

Overvind Obamas politikker nu; glem alt om valget 8. november

30. august, 2016 (Leder) – De næste par uger bliver langt mere afgørende for USA og menneskehedens fremtid, end det amerikanske præsidentvalg den 8. november.

I disse to uger vil vi opleve en fremmarch af tre, på hinanden følgende internationale topmøder, der afholdes i Asien, og som vil etablere den nye virkelighed, at det er Kina, Rusland og Indien – og ikke Obama og NATO – der skaber og former denne fremtid.

Og USA vil ikke være det samme efter 15-årsdagen for 11. september-angrebene, den første årsdag, hvor de, der var de reelle, udenlandske sponsorer af disse terrorangreb, står afsløret. Den forrykte tåbelighed, som var Bush-Obama krigene, og som fulgte i kølvandet på disse terrorangreb, er således blevet gjort klar og tydelig; det samme er også den russiske præsident Putins medmenneskelighed, med hans omgående tilkendegivelser af solidaritet med USA på daværende tidspunkt. I de næste to uger vil New York håndtere disse afsløringer gennem en slagkraftig række af minde-korkoncerter, opført af Schiller Instituttet, i hele byen.

Der er vægtige strategiske skift i gang. Putin har forpurret de amerikansk/europæiske præmisser om terroristbekæmpelse i Sydvestasien, idet han har vundet Tyrkiet for sin tilgang til problemet og nu er i færd med at vinde toneangivende røster, selv i Tyskland. Kinas, Ruslands og Indiens politik med at bygge landbroer og korridorer med ny infrastruktur i hele Eurasien og Afrika er blevet mere potent end Obamas forsøg på at provokere Rusland med krig, og »udstede regler« for Kina.

Alle Obamas giftige bestræbelser på at gøre Kina til en fjende

af de 10 ASEAN-lande er endt ud med, at Kina er *mere* indflydelsesrigt i ASEAN end før. ASEAN's årsmøde – efter weekendens Østasiatiske Økonomiske Forum og derefter G20-mødet i Hangzhou, Kina – vil være det tredje af de magtfulde topmøder, der alle fokuserer på at genskabe vækst og produktivitet for verdensøkonomien efter det sidste årtis sammenbrud, udløst af Wall Street.

Og Obamas anti-kinesiske »handelsaftaler«, TTP (Trans-Pacific Partnerskab) og TTIP (Trans-Atlantiske Handels- og Investerings-Partnerskab), bliver erklæret for døde, selv af deres tidligere tilhængere. Hvis vi optrapper vores indsats i løbet af disse to uger, er der bedre chancer for, at Kongressen snart vil gen-vedtage Glass-Steagall som lov, end tilfældet er for Obamas TTP eller TTIP.

Den nye, finansielle arkitektur og Verdenslandbroens storslåede infrastrukturprojekter, som disse topmøder vil tage sigte på, er blevet promoveret af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche over fire årtier.

Vil de fremtvinge en accept af Glass/Steagall-bankregulering og en afskrivning af den finansielle atombombe, som de finansielle derivater udgør?

Det kræver, at vi nu optrapper vores mobilisering for det, som Lyndon LaRouche har kaldt sine Fire Kardinallove: Glass-Steagall; nationale kreditbanker; teknologiske fremskridt gennem infrastruktur-byggeri; fremme af videnskabens fremskudte grænser gennem udforskning af det ydre rum og udvikling af fusionskraft.

Der er et ubegrænset potentiale for menneskehedens økonomiske vækst og udvikling af kreative evner. Obamas Hvide Hus vil sandsynligvis *modsætte sig* dette nye paradigme på G20-topmødet. Det er vores ansvar at lave om på *det*.

Foto: Vladimir Putin og Barack Obama holdt et bilateralt møde på sidelinjen af Fn's Generalforsamlings-møde. 29. september

Hvordan menneskehedens produktivitet udløses: En ny økonomisk orden. LaRouchePAC Fredags-webcast, 26. august 2016.

Matthew Ogden: I aften har vi en særlig gæst med os, Paul Gallagher, økonomisk redaktør for *EIR*, og som vil præsentere for os det klare og presserende nødvendige valg, som amerikanere må træffe for at opgive den forfejlede økonomi, som er Obamas politik med nær-nul-vækst, og beslutsomt må tilslutte sig den nye, økonomiske orden, som Kina har indledt. Med det forestående G20-topmøde, der skal finde sted om en uge, har Kinas præsident udtrykkeligt gjort det klart, at det er hans hensigt, at dette topmøde skal bruges til at fremme skabelsen af en »ny international finansiel arkitektur« i samarbejde med Rusland og andre betydningsfulde magter, baseret på videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation og vækst. I mellemtiden konfronteres USA og Europa med det transatlantiske systems fremstormende implosion, der ikke alene skyldes den enorme akkumulering af gældsbobler og eksponering til derivater, men i endnu højere grad årtiers fravær af enhver reel vækst i økonomisk produktivitet. Kinas program for udforskning af Månen tjener til at illustrere kilden til ægte, økonomisk værdi. Kun gennem en omgående vedtagelse af Glass-

Steagall og en gældseftergivelse for at afskrive den kolossale boble af fiktive værdier kan USA blive en del af denne nye, økonomiske orden og tage del i udløsningen af menneskets kreative evner.

