direction.

What happened in the Belt and Road Forum and the many meetings I had afterwards – after all, I spent two full weeks in Beijing, in Nanjing, in Shanghai but it's the fact that in the

many interviews, many quotes, and the general view is that we were treated with the highest respect possible. I mean, people

are fully aware of Lyn's significance as a theoretician of physical economy, his ideas are highly respected; and people treated me as we should be treated, namely as people who have devoted their entire lives to the common good of humanity. And

this is absolutely in stark contrast to the shitty behavior that

we are normally getting from the neo-liberals in the trans-Atlantic region.

And you should understand that what the attack on Trump is supposed to do: Is to make – it's so difficult for him to focus

on the positive aspect, and there are quite some many of them, including his working relationship with Russia and China,

which

is strategically the most important. So that, basically, he has

to defend himself instead, and everybody thinks they have to spend all the time to defend themselves.

So don't fall for it. The idea that we are losing is completely off! Mankind is on the winning track and we have to pull the American population to create the kind of ferment so that the implementation of the infrastructure program as a first

step is on the agenda, and on everybody's mind and nothing else.

Even if Europe is still in the grip of the EU Commission, I mean, if Merkel wants to be the leader of the free West, – forget it. Macron just had a very excellent meeting with Putin,

defining a cordial relationship with Russia! This is not what Merkel and Obama have been cooking up, when Obama addressed the

church day of the Protestant church, but Merkel is pretty isolated.

Just look around in Europe: Macron send Raffarin, the former Prime Minister, to the Belt and Road Forum who gave an excellent speech, why China and France have to work together. Gentiloni from Italy said China and Italy will work together on

the development of Africa. All the East Europeans, Tsipras [from

Greece], Serbia, Hungary, Czechia's Zeman, Orban [Hungary] – all

of these people were absolutely enthusiastic on the Belt and Road

Initiative. And now even Germany, it shows that the German industry is actually really getting it, that their interest is to

work on joint ventures in third countries together with China. So

I think even Germany will change.

I have the strong conviction that by the end of this year, it will look completely different, because the development perspective is so contagious, that I think all the efforts by the

British Empire to somehow throw in a monkey wrench will not work!

So take the winning perspective, take the high ground, think strategically: And realize that what is happening in reality, in

many, many development projects around the world, is what this organization has been fighting for, for almost half a century. I just wanted to tell you that, because the worst thing we could do, is look at it from inside the United States, from within the box, when the whole world has moved out of the box decisively, with the Belt and Road Forum, which is not going to

be stopped by anything. And that is my view I wanted to communicate.

[end video: <https://larouchepac.com/20170602/silk-road-strategy-helga-larouche-report-belt-and-road-forum>

OGDEN: As you could hear, Helga LaRouche was extremely optimistic after spending an entire two weeks in China; and her

point could not be more clear. The United States must join the

Silk Road; this must be our focus and nothing else.

“Everything

else should be a subsumed aspect of that,” she said; “this is the

strategically most important thing.”

Helga also had, among many media interviews, you could see some pictures there from her interview on the “Dialogue with Yang

Rui” show, which was a very widely watched and wonderful interview. She had many TV interviews, many other press interviews. Here’s an interview that just came out; this is

from

{Shanghai Daily}, and I'm going to read a few excerpts from that

interview as well. I think is just really a nice overview.

As

you can see, the title is "Belt and Road Initiative Instills Hope

for Peace and Development Among Nations." You can see the picture

of Helga LaRouche there. The editor's note begins the article;

it says,

"Helga Zepp-LaRouche visited Shanghai for the first time in the summer of 1971. In 1977 she married American economist Lyndon

LaRouche, and the couple have since worked together on development plans for a just new world economic order." That was

the overview that we saw in the video just now. It goes on:

"Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute in 1984, a think tank devoted to the realization of these plans and a renaissance and a dialogue of classical cultures.

"She is an expert in European humanist philosophy and poetry, Confucius, and history.

"After attending the recent Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, she visited Shanghai, where {Shanghai Daily} reporter Wan Lixin

interviewed her."

These are going to be a few excerpts from Helga LaRouche's answers to the questions that were posed to her in this {Shanghai

Daily} interview.

So, Helga said: "I think the Belt and Road initiative signifies a revolutionary move to a new epoch of civilization. The idea of having a win-win cooperation among nations is the first time that a concrete concept has been offered to overcome

geopolitics.

“Since geopolitics was the cause of the two world wars, I think it is a completely new paradigm of thinking where an idea

proposed by one country has the national interest basically in coherence with the interests of humanity as a whole. This has never happened.

“This has instilled tremendous hope among developing nations that they have the chance to overcome poverty and underdevelopment. And I think this is an initiative that will grow until all the continents are connected through infrastructure and development.” (That’s the idea of the World

Land-Bridge.)

“We have always made the point that for this new Silk Road to succeed in the tradition of the old Silk Road, which was also

an exchange of ideas and cultures, not just products and technology, you have to combine economic cooperation with dialogue between cultures. This dialogue must be on the highest

level, so each culture has to present example of the best of their culture, like Confucianism, Italian renaissance, the German

classical period, and present the best works of arts in music and

poetry, paintings and other forms of art.

“Our experience is that when people get into contact for the first time with expression of such high culture from another culture, they are surprised by its beauty. And this beauty then

opens the heart and souls of the people. And this is the best medicine against chauvinism, xenophobia, and prejudice, and it opens the way for the love of other cultures.

“This is in conformity with Confucian teaching that all activity must be combined with strengthening of love for the mankind, because without that cultural component, that new

Silk

Road will not flourish.”

“I think it a great honor for me to participate in this Belt and Road Forum, and I was deeply impressed by the speech of President Xi Jinping. Among all participants I spoke with there

is consensus that we are actively participating in the shaping of

history. All this means that China is right now leading the world

in terms of providing the perspective for the future.

“I think this has been recognized by many countries in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, and even some European countries start to recognize it is in their best interests to ally with that initiative. So I think it has made clear that China is the

only country right now that offers a positive perspective to overcome the strategic bottleneck of our present times.”

“Here I would like to quote from Pope Paul VI who said that ‘Development is the new name for peace.’”

“I was first in Shanghai 46 years ago in 1971, after traveling on a cargo ship. Although it was not the best time to

be in China, it had awoken my love for China.

“I think the Chinese people are much too modest. They should feel more confident about what they have accomplished. They have

created the biggest miracle of the world, even bigger than the post-war German economic miracle. They should be very proud to be

Chinese.”

So again, that was from an interview in {Shanghai Daily} called “Belt and Road Initiative Instills Hope for Peace and Development Among Nations.”

[<http://www.shanghaidaily.com/opinion/chinese-perspectives/Belt-and-Road-initiative-instills-hope-for-peace-and-development>

-among-nations/shdaily.shtml]

Obviously, this is just a wonderfully optimistic view of the world right now. I think it gives you a sense of what Helga LaRouche gained as an eyewitness and participant on the ground at

the Belt and Road Forum. It's what Americans are not being given; we're not being given this kind of optimistic perspective

of what the future of mankind could be, and it's very much within

our grasp. The kind of pride that she said Chinese should feel

about being Chinese, this is something that Americans desperately

to access again; this pride of being American.

With that kind of overview and our very clear sense of what our mission is, that the United States should join this New Paradigm of win-win development, I think maybe Ben can give us a

little bit of a sense of what it's going to take to get the United States back on this path to development. It's been 50 years since the assassination of John F Kennedy and the departure

of the United States from this sense of development and progress.

This embrace of this Malthusianism, zero-growth kind of population control ideology, which has brought us to the point of

just miserable economic suffering.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: As you mentioned in the beginning, Trump's announcement that the U.S. is going to pull out of this

Paris climate change agreement is a really big deal; this is excellent. To my knowledge, unless I'm missing something, since

this whole climate change scare got going, this is the first

U.S.

President who has actually kicked back against this. It started

really back with George H.W. Bush; Bill Clinton went along with

it. Despite the narrative of it being a Republican versus Democrat issue, the George W Bush administration was fully on board; they went with all this junk. Bio-fuels, global warming,

they pushed it fully. Obama pushed it further. Now, we finally

have a President who is actually kicking back against this.

This

is huge, this important; Trump definitely deserves respect and support for fighting against this thing. As many of our viewers

know, this is a huge global lobby that's been pushing this thing

from the top down for decades now.

I thought it was also important that Trump highlighted the economic effects of this. Some people just say the science says

this, or the science says that; but there's also the reality of

what is the effect on the people. What's the effect on your citizens of going with these policies? They say CO2 is terrible,

it's a pollutant, etc.; therefore, we need to go with all these

wonderful, clean energy solutions. They paint this rosy picture,

when in fact, that has devastating effects on the real-life conditions of our population. This whole Green energy fraud is

ridiculous. Given that this issue is now coming up, I think it's

worth just highlighting a couple of points on this.

If you want to talk about the reduction in CO2 emissions and the Green energy stuff, I still think it's worth looking at what

Germany is facing right now in terms of their energy prices.

If

you want a case study in what wind and solar and exiting nuclear

and getting rid of coal and natural gas does; in Germany, just between 2004 and 2015, their energy prices went up 50% from \$0.23

cents a kilowatt-hour in U.S. values, to \$0.35 cents a kilowatt-hour. They were already in 2004, twice the rate we pay

in the U.S. on average. And over that ten-year period, in the context of a lot of this nuclear exit, CO2-reduction stuff, they

went up another 50% to now three times what Americans pay on average for energy, just as an example of what that means for real life conditions. This has been driving industries to leave

Germany, so it has an effect on industry, other forms of economic

activity as well.

In 2013, just one subsidy – this major surcharge they added to the average German's bill to pay for wind and solar – was the

equivalent of \$0.07 U.S. cents per kilowatt-hour. That alone is

60% of what we pay on average for the U.S.; just for one subsidy,

just for wind and solar.

In the context of all the propaganda that gets put out, it's worth emphasizing the idea that we can transition to some wonderful world powered by wind, solar electricity is a face; it's a fraud. We need to go in the other direction. To the degree necessary, use coal, use natural gas, whatever; but move

towards more advanced higher forms of energy like fission and nuclear fusion – that's really the future. The future is increasing energy use per capita, increasing the use of higher qualities of energy per capita, not reduction.

I also think it's worth in the context of the debate re-erupting right now, people are freaking out about Trump doing

this; I think it's worth re-examining the issue of CO2. What does CO2 do? It's now officially labelled a pollutant by the EPA. There are all these horror stories about extreme weather, climate change, etc.

I just want to highlight one graphic [Fig. 1]. Tons could be said, but I think it's just worth it for the education of our

audience and the real facts on the issue, it's worth just highlighting this study, comparing literally dozens of different

computer models on the effects of CO2 increase with the reality

that's happened just in the last couple of decades. So, what these people did was to take 32 different computer models, all claiming what the effects of CO2 increase were going to do to the

global temperature. Those are all the variety of small dotted lines rising up in the graph there. The thick red line there is

the average of all of these 32 different computer models.

If you take the claims being made by these models and by these fear-mongers around the CO2, they say this is the type of

rate of temperature increase you're going to get. But if you compare that to the actual observations indicated below in the blue and green lines with the squares and the dots, you see that

none of the computer models have been accurate in reality.

Both

satellite measurements by two different types of measurements, as well as independent {in situ} measurements with balloon systems, have shown that the temperature over the past 15 years now on average, has been relatively flat with little increase. {None}

of the models showed this; none of them.

So, have this in mind when you hear these scare stories about this much temperature rise is going to cause this much extreme weather, etc. They're basing it all on these models that have already shown to be ridiculous.