TRANSCRIPT

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It is August 26th, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly Friday evening webcast here from LaRouchepac.com. As you can see, I'm joined in the studio tonight by Ben Deniston, from the LaRouche PAC Science Team; and by Paul Gallagher, a special guest today, Economics Editor for *Executive Intelligence Review*; and we also joined, via video, by Kesha Rogers, member of our Policy Committee, joining us from Houston, Texas. Hi, Kesha!

We are meeting here at the day that the 3rd edition of the LaRouche PAC publication *The Hamiltonian* is hitting the streets of New York City. This is Edition

3, the August 26th edition, as you might be able to see from this very small edition copy. The very large headline is "Obama is a Failure. The World Needs a New Financial Architecture, Now." That encapsulates the framework of our show today.

I think, as we've said recently over the last couple of weeks, we are highly anticipating the upcoming G-20 Summit, which is going to be held in China, hosted by China, hosted by Chinese President Xi Jinping, on September 4th and 5th – a little bit over a week from now. What's happening in the lead-up to that G-20 Summit is the consolidation of really what is becoming the framework for a new international financial and economic architecture. You have a consolidation of cooperation among countries of Eurasia – mainly China, Russia, and India, but many other countries besides – including moving forward with the development of the [international] North-South

Transportation Corridor [instc], and many other economic bilateral and multi-lateral relationships among the countries of that region.

But, what is being stated explicitly by the leadership of China and of Russia is that this framework, this paradigm, must replace the failed paradigm which is now bringing the trans-Atlantic system down with it, and must become the framework for a new international, global economic order. I think it was said, very clearly, by a spokesman for the Russian International Affairs Council, who said in an interview this week, "Russia and China should work together, within the G-20 framework, to secure a new international financial architecture." That's Andrey Kortunov, [Director General at the Russian International Affairs Council]. And then, just yesterday, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Minister, said, "What will happen during the G-20 Summit, is a major change in the world economic landscape."

Now, what we've discussed, including in a discussion today with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, is that it can be seen very clearly that China and Russia absolutely "know what time it is," as Mr. LaRouche has been warning all of you: that we are on the verge, if not in the midst, of a complete implosion of the trans-Atlantic financial-economic-social-political system as a whole. And this is not just because of the debt exposure of the largest banks, or the derivatives exposure, or anything like that, but it is – and I think this is what Paul will get into in much more detail – it is because we have neglected any real economic growth, any real concept of economic value in this trans-Atlantic system for at least the last 30-50 years, and in fact have rejected the very idea of the necessity of productivity and economic progress.

We're going to be discussing that, but also from the standpoint which will be filled out in a little bit more detail in the second half of our show of what *is* the concept of real economic value, and how indeed are China and Russia

leading mankind toward a revolution in economic productivity, which is centered very prominently around their dedication to a space program, especially around lunar development and lunar exploration. With that said, I'd like to invite Paul to open up the discussion.

PAUL GALLAGHER: Thank you! Let me start by saying we have to relate the American people, American policy-makers, American elected officials emphatically to the September 3rd, 4th G-20 Summit being hosted by China, because just as there was a necessity about a year and a half ago for the United States to become part of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank [aiib] and the other global institutions of new credit for infrastructure which China was initiating, one will remember that at that time, instead, the Obama Administration set its teeth against the AIIB bank, tried in vain to sabotage it and prevent countries from joining it as members. One need only say that as of now, there are 60 nation-members of the AIIB, and of next year it's expected that there will be 90 nations trying to participate in the generation of high technology infrastructure credits in the grand task of the New Silk Road, (or the Eurasian Land-Bridges), across Eurasia, through the Mideast, into Africa – communication, power, transportation being revolutionized in this way. The Obama Administration took the United States to the sidelines, and worst, to the adversarial position, to try to sabotage that.

We have to do differently, in this case, because our economy is completely failing. We have the condition of an imminent second 2008 bank panic, not because of this or that particular deal, or even this or that particular bubble, but because the economies of the United States and Europe have sunk so far in the non-recovery of the 2008 collapse, that even the biggest banks themselves have been destroying their hosts and shrinking, their stocks collapsing, their collapse as a whole emerging from that cause, of the absolute inability to make profits in economies which they have done so much to ruin.

What China is proposing – and remember China has said, that the leading other nation-guest at that G-20 Summit is President Vladimir Putin of Russia – what they are proposing is a "new financial architecture." Now "financial architecture" basically means how do nations regulate their banks, and perhaps in the other order – how do nations create credit for purposes of progress: economic, technological, scientific progress, and direct that credit where it should go. Secondly, how do nations regulate their banks; and thirdly, how do *international* institutions – particularly international credit institutions, lending institutions – how do they function, in order to make this progress possible for all the nations involved, and in particular allow less-developed nations access to both the credit that they need, the technological development, and the self-development of the skills which are necessary for this kind of progress. That's what a "new financial architecture" means. Clearly, the financial architecture since 1971, when we went to the floating interest rate, and, particularly since the Presidencies of Bush and Obama, this financial architecture has been a complete failure.