There's another interesting aspect to the CO2 issue, which isn't discussed at all, which is this apparently secret thing that many of these fear-mongering people around climate change don't apparently know, which is that CO2 is actually a part of the biosphere, and it's actually an important part of the ecological cycle. People talk about being "pro-green": It's actually an important contribution to green on the planet. And there's been some work done, and I'd like to play a few short clips of an interview I'd done a few weeks back with a scientist who's led a great amount of effort on studying the positive effects of higher CO2 levels. This is Dr. Craig Idso,

and he has spent many years and a lot of effort doing actual experiments with greenhouses, overviews of various studies, overviews of satellite measurements, and actually studying the question of what is the effect of increasing CO2 levels on plant growth and then also on agricultural activity. These clips speak

for themselves, but I think this is an important part of the discussion, as being completely blacked out, which is, aside from

the scare-stories about CO2 not being grounded in reality, there's actually a beneficial side for increasing CO2 levels.

[start video]

DR. CRAIG IDS0: There are three main benefits from increasing carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere: The first is that it increases plant productivity for biomass of the plant. On average, what we see is that for a doubling of CO₂, something that's going to happen by the end of this century, most are basis plants, non-woody plants like crops and things like that, will experience anywhere from a 25% to a 55% increasing in biomass per yield. And that's a phenomenal result and that's something that's going to happen just because we raise the CO₂ concentration and nothing else. Second is that higher CO₂ concentrations help increase the plant's water use efficiency. Again, a doubling of CO₂ allows plants to use about half as much water as they need to produce the same amount of tissue, so another phenomenal benefit. And then the third benefit is that higher CO₂ concentrations helps to ameliorate environmental stresses. So if you have a stress from hot air temperature, maybe low light, low levels of soil fertility, those sorts of things, when you have higher CO₂ concentrations they tend to reduce or lessen that stress if not completely ameliorate it, under a doubling of CO₂. You put all those three benefits together, and what you get is a tremendous benefit to the biosphere to the growth. And we're seeing that already: We see it in tree-ring cores, you can look and look at how their water use efficiency has improved over time, and we see anywhere from 35% to 40% increase already, as the CO₂ concentration has increased by about 40%. So the

satellites have been up measuring reflectivity of vegetation, over the entire globe ever since about the early 1980s. And what they find consistently, whether they're focussing on a particular region of the globe or the globe as a whole, you get anywhere from about 6% to 15% increase in biomass in that period of time.

The globe as a whole, or in total, is actually in a better off condition now than it was when those measurements began.

I did the first approximation to determine what is the net monetary benefit on crop production globally, in the past and then also projected into the future, and what I found was that over the 50-year period from 1961 to 2011, it amounts to about \$3.2 trillion on the global economy, a phenomenal benefit. And then, projecting that forward in time, as the CO₂ concentration

is going to continue to rise, from about 2012 to 2050, we expect

it to be about \$10 trillion to the economy.

And that's just really scratching the surface, because you could look at studies, for example, I'll take rice, where there's

a number of genotypes of rice, and scientists have looked at for

example, in one study I'm thinking of, they looked at 16 different genotypes of rice, and how those genotypes responded to

a doubling of CO₂, and they received values that ranged from about 0 all the way to a whopping 265%. So, if governments and

scientists focussed on those specific genotypes that we received

the greatest increase in biomass per CO₂ rise, and then grew them, we could have this phenomenal increase in agriculture and

have no problem in feeding the planet in the future.

[end video]

DENISTON: I wanted to just highlight that interview, because that needs to get out. These are astounding facts: You compare on the one side, the scare stories are not adding up. On the other side, just review what he said, that over the past 35 years, according to global satellite measurements a 6-15% increase in total biomass production to the planet, the entire planet! We're not talking about a 10th of a percent of a half of a percent, 6-15%, that's huge. And these assessments they've done on the increased crop yield, which they put in monetary terms of \$3 trillion increased value production from higher crop yields. Again, these are not models and studies; you can take a greenhouse, you can study tomato plants, this particular species, what's their yield under regular atmospheric CO2 conditions, what's their yield under this much increase? And they have hard data on this, so these are not models, this is real stuff. And then the other irony, which is an irony for some people is this water use efficiency: You actually get a highly significant boost for certain plant species in their ability to produce more biomass with less water use, and this has rather interesting implications for drier regions in particular, where water becomes a limiting factor in plant growth. And now, all of a sudden, with higher concentrations of plant food in the atmosphere, CO2, they can grow in regions they couldn't grow in

before; they can be more healthy in regions they couldn't be healthy before. And you just take a look at places we've had water issues – California – and we have our crazy governor in California, running around pretending he's the world leader on CO2, when his state is actually benefitting greatly from the fact

there's been higher CO2 levels in the context of the recent droughts. The ironies are just all over the place.

You've really got to ask yourself, why are none of these just basic scientific facts even being added into the discussion?

All you hear is these super, extreme, incredible flimsy arguments

claiming to be science, about scare stories, and then basic, raw,

scientific data and studies and discussion – you don't hear about that in the media, at all. I think people need to let that

irony sink in, on this whole climate debate issue.

And Matthew, as you said in the beginning, the real issue is there's an ideology behind this, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said in

our discussion earlier today: The whole climate change issue is

not really about climate change. That's the latest scare story

certain people have grabbed onto and pushed from the standpoint

of a Malthusian ideology. And tons can be said; we put out an entire report, "Global Warming Scare Is Population Reduction, Not

Science." This was put out by {Executive Intelligence Review};

if you don't have a copy of this, you should get one.

[<http://store.larouchepub.com/category-s/1840.htm>] Under Mr. LaRouche's direction, over decades, his organization has uniquely

put out the entire story of the origins of this, not just climate-change scare, but more broadly this whole environmentalist movement as coming from this Malthusian ideology.

And you look at the founders of the modern environmentalist movement, if you look at who these people were, these are people

that created the entire structure that pushed globally this whole

environmentalist system. We can just highlight some of the key

figures: Sir Julian Huxley, a lifelong proponent of eugenics, head of the British Eugenics Society. After World War II, after

Hitler's horrific war crimes, and crimes against humanity were exposed, and the connection to eugenics there, Huxley still promoted eugenics in his position in the UN, as the head of UNESCO at the time.

Prince Philip, whenever he gets the chance, talks about how terrible population growth is, and the fact that population growth is the number one problem on the planet. The guy whose said if he could be reincarnated, he'd like to come back as a deadly virus to reduce world population. That's his view, that's

his belief-system.

Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands, who was actually working with Nazi intelligence, a member of the Nazi Party. He

even helped Nazi war criminals escape after World War II.

These

people came together and started the environmentalist movement,

going back to the immediate post-World War II period, and going

into the '50s and '60s when it started to take off.

This is the ideology behind this. It's not about the debates you see on the media, about this claim or that claim

on

supposed science of CO2. If you really want to understand the issue, it's this oligarchical, Malthusian ideology that's been campaigning for generations against economic development, against

population growth, against the development of so-called Third World nations. These are people who have said we cannot allow the world to rise to the living standards of America and the West. Think of Obama travelling to Africa, telling students in

Africa, if you all had air conditioning and cars the planet would

boil over, so that's not an option.

And that's the issue. I think what Helga said, in response to Trump's pulling out of the Paris climate agreement, is, that's

the issue. This is an expression of the old Malthusian, geopolitical paradigm, and what we're seeing emerging with everything around this Belt and Road Forum summit, everything that you just went through, Matthew, is the future. That's the

future. So Trump's dumping this climate change thing is completely coherent with the idea of the United States bucking this past, geopolitical, zero sum game, Malthusian ideology, and

getting towards building the future again.

And I would say, from our work, the next steps in the energy issue is going hard with fusion, nuclear fission as needed along

the way. But the key is not only cheap energy, in using coal, natural gas, etc., but what are the future energy sources that are going to allow not only nations around the world to come up

to the same energy use that we have in the U.S. now, but even higher levels and including in the U.S. How can we actually increase the total energy-flux density of the global economy in

totality? That's the future. The entire history of the development of mankind has always been intimately connected with and tied to these kinds of increases in energy-flux density. That's got to be the next step in this thing.

OGDEN: I think that idea, the increases in energy-flux density is the key. It unlocks the entire mystery of this whole discussion. If you go back to that history that Helga Zepp-LaRouche walked us through, about the 40, 45-year history of the LaRouche movement's fight for a new, international economic order, that was paralleled by a 45-year history of a fight against this kind of Malthusianism, the idea of "limits to growth" and overpopulation and these kinds of things that have become ingrained. This was paralleled, in fact, we saw all those reports about the great development of India, the development of the Pacific Basin, the development of Africa, the development of Latin America, all of these reports mapping out a blueprint for the development of the planet; but also, there was a book that was published, called {There Are No Limits to Growth}! And this was a book by Mr. LaRouche [1983] and it is rooted so deeply in his unique approach to economic science, the idea that, no, in fact, we are not living in a closed system. This is not a closed economic system, this is not even a closed biological system, but that in fact, the very fact that mankind has a voluntary, creative capability as a species, allows mankind to move into progressively higher and more efficient economic systems. Because we're not based on one sort of limited resources regime. And we've seen this throughout history: If you just take

the empirical view of human history, mankind has progressively moved from one resource base to another resource base, through discoveries, through new technologies, and each one of those resource bases is defined by a higher energy-flux density, more

powerful forms of "fire," as you could call it, a Promethean idea of what mankind is capable of.

You take that idea of economics, and this is really Mr.

LaRouche's unique contribution, and you say: OK, the fact that that debunks the entire idea of limited resources, that very fact

itself overthrows the entire idea which has been at the basis of

geopolitics for at least the last 50 years. What was the justification for saying, "no we have to limit the access of these countries in the Third World to these limited resources, so

that the developed countries – the United States, Western Europe

– can have access to them?" This was literally the basis of our

national security strategy in the 1970s and the 1980s. But when

you say, there's no such thing as "limited resources," it overthrows that entire idea of geopolitics.

And I think that really serves as the scientific basis for a new idea of "win-win" cooperation, as counterposed to the idea of

a zero-sum game, where, if some countries win that means other countries lose. No. In fact, {all} countries can win and development is an unlimited potential.

DENISTON: I don't think it can be stressed enough, this is an entire paradigm shift we're talking about. I think Helga's point about this being the end of the geopolitical perspective,

people have to realize that's what's on the table. And that's

why it's so important she came back from China with this report.
Because we have to get Americans to understand the depth of this revolution that's happening right now, and the importance of the United States jumping on board with this, immediately. Because this is a historic shift: If you get the United States onboard now with Russia and China and the nations allied with them, that's it. We can have the future, we can create the future we want with that alliance. The British will be forced to go along with that global alliance – they can put up as much of a fight as they can, as we're seeing, with this crazy propaganda campaign in the United States, but people have to realize how vulnerable the British Empire actually is, and that we have this perspective before us. Because this has happened, this is moving right now

OGDEN: OK! Wonderful. I think that what Helga Zepp-LaRouche's point was, stands: The United States must join the New Silk Road. This is the primary strategic focus and everything else must be subsumed, as subsumed factor of that. This is our focus, and nothing else. So we need to escalate that campaign, obviously, and watch for very dramatic and rapid developments around the globe! Thank you very much, Ben, for joining me here in the studio today, and thank you all for tuning. That's the conclusion to our broadcast today: Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. We'll make that video that we showed you earlier, of Helga

Zepp-LaRouche's remarks available as a standalone, and your task

for this weekend is to spread that around as far as you can. Thank you very much, and good night.

[1] Se vores omfattende dossier: Stop den Grønne Kult Feature

'VERDEN SER MEGET ANDERLEDES UD FRA KINA'

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

»Tænk ud over kassen!«

Torsdag, 1. juni, 2017 – Under en telefonkonference med medarbejdere diskuterer Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter af det internationale Schiller Institut, sin seneste rejse til Kina, hvor hun var inviteret til at deltage i det historiske Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14.-15. maj, 2017. Zepp-LaRouche fortæller, hvor dramatisk anderledes, verden ser på Trumps præsidentskab, i modsætning til de hysteriske, vestlige mainstream-medier. »Tænk ud over kassen; resten af verden er allerede trådt frem og går fremad.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg vil gerne sikre mig, at I får et førstehåndsindtryk af min rejse fra mig, for jeg mener, den absolut værste fejltagelse, vi kunne begå, ville være at respondere til den absolut utrolige psykologiske krigsførelse, der kommer fra de amerikanske mainstream-medier og de neoliberale medier i Europa, såsom *Spiegel Online*, med dets

chefredaktør-indlæg, som *virkelig* var helt ved siden af alting! Det står helt klart, at folk, der primært baserer sig på disse medier, har en komplet, 100 % 's forkert idé om, hvad kendsgerninger er i det, der foregår. Det bør vi virkelig få ud af hovedet og ikke forsøge at svømme inden i fiskeglasbowl med et kunstigt skabt miljø. For ud fra mit synspunkt, så ser verden meget anderledes ud.