So, they are saying, this is not just a two-day summit, but a collaborative process which has to continue among the G-20 nations until a new financial architecture is accomplished. I'll get to what that would mean, particularly on the part of the United States and Europe. But, let me read one thing that a leading scholar in China said, about this September 3rd and 4th G-20. He said, "This is a very important summit for all the countries in the world." This is Su Xiaohui, Deputy Director of Strategic Studies at the China Institute of International Studies. Many scholars of his type might have said this. "China is hosting this summit because it is what other countries wanted. It is the other countries that wanted China to host this event, this growth and innovation summit. In recent years, there have been plenty of problems in the world economy, and all the countries in the world, including

G-20 members, are eager to find solutions. Other countries know China can be a leader in addressing the world's economic problems."

What he is saying, in diplomatic terms, is many countries to take the lead in a summit whose purpose is an all-out drive to restore growth and productivity in the world economy, because China has been the driver of growth and productivity in the world economy for the last ten years, joined now by India, and despite crippling sanctions, with some very striking accomplishments by Russia. For example, that Russia has become, as of right now, the world's leading wheat exporter. It has become self-sufficient in many categories of food, in which it was 50% dependent on imports when these sanctions were put on. So, although its economy, under these financial and economic sanctions, is not growing, nonetheless it has successfully grown in ways which prevented literal starvation of its economy and its population, by these sanctions. That's why they have to lead it.

This puts a challenge to China, obviously, to really hold their determination to make this summit a real accomplishment, in terms of growth and progress. Only a couple months ago the Chinese Finance Minister, Lou Jiwei, and the [Minister of Commerce (formerly known as the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation), Gao Hucheng,] made public statements, particularly when the finance ministers of the G-20 met, saying the condition of the world economy is grim. World trade, in un-inflated terms, has essentially stagnated for the last 5-6 years. No growth at all. There are many nations in the world with no growth, they said. It's a grim situation which must be reversed by the G-20. Again, diplomatically, they weren't naming the zero-growth nations. But I will, very shortly.

China, on the other hand, is continuing to put large volumes of combined public and private credit issuance, something on the order of \$250 billion a year equivalent, into investments,

both within China, across the New Silk Road economic belt, and further afield as well. In comparison to that, you have the United States. Obama. We say he's a failure. No question. One of the things he fails at, is arrogantly bragging that "the United States sets the rules," and China has to follow them; that China is merely a raw-materials-producing and cheap-goods-producing economy, and has to grow up and join the advanced economies of the world. This is one of the sports, in which Obama is a failure, is trying to brag and shine over China. Let's look at it.

U.S. economic growth in the eight years of Obama's Presidency has not equalled U.S. economic growth in the first year of Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency, nor in the second year of Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency. In both of those years, by the way this growth is calculated today, in recovery from the Great Depression, under the impulse of Roosevelt's policies, the growth in the United States was on the order of 10%-11% a year, in '33 and '34, and again in '35.

BEN DENISTON: Each individual year?

GALLAGHER: Each individual year. The total growth of the U.S. economy, by GDP measures, during Obama's entire Presidency, has been 1.1% a year; 8.4% over his entire [tenure]. So, he hasn't *equalled*, in 8 years of recovery from the Great Recession, the growth of each of Franklin Roosevelt's first 3 years in the recovery from the Great Depression.

Now, the reasons for this are more fundamental than the measures of growth, which include a lot of things, but suffice to say, that Europe whose annual growth per year during the same years that Obama has been President, has been an average of 0.6% per year. China's growth during that same 8-year period has been on average 8.1% per year. So, it's been very similar to the rate of growth which was generated under the impulse of Roosevelt's policies; and not accidentally, because the policies of credit-generation, infrastructure investment,

high-technology innovation – in this context particularly space exploration, fusion technology development. In these areas, they have been very similar in the 21st Century context to what Roosevelt did when he became President; and getting similar results and exporting those results to a significant degree to the benefit of other countries.

What lies underneath this, as Lyndon LaRouche has really stressed to the satisfaction of everyone who has listened to him, and should go and look into this; is the loss of productivity – the collapse in the growth of productivity in the United States and European economies during that same period of time. There is a crude measure of productivity which one often reads about in the financial press and in reports from the Commerce Department and so forth. By that measure, which is simply gross domestic product divided by the number of hours worked of the labor force, by that measure, productivity growth during the term of Obama in the White House, has been approximately 0.8% per year. And actually, you can see if you look at the progression, that that growth took place in 2010, 2011, 2012, and part of 2013. Since then, we have seen no productivity change whatsoever; in fact, three of the last four quarters of the year reported by the Labor Department, have seen productivity in the United States go down, not up. So that productivity in the last 12 months of this economy has gone down. I won't go into the European figures.

This is crucial, even though it's a very crude measure, because it indicates that the productivity of labor is not increasing in such a way that labor can get higher wages; so wages stagnate when this is the case. New capital investments by business are not taking place; the rate of new capital investments by business is extraordinarily low. If this is now on the screen [Fig. ?], this shows a more fundamental measure of productivity growth known as technological productivity growth, or total factor productivity growth. Before giving you

a narrow definition, let me read a report which was done by the National Bureau of Economic Research about the growth in the 1930s of this total factor productivity in the United States economy; which you can see is the highest of those bars. What the National Bureau of Economic Research said much later in a report written in this century, is that "The extraordinary growth of this technological productivity in the Roosevelt New Deal era, was due to the very strong growth in electric power generation and distribution, in transportation, in communications, in civil and structural engineering for bridges, tunnels, dams, highways, railroads, and transmission systems, and in private research and development." In other words, what happened during that period of time which made it an even greater burst of productivity than we saw during the World War II mobilization which followed it, what happened during that period of time is that the tremendous demands on the economy of the great infrastructure projects of Roosevelt – including the development of nuclear power and the development of all of the huge hydroelectric power sources; was that everything involved in engineering power, in engineering roads, in engineering tunnels, in engineering great civil works of all kinds, was technologically revolutionized. The companies involved and the agencies involved made breakthroughs in research and development in order to do these things more powerfully and more efficiently; and really to conduct projects on a scale that had never been done before, in such a way that there was very rapid technological progress under the impulse of this pursuit. And scientific progress as well, if you think what underlay the development of the nuclear power piles, it was the beginning of particle physics, the beginning of nuclear biophysics, the beginning of plasma physics, and the basis for the attempt to develop fusion energy today. There were tremendous developments going on underneath these great works of the Roosevelt era.