For det første, som jeg allerede har sagt, og nu gentager: Med Bælt & Vej Forum har verden på dramatisk vis konsolideret begyndelsen af en ny æra, og jeg tror slet ikke på, at dette vil forsvinde, med mindre Tredje Verdenskrig skulle indtræffe; for størstedelen af verden bevæger sig på en fuldstændig frigjort måde. Først og fremmest var dette den konference på det højeste niveau, jeg nogensinde har deltaget i. Der var 28 statsoverhoveder, der talte efter tur, og Xi Jinpings tale var selvfølgelig fuldstændig fremragende, og I bør absolut lytte til den, hvis I har tid, for det var en meget, meget konfuciansk tale, der på en meget klar måde satte tonen for denne todages konference. Så lyt til den, når I har tid.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mx_mE951GzI]

(Engelsk udskrift af talen her: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-05/14/c_136282982.htm)

Måden at forstå, hvad det er, der finder sted, er virkelig at tænke på, hvad denne organisation, og Lyn[don LaRouche] i særdeleshed, har gjort i de seneste næsten 50 år. Første gang, da Lyn i 1971 erkendte betydningen af nedtagningen af Bretton Woods-systemet, og dernæst alle de mange, mange ting, vi har gjort i de seneste mere end 40 år; da Lyn kom hjem fra det irakiske Ba'ath Partis jubilæum i 1975, og han foreslog den Internationale Udviklingsbank (IUB)[i], der skulle formidle en ny, økonomisk verdensorden; den kendsgerning, at vi, i et helt år, førte kampagne for denne IUB-idé, som dernæst blev en del af Den Alliancefri Bevægelses Colombo-resolution i Sri Lanka i 1976; dernæst, da vi i slutningen af '70'erne arbejdede sammen

med Indira Gandhi om en udviklingsplan over 40 år for Indien.[ii] Allerede i '76' udgav vi en hel bog om Afrikas industrialisering.[iii] Vi arbejdede sammen med den mexicanske præsident, José López Portillo om »Operation Juárez«.[iv] Vi udgav en 50-års Basal Udviklingsplan for Stillehavsområdet.[v] Lyn havde allerede i '75' foreslået Oasis-planen.[vi] Og så, selvfølgelig, da [Berlin]Muren faldt, og Sovjetunionen gik i opløsning, foreslog vi den Produktive Trekant[vii] og den Eurasiske Landbro.[viii]

Alle disse forslag![ix] Tænk blot på de mange, mange aktiviteter, vi lavede, konferencer på alle fem kontinenter, alt dette var på idé-planet, på program-planet – men først efter, at Xi Jinping satte den Nye Silkevej på dagsordenen i 2013, og med de åndeløse udviklinger i de fire år, der er gået, med Ét Bælt, én Vej (OBOR), er disse ideer nu ved at blive til virkelighed! Lampens ånd er sluppet ud!

Når vi nu ser diskussionen om den Bi-oceaniske Jernbane [Sydamerika] og tunneller og broer, der skal forbinde Atlanterhavet og Stillehavet omkring Sydamerika, og vi ser alle disse jernbanestrækninger, der nu åbnes i Afrika – dette er uden fortilfælde! Det var ikke IMF (Den internationale Valutafond) eller Verdensbanken, der gjorde det! De undertrykkede det med deres 'betingelsespolitik'. Men, med Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), den Nye Udviklingsbank ('BRICS-banken'), den Nye Silkevejsfond, den Maritime Silkevejsfond, de direkte investeringer fra Kinas Exim Bank, Kinas statsbank, skrider alle disse projekter nu fremad, og de har fuldstændig ændret alle de deltagende landes holdning og selvtillid.

Måden, hvorpå man i Kina ser på præsident Trump, er absolut anderledes end det, medierne forsøger at sige. Kineserne er meget positive mht. Trump, på samme måde, som man i Rusland mener, at Trump er en person, man absolut kan have et anstændigt forhold til, og dét er virkeligheden.

Glem medierne! Glem disse presse-horer, der faktisk ikke er andet et Det britiske Imperiums prostituerede. Lad være at lytte til, hvad de siger, og giv heller ikke de mennesker, I taler med, lov til det.

Da Trump lovede \$1 billion i infrastrukturinvesteringer, gjorde han det rette, og vi fremlagde det rette program, da vi sagde, at USA må tilslutte sig Silkevejen, og dét, og intet andet, bør være vores fokus. Alt andet bør være et underordnet aspekt af dette. Dette er, hvad der er strategisk vigtigt, og det faktum, at chefen for China Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong sagde, det er ikke \$1 billion, men \$8 billion, som USA har brug for, rammer absolut plet; og I ved det selv fra den forfatning, som vejene og infrastrukturen i hele USA befinder sig i.

Så det faktum, at samme organisation nu har åbnet et kontor i New York, hvor de rådgiver kinesiske investorer om, hvordan de skal investere i USA, og vice versa, hvordan amerikanske investorer kan investere i Kina; det faktum, at kineserne er inviteret til at deltage i denne infrastruktur-konference i juni; alt dette går absolut i den rigtige retning.

Det, der fandt sted i Bælt & Vej Forum og de mange møder, jeg havde bagefter – jeg tilbragte trods alt to fulde uger i Beijing, i Nanjing, i Shanghai – mange af disse ting rapporterer jeg ikke om, for det er blot ting, der er i gang, men det er det faktum, at, i de mange interviews, de mange citater og det generelle synspunkt – I kan spørge Kasia og Stefan Tolksdorf, eller Bill Jones, for den sags skyld – vi blev behandlet med den største respekt. Jeg mener, folk er fuldt ud bevidste om Lyns betydning som en teoretiker inden for fysisk økonomi; hans ideer er højt respekterede, og folk behandlede os, som vi burde blive behandlet, nemlig som mennesker, der har helliget hele deres liv til menneskehedens almene vel. Dette står i absolut stærk kontrast til den dårlige behandling, vi normalt får fra de neolibérale i det transatlantiske område.