So, if we go back to the slide for a minute, you see that by

far the highest rate of yearly growth in this technological productivity; that rate of growth is almost 3.5% a year. That rate of growth is in the 1930s; followed by the 1940s, including the war mobilization when it is about 2.7% per year. And after rather a slump in the Eisenhower 1950s, back up in Kennedy's Apollo project 1960s to 2.7% growth per year in technological productivity; and then look what happened. If I could take you off through the '70s, '80s, '90s, the first decade of this century with the Bush Presidency, 1% per year growth or less. And if I could take you off the end of that graph to the Obama years, it would be 0.53% growth per year, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. So, you see there the under-girdings of the collapse of an economy in the complete loss of real productivity in that economy; and therefore, the ability to launch growth and sustain growth which this represented.

Again, it's very important that this was recovered so rapidly in the 1960s when Kennedy again put great expenditures and great projects at the very frontiers of science in the Apollo project to reach the Moon, but in the broader plans which were then being made and developed for the further exploration of space, which we'll get to. This made a tremendous difference. I should point out that, according to a recent study by the Harvard School of Business of this same factor, in China over the last decade, it has grown at a rate of 3.08% annually; somewhat higher or equal to the highest that the US has achieved, namely that under the Roosevelt period. So that when you have this collapse in productivity in the US and European economies, you have at the same time, de-industrialization of those economies accelerating; with the result of on the one hand, a real destruction of the labor force – the people. We've talked about this, it isn't necessary to go through it again; but we've talked about the connection between this process and the increasing propensity of Americans who were previously productive, to commit suicide in one way or another – by drinking, or drugging, or in other ways themselves to

death. The data just keep coming, the studies just keep coming out on this; each one more depressing than the last. That has been the result of this real collapse; and it has even begun – as I indicated at the beginning – to shrink and undermine the biggest banks who have done so much to cause it. So that even the derivatives markets have, in the last few years, have shrunk; and so have the biggest banks, which became even bigger by swallowing other banks in 2008. They have shrunk; they are parasitizing a host which is dying.

The best way to conclude, I think, would be to quote something that Helga Zepp-LaRouche said this morning, which I think is absolutely correct: "If the United States and Europe are to cooperate in 10 days with the purposes of this growth and innovation summit of the G-20, they must do two things, otherwise they're not cooperating. The first thing is they must implement and enforce Glass-Steagall regulation of their banks. And I should point out that China is the only major economy in the world which has a currently enforced efficient Glass-Steagall bank separation law; passed in 1993. It has been much debated since then, but kept intact and enforced. They must pass Glass-Steagall and enforce it; and secondly, they must write off – not just write down, but write off – the nominal values given to the still \$500-700 trillion worth of derivatives on the books of their banks. In order that those banks can again, under Glass-Steagall become vehicles for the transmission of productive credit and progress. If the United States and Europe are willing to do that, then the real work can begin, of restoring growth and scientific progress to the world economy. If they're not, then they are effectively to be accounted saboteurs of this noble effort that is being led now by China." So, I'll stop with that.

OGDEN: I do want to add just one quick thing before we get into what Kesha and Ben have to present. I would say, Helga and Lyndon LaRouche are not merely peripherally involved in this process which is now coming out of China; but actually

centrally involved, both now and historically. I think it should be remembered that just a few weeks ago, Helga LaRouche was one of the prominent speakers at an event called the T-20, which was a gathering of international think tanks and other persons of that type in the lead-up to the G-20 summit in China. Helga LaRouche was involved in that. Helga has travelled to China I think half a dozen times in the recent several years now; and is a prominent personality in the public discourse there. One other thing that is notable is that the G-20 was developed as the G-22 in 1997-98 at the time that Bill Clinton was making a speech at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City; where he called for a new international economic architecture. That was the framework in which the G-22 was formed. That was exactly the same time that people probably remember the recent webcast where we showed the video clip of Lyndon LaRouche speaking in Washington DC about the development of the New Silk Road, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and the cooperation between Russia, China, and India in creating a new economic framework for Eurasia. That has now converged; the new international economic architecture and the New Silk Road Eurasian Land-Bridge is one thrust that's coming out of China and Russia. Historically, even rewinding back before that, Mr. LaRouche's proposal – which Bill Clinton did pick up on in a certain way in 1997-98 – was for a New Bretton Woods; a reorganization of the world economic system, which is something which he has been on the record centrally leading for 40 years if not more, going all the way back to some of the discussion among leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement for a New International Economic Order by that name. And also Mr. LaRouche's idea for international development banks, which is exactly what the AIIB or the BRICS new development bank now are echoes of.

So, historically, this is something that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have led from a central position and continue to play a very central role in shaping. And I would just emphasize Paul's point that it is now incumbent upon the United States

to take very bold and dramatic decisions to communicate, "Yes, we are no longer going to be Obama failures. We are no longer going to reject these overtures that are coming very explicitly from China for participation in this new system; but we're going to join it, and we're going to show not only our good will, but our intention to do so. By restoring Glass-Steagall immediately and freeing ourselves from the bondage of this dying system which is dragging the entire trans-Atlantic down with it. So, that's an action point that needs to be taken in the days ahead.

GALLAGHER: That's very well added, and I think Lyn and Helga have given the kind of laser focus to this impulse for development, which China, Russia, other countries, India, have shown. That it had to be focussed around not only the frontiers of science, but the frontiers of travel so to speak; of passenger and freight travel, and of crossing the Eurasian continent, which had never been done before. But now, in addition, and particularly recently, Helga has, through a whole series of major conferences, put an additional focus on bringing that development, that Silk Road, through the Mideast; as the only way in which the cauldron of the Middle East could possibly be made into a peaceful and developing area, is through that same New Silk Road process. There's been a great response to that in countries like Yemen, Egypt, other countries of the Mideast.

KESHA ROGERS: I want to take up from there. I think the question at hand is, what is it that fosters this impulse for development that you spoke of, Paul; and what fosters the rapid increase of rate of growth in a society? Mr. LaRouche, over the years, has defined this as the creative development of the human mind and the productive powers of labor of a society to make new breakthroughs and scientific and technological progress that actually improves not just the conditions of mankind on the planet; but improves mankind's ability to actually go out into the far reaches of our galaxy,

to develop the resources of our Solar System. This is exactly the discussion that we had with Mr. LaRouche – some of the Policy Committee members and our Basement Team – just recently. His response to the rapid developments of China's leadership in developing the Moon and their plans for going to the far side of the Moon by 2018, that what we're looking at here is not just going to the Moon for the sake of going to the Moon, or finding another landing spot on the Moon. This is critical in a commitment toward international cooperation and a science driver essential for cooperation and development throughout the planet and beyond. Mr. LaRouche recently called for and made the point that we have to have a complete mapping and development of our Moon's surface. He called for the mapping of the Moon's surface being something that we do not and have not fully come to understand. A lot of people will say, "Well, we've already been there, done that." A lot of nations have landed various rovers on the Moon, or satellites on the Moon; or we've had orbiters taking pictures of the Moon. But one thing we have not done, is to go to the far side of the Moon; and recognize the potential that is set to be unleashed from this new feat and endeavor that only China – being the first nation – would be out to present and create.

So, I think when we think about what it is that fosters economic progress, again, we have to look at what China is representing as a leader of the world right now in terms of what they've unleashed in the rapid development of their momentum towards space exploration; and particularly development of the lunar surface. There is so much that we have yet to accomplish right now. We've only touched at a very small surface area of the Moon. It's important to see that the opening of the far side of the Moon represents a vast potential to give us new insights into human growth.

So, we were just a moment ago talking about the negative growth rates under the insane policies of the Obama administration. Well, what has this been caused by? What has

this been a result of? This has been a result of Obama's continued murderous policy and spitting on the legacy of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and John F Kennedy, and the visionary legacy embodied by the great German-American space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke. What he has done, not just to dismantle the space program, but to dismantle the commitment towards human development and human progress. What has he done in place [of that]? He's actually shut down our Constellation program; the program that had slated us in the trajectory in the United States to be in cooperation with nations around the planet around the commitment to return to the Moon, and eventually to the far side of the Moon. What did Obama replace this policy with? He replaced it with an insane policy of capturing an asteroid, cutting our fusion development program, and continuing to bail out the Wall Street speculators who represent no commitment to human progress and growth.

The American people have to ask themselves how much longer will we put up with this atrocity, this tragedy that has taken hold of our nation? Right now, you look at what was offered to Obama by the Chinese, by the Russians, in terms of "win-win" cooperation; the "win-win" cooperation exemplified by the offer of President Xi Jinping of China to not only work for the common aims of mankind in the development of the Silk Road development plan and projects that were going to benefit the growth of all mankind. To work in collaboration on the exploration of space, which is absolutely crucial to this intention. Obama has refused that. The American people and members of Congress have sat by and done nothing about it.

So, you look at the fact of, this is the reason why we face a negative growth rate in the society right now represented by the United States and the trans-Atlantic financial system. There are a lot of nations right now that are starting to get knocked over the head and recognize that if they don't join with the progress and the New Paradigm being set forth by China and Russia for international cooperation in space

development and economic growth, they will be, as the head of NASA in the United States said about the US not cooperating and collaborating with China in space exploration, on the outside looking in. That's where we're going to be if we do not actually take up this full commitment to not just the exploration of space, but truly to what that means. It really can be defined by looking at the vision that was laid out by Krafft Ehrlicke as a great associate and friend of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche before he passed away. What Krafft Ehrlicke identified in terms of the importance of lunar exploration in a writing that he provided prior to his death, earlier in his life, called "Lunar Industrialization and Settlement". I want to read from that just briefly, to give you a sense of what it is that is the priority for the development of the lunar surface in the way that Krafft Ehrlicke envisioned it. It must be taken up as a national and international mission again. So, Krafft says that: "The most important aspect of lunar development lies in the human sector. It bears repeating that technological progress and environmental expansion are no substitutes for human growth and maturity; but they can help the human reach higher maturity and wisdom. He goes on to say that "Human growth is contingent not only on the absence of war, or overcoming war, poverty, and social injustice. But also on the presence of over-arching elevating goals and their associated perspectives. Expanding into space means to be understood and approached as world development. As a positive, peaceful, growth-oriented, macro-sociological project, whose growth is to ultimately release humanity from its present, parasitic, embryonic bondage in the biospheric womb of one planet. This will demand immense human creativity, courage, and maturity."