Man bør forstå, hvad disse angreb på Trump går ud på, hvad de skal gøre; det er for – det er så vanskeligt for ham at fokusere på det positive aspekt, og dem er der en hel del af, inklusive hans arbejdsrelation med Rusland og Kina, som rent strategisk er det vigtigste; så han grundlæggende set i stedet må forsvare sig, og alle mener, de må bruge al deres tid på at forsvare sig. Tænk blot tilbage, for de af jer, der var her dengang, hvordan vores liv som organisation ændrede sig efter angrebet i 1986. Frem til dette tidspunkt var vi alle positive, vi vandt primærvalg i Illinois, vi overvejede at skabe tre, private universiteter, for vi havde et netværk af henved 100 professorer, der ønskede at gennemføre Lyncs ideer i form af et pensum i universiteter.

Og efter angrebet i 1986[x], udført af det samme apparat, der nu går efter Trump, måtte vi bruge alle disse penge på advokater, og vi måtte forsvare os, og det ændrede fuldstændig organisationens liv, og det er, hvad de nu forsøger at gøre imod Trump!

Så lad være med at falde for det. Den idé, at vi er ved at tabe, er *helt* forkert! Menneskeheden er på vej fremad, og vi må få den amerikanske befolkning til at skabe den form for grobund, så gennemførelsen af infrastrukturprogrammet som første skridt kommer på dagsordenen, og på alles tanker, og intet andet.

Jeg ville blot sige dette, for ud fra indledende diskussioner, jeg havde i dag, fik jeg indtryk af, at folk ligger for meget under for det, og selv om Europa stadig er i EU-kommissionens greb, jeg mener, hvis Merkel ønsker at være leder af det frie Vesten – glem det. Macron har netop haft et meget fremragende møde med Putin, der satte betingelser for en hjertelig relation med Rusland! Dette er ikke, hvad Merkel og Obama havde lagt op til, da Obama talte på den protestantiske kirkes kirkedag, men Merkel er temmelig isoleret.

Se jer omkring i Europa: Macron sendte Raffarin, den tidligere

premierminister, til Bælt & Vej Forum, og som holdt en fremragende tale om, hvorfor Kina og Frankrig må samarbejde. Gentiloni fra Italien sagde, at Kina og Italien vil samarbejde om Afrikas udvikling. Alle østeuropæerne; Tsipras [Grækenland], Serbien, Ungarn, Tjekkiets Zeman, Orban [Ungarn] – alle disse personer var absolut entusiastiske over Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Og nu, selv Tyskland; det viser, at tysk industri faktisk er ved at fatte det, at det er i deres interesse at samarbejde om joint ventures i tredjelande, sammen med Kina. Så jeg tror, selv Tyskland vil skifte mening.

Det er min faste overbevisning, at, ved dette års afslutning, vil det hele se helt anderledes ud, for perspektivet for udvikling er så smittende, at jeg tror, at alle Det britiske Imperiums bestræbelser på at smide en svensknøgle [i maskineriet], ikke vil virke!

Så sats på vinderperspektivet, sats på det bedste perspektiv, tænk strategisk: Og indse, at det, der finder sted, i mange, mange udviklingsprojekter i hele verden, i realiteten er det, som denne organisation har kæmpet for i næsten et halvt århundrede. Det ville jeg blot fortælle jer, for det værste, vi kunne gøre, er at se på det inde fra USA, inde fra kassen, når hele verden på afgørende vis er trådt ud af kassen, med Bælt & Vej Forum, der ikke lader sig standse af noget som helst. Og det er mit synspunkt, som jeg ønskede at videreformidle.

(Herefter følger Spørgsmål og Svar, i uddrag, med den efterfølgende diskussion på engelsk)

Diane Sare: Jeg ved, du skal skåne din stemme, men vil du have en diskussion?

Zepp-LaRouche: Hvis folk har uafklarede spørgsmål, hold jer ikke tilbage.

Spørgsmål: Hej, Helga, her er Mindy. Dette er ganske klart og det er godt at høre det fra dig, på en måde, for vi ser på,

hvad vi gjorde på Beijing-topmødet, kineserne her kender CIC, og dernæst det forestående juni-topmøde og G20-topmødet i juli, hvor Putin og Xi og Trump vil være til stede; og vores rolle, og Lyns og din rolle har været – vi har opnået meget, og nu skal vi bare gå fremad for virkelig at bringe USA ind i et optimistisk syn og knuse denne fjende og satse på det, på meget kort tid.

Zepp-LaRouche: Præcis. jeg mener, potentialet absolut er til stede, diskussionerne mellem Xi Jinping og Trump er meget gode; udnævnelsen af den nye ambassadør [til Kina] Branstad udgør nu en yderligere kanal. Der er den igangværende kommission, der blev oprettet på Mar-a-Lago, med fokus på økonomien, og vi bør forstærke dette. Jeg mener, det er vigtigt, at vi får hele landet ind i en fornemmelse af en kampagnemobilisering, for vi vil ikke overlade denne kamp til de britiske agenter, der forsøger at ødelægge denne chance for at få USA ind sammen med denne udvikling.

Det fordrer virkelig, at vores organisation er fuldstændig klarhjernet og simpelt hen viser folk vejen. Og vejen er, at USA går med i Silkevejen. Vi må få veje bygget, ved I nok. Vi må få havne og nye byer. USA befinder sig i en forfalden tilstand, det ved I alle, og kineserne har absolut indikeret, at de har til hensigt og er villige til at investere. Tag blot det faktum, at Detroits Symfoniorkester nu turnerer i Kina, jeg tror, det er i fem byer, de giver koncert – Detroit, af alle steder! Så den rette hensigt er der, og vi bør blot forstærke den.