So, that's what we're discussing here. How do you actually free mankind from this adolescent stage? From the understanding that we are confined to one small planet with limited resources, to the bondage of a biospheric womb on the planet that keeps mankind at states of limited development in

a fetal position. When is it that human beings are going to decide to grow up and to leave the nest? That is what is represented by the mapping of the lunar surface; that is what is represented by mankind's reaching out and growing up and going out into the exploration of space. That is the creative process that we must take up right now, which is being denied to us by the attacks on our space program. This is not just the space program as a fun, side project or a hobby; but what is essential to the creative progress of mankind as Mr. LaRouche has clearly understood and has made clear in his development of the Four Laws to Save the United States. The essential aspect of those Four Laws, as was stated by Paul earlier, starting with the Glass-Steagall banking reorganization, going into the progress of re-establishing a credit system, to invest in long-term development projects, has to be centered around a science driver fusion program. This can only be fully developed and fully realized when we realize and bring about our full potential in the exploration of space and everything that represents; including the development of helium-3 on the Moon.

So, as I've said; as Krafft Ehrlicke, as Mr. LaRouche understands, and as the Chinese and others who are cooperating with them understand, that the most important aspect that we're dealing with right now is the defense of human creative progress. So, I'll just stop right there.

BEN DENISTON: I think that's well said. Maybe the point to be taken through all of this, the focus on the issue of productivity in the beginning, this discussion of the space program, what we really need to push in this context is the realization that this program Kesha's laying out, returning to Krafft Ehrlicke's vision for lunar development and expansion into space; this is necessary. This is a necessary program, this isn't a cost. These are the kinds of things that actually are the substance of increasing the net total value accessible to mankind as a whole; increasing the productive powers of

labor as we're discussing. You hear all this silly talk still about jobs; creating jobs, when we have a net collapse in the productivity of the economy, as we saw with what Paul went through, what Kesha's talking about. This is what actually creates the type of activity that increases the ability for society to sustain itself at a higher standard of living increasingly with less labor input required to maintain the requirements of society. Maybe in the context of Mr. LaRouche's emphasis in the recent weeks, that's also the importance of his focus on Einstein. That also goes to a deeper level of what are the fundamental changes that mankind only uniquely can make that allow us to have these kinds of transformations. We certainly have a clear program before us with what China and Russia are leading.

Just for our viewers, next Wednesday, we're going to be discussing some of this lunar program in a little more detail. So, I would definitely highlight that as a coming episode; we're going to focus a little bit more on this lunar far side program. What China is doing; what's so unique about the far side of the Moon. We just have a clear march from these nations leading in this direction – fusion and space together. This is the driver that's absolutely needed; it's not a cost, it's not an expense. It's a necessary requirement for mankind; especially for the United States in our state right now. That should also be seen as driving to the process of pushing real fundamental breakthroughs in science such as we haven't had since Einstein. I know Jason Ross has elaborated this in recent days to good effect.

With the imminent breakdown of this financial system and the importance of this G-20 focus coming up right now in the context of clear recognition that we're right on the verge of something worse than a repeat of 2008; I think this being the clear message and marching orders for where we need to go, is absolutely critical at this point. It's not enough just to address and reorganize the financial system; that's absolutely

required, but to what effect? To actually drive the kind of growth that China's leading; Kesha's leading a revival of that in Texas to get that going in the United States again.

OGDEN: Along those lines, this entire process that I laid out in terms of Mr. LaRouche's advocacy for a new international financial architecture, was never separate from his insistence that it had to be based on fundamental scientific revolutions; the discovery and incorporation of new physical principles into the economy at large. Not let's rearrange just the bureaucracy of how banks work, or something like that. And it was not even just what other people turned it into, which was that we need equal representation for the developing countries; or the Third World is not having the proper voice at the bargaining table at the World Bank or something like that. It was never something at that level; it was always at the level of why did Mr. LaRouche found the Fusion Energy Foundation, for example. Can you imagine what kind of productivity would be unleashed by the development of commercial, controllable fusion power? That would be unequalled by anything that has come heretofore; it would make what FDR achieved look like hardly anything. Mr. LaRouche's emphasis with the Strategic Defense Initiative was always that we need a breakthrough in terms of physical principles; it was hand-in-hand with fusion energy development, but it was also bringing that into the realm of space exploration and harnessing principles which were beyond what man even understood at that point. In the same exact period, he was also discussing how are we going to have lunar colonization and colonies on Mars. This was LaRouche's emphasis all through that time.

So, the new economic architecture is not separate from a fundamental revolution in science on the caliber of what Einstein achieved; and that is what drives economic productivity. Nothing less than that.

GALLAGHER: I wonder if you can get the third graph on the

screen. This gives an idea of how – this goes from 1958 over to 2012, and it's the NASA budget. This gives an idea of how rapidly leaderships of the United States abandoned the actual frontiers of space exploration before we had even gotten to the Moon for the first time. Because by the time we did, that tremendous drop was already underway; and it goes all the way to the present day. The same thing could be shown for the United States effort in research on fusion. They just were abandoned in the face of the extraordinarily powerful visions of human future powers that pioneers like Krafft Ehrlicke had, in terms of covering the Moon's surface with a new human habitation and industrialization as a jumping off point for the rest of the Solar System. All of that – he called it the Seventh Continent – all of that was abandoned along with the tremendous power resources and capacities involved in the fusion technology. Today you can barely find a laser cutting process anywhere in US industry; these things have just been abandoned. If what you see in that graph were reversed very suddenly under the impulse of a desire and a decision that gets rid of Obama and his leadership, and a decision that says we will be part of a team of space-faring nations which in this endeavor would be led by China; maybe in others by us, in others by India, in others by Russia. We'll be part of that overall exploration and this will reverse; this would have a tremendous impact on the entire not only productivity, but the condition of society. This is really the condition of the individual human being, who has these creative possibilities is what LaRouche is always, always talking about; that this is what makes such possibilities of an individual becoming a genius and the fruitfulness of that genius. This expands it to the greatest degree, if leadership will make these kinds of decisions. This decision is right in front of us with this upcoming G-20 summit; and again, I repeat what Helga said. If the US doesn't put Glass-Steagall into law – it's now been adopted by both parties in their platforms; it ought to be law by no later than the end of this year. If the US doesn't put Glass-Steagall into law immediately, and enforce it right off

the collapsing derivatives bubbles; then it's sabotaging this process which has to go forward. Then we will see more loss of our population, more suicide, more drug addiction, more hopelessness among the population unless we make this 180 degree turn.

OGDEN: One thing Helga has also repeatedly said upon her return from these trips to China, is that – and I think other people just pick up on this, too – is that the optimism is pervasive; you can sense it among the population. The 3.8% growth rate in productivity, the 8% growth rate, is just a reflection of an attitude that says, "Our job is to create a future. We will give our children a future. Our lives have meaning because we are involved in creating a future which has not, prior to this point, existed." If you contrast that with an increasing pessimism, cynicism, rage – which is clearly reflected in this election process in the United States population – all of those are symptomatic of exactly what is being addressed in this discussion.

One other thing that Krafft Ehrlicke said which I thought was just well put; he said, "If God had intended us to be a space-faring species, he would have given us a Moon." Well, he did; and that's the launching-off point for mankind to move into the Solar System and beyond. So, if that's not an optimistic idea of the capabilities of the human species, I don't know what is. I know that that's one of the elements that is also being incorporated into the Manhattan Project process.

One more thing I wanted to mention before we close the show today, is the accompanying articles in this week's *Hamiltonian* are: 1) a short article by Jason Ross on the true genius of Einstein. It's called "Discovering Humanity's True Nature; the Case of Einstein". But then, the back side of the broad sheet is a discussion of 1) an article by Diane Sare, called "2016: America's Moment of Decision, *in which she discusses some of the legacy of the optimism surrounding the tradition of Classical music within the United*

States and the fight to revive that tendency among people who were close friends with Lyndon LaRouche when they were alive: Bill Warfield; Sylvia Olden Lee; Robert McFerrin; and others. And then there's a very short excerpt of an interview with the national music director of the Schiller Institute, John Sigerson, in which he's discussing the significance of the upcoming series of four concerts of Mozart's Requiem over the weekend of September 11th, in the interests of justice and in dedication to the victims of those attacks and everything that has happened since. So, that's another very crucial element in terms of the ability to uplift a population and to give them a sense that a future is possible; and that these kinds of very dramatic changes in policy could happen in a very short amount of time. If we were able to force the declassification of the 28 pages, which we did; nobody can deny the very significant central role that we played in doing that. People might have said, "This is a hopeless cause." If we were able to do that, then yes, we also can force the passage and enforcement of Glass-Steagall and a radical, dramatic change in policy of the United States in the direction of this new economic architecture which is being led by China and Russia among others.

With that taken as the final word, I'm going to thank everybody for joining me – Paul Gallagher, Ben Deniston, Kesha Rogers; and thank you all for joining us here today. I know we continue to gain new subscribers of the LaRouche PAC live YouTube channel; so I encourage you, if you have not done so yet, to subscribe to this channel. You will get the opportunity to have a notification of this discussion that Ben mentioned next Wednesday, on the further implications of the Chinese lunar program. Thank you for joining us and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Fremtidsudsigter

»Når skibe til at besejle tomrummet mellem stjernerne er blevet bygget, vil der træde mennesker frem til at sejle disse skibe.« (Kepler)

25. august, 2016 (Leder) – Vi ser på internationale operationer. Internationale faktorer er de væsentligste for os lige nu. Lokale reaktioner kan være mere begrænsede. Verdens nationer ønsker at tilslutte sig, og vil tilslutte sig, Kina med den langsigtede mission at kortlægge Månen i forbindelse med Kinas banebrydende mission til Månens bagside i 2018. Månen er det nødvendige springbræt til hele rummet. Som Krafft Ehrlicke sagde: »Hvis Gud ønskede, at mennesket skulle blive en art, der færdes i rummet, ville han have givet mennesket en måne.« Men hvordan kan nogen være i tvivl om, at USA skal være fuldt ud involveret i denne proces, ved hvilken menneskehedens fremtid generationer frem i tiden bliver skabt lige nu af dem, der er i live i dag? Ja, dette er selve livets formål. Vil Obama insistere på, at vi ikke vender tilbage til Månen? »Har været der; har gjort det?« Det viser, hvad der må ske med Obama; hvor Obama må gå hen, og hvorfor.