Giv ikke folk lov at være pessimistiske i blot ét enkelt sekund! Fortæl dem, at pessimisme er en sygdom. Det bør ikke tolereres.

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche sammen med værten og den anden gæst på Tv-showet Dialog med Yang Rui under sin deltagelse i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14.-15. maj, 2017.

Q: It's Margaret Scialdone, I have a question about – right after the Beijing conference we had initiated a petition that went along with a marvelous little video by Jason, and the petition was called “Suck It Up and Move On” – a petition to Congress. I found it very refreshing. I thought it had the right kind of bite to it. So I think it sort of dwindled, it hasn't been pushed or anything like that; but I'm wondering if we should have a renewed initiative to really use this attitude to mobilize people. Or, if you think that we ought to come out with a new wording, or new title or something like that?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I have not seen the video, or if it's the one I saw, my memory is overshadowed by many, many impressions, so – maybe it would be good to make a short new one, because I think this video was made before the Belt and Road conference? Am I correct?

Q: It was done, I think two days after it.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: If it kept to what I just expressed before, then we should use it, and if not, it should probably be updated.

But if you say it's already in there, then use it, and maybe make another one in the next days, but go with it now.

SARE: I think it definitely could be updated. This dynamic is completely new, and it is foreign to Americans, the sense that

you're conveying. I think that Americans would have a very hard

time imagining anyplace where Trump is viewed with respect and optimism. And if there's billions of people in China, Russia, and otherwise, who think that, Americans don't know it.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: What people say is that they're very, very

happy that it's not Obama or Hillary, because they knew perfectly where this would have led to. So people – and the fact that Xi Jinping and Trump got along well is really important. It's not only important for Trump to say to his supporters in Harrisburg, that Xi is “great guy” and he gets along well with him, it's also the other way around. When Xi Jinping gets along well with Trump, then this is very important for all the Chinese.

Q: Hi, this is Susan Director. I think that what you're saying today, Helga, could be made into a very powerful audio post on the website, today. Because, the intensity of your presentation is the kind of thing that will lift people up and pull them into action.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Then put it on! Tiramisu! Tiramisu! Pull me up!

Q: This is Evelyn in Houston, and it struck me, when Robert Mueller was appointed as a Special Prosecutor, who also headed the Get LaRouche task force, that the best flank on the attack on Trump and also on the economic question, would be for us to call again for the exoneration of Lyn. Because it was the same network, that attacked him, and for the same reasons, because they don't want Trump to go with Lyn's policies.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, I agree. That is one of the moral stains on the history of the United States, and it absolutely should be done. I fully agree. Remember that Ramsey Clark said that Lyn's case was the worst violation of justice in U.S.

history. I think people can find the exact formulation of what he said and use it. And I think it's very useful, because it {is} the same network. But while we should say it, I still think we should focus on the positive thing, because it is the same network, and we should do it, but more importantly, or not more importantly, but the angle with which to go about it is to say, the world has moved in a completely different direction, and what the mainstream media are doing is sort of the last battles of a war which they have been lost already by them. Maybe you could find some appropriate battle from the Civil War – aren't there some battles where the British were still making some noises but they were defeated, I mean, the Confederates –

SARE: In the War of 1812, they had surrendered but people were still fighting in different places long after, not knowing somehow.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah, why don't you use that as an image?

SARE: That's a nice image! If there's nothing else, I think this is excellent. I think we can put this to good use. We should get this up on the website, and then we'll have a lot to talk about on Sunday, after our success.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: OK, very good!

[i]
http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1998/eirv25n32-19980814/eirv25n32-19980814_020-1975_larouche_calls_for_intl_dev.pdf

[ii] <http://wlym.com/archive/fusion/fusion/19800505-fusion.pdf>

[iii] <http://wlym.com/archive/fusion/book/1980IndustrializeAfrica.pdf>

[iv] <http://archive.larouchepac.com/node/31620> og http://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1986/eirv13n35-19860905/eirv13n35-19860905_018-ibero_americas_strategy_to_defea-lar.pdf

[v] http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1983/eirv10n35-19830913/eirv10n35-19830913_018-a_50_year_development_policy_for-lar.pdf

[vi] <http://www.schillerinstitute.org/economy/maps/maps.html#Oasisplan>

[vii] http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1990/eirv17n31-19900803/eirv17n31-19900803_031-the_economic_geography_of_europe.pdf og

<http://www.schillerinstitute.org/economy/maps/maps.html#Triangle>

[viii] <http://archive.larouchepac.com/node/14728>

[ix] En omfattende online oversigt, 'LaRouche's 40-Year Record'; A New International Economic Order, kan studeres her:

<https://larouchepac.com/new-economic-order>

[x] Helga henviser her til de falske anklager om bedrageri imod Lyndon LaRouche, som var politisk motiverede. LaRouche blev idømt 15 års fængsel, men løsladt i 1994. Tretten af hans medarbejdere blev ligeledes idømt fængselsstraffe på falske anklager.

Højeste internationale deltagelse nogensinde på Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum

Torsdag, 1. juni, 2017 – Præsident Vladimir Putins assistent, Yuri Ushakov, sagde til journalister i dag, før starten af Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF), der finder sted 1.-3. juni, at forummet ville bringe 511 selskaber fra 62 lande sammen, såvel som lederne af De forenede Nationer, det Internationale Atomenergiagentur, OPEC, IMF og flere andre internationale organisationer. Det bliver den højeste deltagelse nogensinde i SPIEF.

Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin vil diskutere Ruslands utilstrækkelige repræsentation i visse FN-organisationer, kriserne i Syrien og Ukraine og situationen på Koreahalvøen, med FN's generalsekretær, Antonio Guterres. »Det vil fokusere på »varme« internationale spørgsmål, nemlig terrorisme, dernæst helt sikkert Syrien og Korea og selvfølgelig Ukraine-krisen, samt spørgsmål med relation til en reformering af FN«, sagde Ushakov. »Vi overvåger disse spørgsmål nøje, idet Ruslands repræsentation i visse FN-organisationer er indlysende utilstrækkelig.«

Putin vil holde korte møder med Østrigs kansler Christian Kern, præsident for Republika Srpska Milorad Dodik, premierministeren for Kurdistans Regionale Regering i Irak Nechervan Barani og generaldirektør for det Internationale Atomenergiagentur Yukiya Amano, på sidelinjerne af Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum. Han fortsatte, »Andre møder (mellem Putin og andre ledere og delegationsledere) er ikke udelukket«.

Forummetts første dag vil handle om udviklingen af små og mellemstore virksomheder i Rusland, og i denne sammenhæng er en »Fremstillet i Rusland«-kampagne blevet lanceret af det Russiske Eksportcenter, for at tiltrække udenlandske kunder til landets produkter. Eksportcentret vil begynde at udstede de første »Fremstillet i Rusland«-certifikater i løbet af juni måned, hvor man indledningsvis vil fokusere på eksport til Kina, Vietnam, Indonesien, Iran, Indien, Sydamerika og CIS-staterne (Fællesskabet af Uafhængige Stater). Senere vil også de europæiske markeder komme med.

Kinas ambassadør til Tyskland forklarer potentiale for kinesisk-tysk samarbejde

Torsdag, 1. juni, 2017 – Aftenen før et forum for tyske erhvervsfolk i Berlin i dag, hvor også premierminister Li Keqiang og den tyske kansler, Angela Merkel, deltog, sagde Kinas ambassadør til Tyskland, Shi Mingde, til kinesiske medier, at »de to nationers varefremstillingsindustrier er særdeles komplementære. Kina er et stort vareproduktionsland, alt imens Tyskland er et stærkt ditto. En ny runde med industriel revolution tager fart og vinder momentum ... hvilket har bragt en mulighed uden fortilfælde for strategisk samarbejde«.

Shi sagde, at der er 8000 tyske selskaber, der opererer i Kina, med et totalt investeringsvolumen på mere end €60 mia. (\$67mia.), mens henved 2000 kinesiske foretagender opererer i Tyskland. Disse selskaber bliver en væsentlig styrke i promoveringen af samarbejde, sagde han. To stærke nationer,

der går sammen, vil få en effekt langt ud over deres grænser, sagde Shi.

Han nævnte potentialet for byggeri i alle lande under Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Dette refererer til det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte og det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej, der tilsigter at øge forbindelserne mellem Asien, Europa og andre områder. Han nævnte også muligheden for globale standarder for intelligent varefremstilling. Forummet under Lis besøg forventes at skabe nye, innovative måder at samarbejde på, i felter såsom smart-varefremstilling, elektriske transportmidler og innovation, der kommer fra unge mennesker.

Hubertus Troska, et medlem af Daimler AG's bestyrelse, med Kina som ansvarsområde, sagde, at trenden med forbundethed (konnektivitet), selvkørende fartøjer, 'sharing' og elektrisk mobilitet er i færd med at revolutionere bilindustrien, »måske intetsteds hurtigere end i Kina«. I et nedskrevet interview med *China Daily* sagde Troska, »På linje med Kinas økonomiske udviklingsplan vil vi møde både muligheder og udfordringer frontalt med yderligere innovationer og opgraderet varefremstilling«.

Foto: Kinas ambassadør til Tyskland, Shi Mingde, giver her interview til Xinhua på Kinas ambassade i Berlin, Tysklands hovedstad, 29. maj, 2017. Kina og Tyskland kan gå frem med opgradering af deres eksisterende samarbejde under de nye, internationale betingelser, sagde Shi i interviewet. (Xinhua/Shan Yuqi)

Præsident Trump annoncerede

torsdag, at USA forlader Paris-klimaaf tale

2. juni, 2017 – Præsident Trump annoncerede torsdag (1. juni), at USA forlader Paris-klimaaf talen og sagde blandt andet, at en exit af aftalen ville gøre det muligt for USA at flytte flere mennesker ud af fattigdom ved at udnytte energiresurser. Direktør for EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Scott Pruitt sagde, at præsidenten holdt sine løfter til »de glemte mænd og kvinder, til arbejderklassen og de fattige arbejdere«. Alle implementeringer af aftalen blev omgående stoppet.

EIR for bankopdeling i større artikel, der fordømmer risiciene i Nordea Bank

31. maj, 2017 – Den svenske Nordea Bank overvejer at flytte sit hovedkvarter og registrering fra Sverige til enten Helsinki eller København. Nordea protesterer imod en stigning i bankens betalinger til bankafviklingsfonden, der skal dække bankers omstrukturering i en krise. Den svenske regering ønsker, at bankerne skal øge deres betalinger til denne fond for at gardere finanssystemet, men Nordea Bank søger lempeligere betingelser andetsteds.

I en lang artikel den 29. maj i en webbaseret finansavis, *Realtid.se*, diskuterer EIR's Ulf Sandmark og iværksætter og forfatter Mats Lonnerblad bankopdeling. Sandmark tog

spørgsmålet om Nordeas gigantiske derivat-forretninger op. Overskriften på artiklen anklager Nordea Bank for at »overføre gigantiske finansielle risici til den svenske befolkning«. Sammenlignet med de risici, som Nordeas derivathandel påfører det svenske samfund, er de forpligtelser, som staten påfører Nordea, mikroskopiske, siger han.

Artiklen bringer for første gang til den svenske offentlighed de italienske argumenter mod farerne ved derivaterne og de iboende farer i den kendsgerning, at fastlæggelsen af deres værdi overlades til banken selv, især mht. niveau-3-derivater. Medlem af EU-parlamentet Marco Zanni (fra Italien), såvel som også de italienske medier, har sat fokus på dette.

Artiklen slutter med bankopdeling – Glass-Steagall – som den foretrukne metode til gardering af banker og stater imod den overhængende bankkrise. Under Glass-Steagall er investeringsbankvirksomhed, til forskel fra kommerciel bankvirksomhed, ikke forsikret af staten. Ved at reducere risici i bankerne på denne måde, er der ikke behov for bankafviklingsfonden, og Nordea kunne blive i Sverige. <http://www.realtid.se/debatt/nordea-overlater-gigantiska-finansiella-risiker-pa-svenska-folket>

Foto: Nordeas hovedkontor i Stockholm.