Historien om menneskehedens rumprogram, fra dets begyndelse i Tyskland og gennem alle dets indviklede udviklinger i det 20. århundrede og videre til dets fremtid i det 21. århundrede og længere frem endnu, er et globalt spørgsmål, der skal behandles globalt og især funderes i dets førende ophavsmand, Krafft Ehrlickes indsigter. Ehrlicke arbejdede tæt sammen med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche og delte fuldt ud deres dybe og totale engagement.

Den dybere forståelse af dette spørgsmål i sit fulde omfang leder ind på mange andre områder, områder, som den dårligt (fejl-)uddannede lægmand forestiller sig at vide noget om, men hvorom han ingenting ved. Ved han sågar, hvad en videnskabsmand er? Er en videnskabsmand en forsker, der finder en bedre formel til at repræsentere såkaldte eksperimentelle resultater? Nej, slet ikke. Og hvad er videnskab?

Vi må have en generel forståelse af menneskehedens rumprogram, dets historie og dets fremtid, i den form for brede termer, hvori Krafft Ehrlicke forstod det. Hvilke spørgsmål præsenterer Månens bagside os for nu, i forhold til, hvad Solsystemet vil komme til at betyde for os senere? Vi må forstå disse spørgsmål for at kunne opbygge en rumpolitik for fremtiden.

Fortsatte studier af det, som Krafft gjorde i løbet af sit liv, først i Tyskland og sidenhen i USA, er en solid base for fremtidige fremskridt. Det spørgsmål, som han stillede til Helga Zepp-LaRouche, da han vidste, at han snart skulle dø, satte alting i forbindelse med hinanden. Dette spørgsmål lever stadig videre i dag.

Mere generelt er vi nødt til at lokalisere dette aspekt af historien inden for hele historiens struktur. Vi ser ikke bare på et enkelt aspekt. Vi må tage udgangspunkt i hele planetens histories sammensatte struktur: DET er vores ansvar. Når folk gør det, er de tvunget til at tænke på den måde, og de begynder at producere på den måde.

Obama, og hvad han repræsenterer, skal fjernes – med hvilke midler? Vi ved det endnu ikke, men vi er nødt til at dumpe ham, eller foranledige, at han bliver dumpet. Hvis vi ikke gør det, ved vi ikke, hvad der kan ske. Han må smides ud og klart fordømmes, ellers er muligheden for at redde civilisationen i alvorlig fare. Han må ydmyges og fjernes fra embedet. Hvis ikke vi gør det, står vi i problemer til halsen.

Vi må fremme processen; vi kan ikke lade processen kontrollere

os. Vi er nødt til at drive processen fremad og opnå effekten. Dette vil ikke komme gratis til os; vi må vinde det.

*Foto: Den 14. juli 2015 så NASA's New Horizons-rumfartøj tilbage i retning af Solen, og indfangede tæt på solnedgangen dette billede af de forrevne, isdækkede bjerge og flade is-sletter, der strækker lige så langt Plutos horisont er synlig.
[foto: nasa.gov]*

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 25. august 2016:

1. del: Kina ønsker at etablere en nye finansielle arkitektur på G20-mødet.

Se også 2. del.

Hør også en diskussion på engelsk om menneskets erkendelsesevne

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video: 2. del:

Lyd:

Efter mødet på dansk, havde vi en diskussion om menneskets erkendelsesevne på engelsk sammen med vores kollega Flavio fra

Italien. Inden optagelsen begyndte, talte Flavio om problemet med videnskabsundervisning, som er baseret på empirisme, der betoner erfaring, i modsætning til tænkning.

Part 1:

Part 2:

'Ødelæggelsens alder' bør vige for 'Genopbygningens alder'

22. august 2016 (Leder) – I løbet af de seneste par dage har mange diplomatiske initiativer og udtalelser manifesteret Ruslands, Kinas og Indiens aktive intervention for at højne verdensordenen, med Vladimir Putin som anfører. Der er stor aktivitet centreret omkring Syrien. Den 22. august erklærede den tyrkiske premierminister Binaldi Yildirim, at, for at finde en løsning i Syrien, er der en plads for den nuværende syriske præsident Bashar al Assad i en overgangsregering – hvilket er et skifte i Tyrkiets politiske standpunkt, indikerede Yildirim, der »for en væsentlig dels vedkommende« stammede fra Tyrkiets nye relation med Rusland.

Den 20. august var en særlig indisk udsending ligeledes i Syrien. Viceudenrigsminister Mubashir Javed Akbar mødtes med præsident Assad i Damaskus. Med et tilbud om hjælp til Syrien sagde Akbar, at »ødelæggelsens alder« må vige for »genopbygningens alder«. I New Delhi i løbet af weekenden konfererede den russiske viceudenrigsminister Dmitri Rogozin direkte med premierminister Modi om disse anliggender, og om Putins forestående statsbesøg i Indien, så vel som også om

BRIKS-topmødet i Goa, Indien, i oktober.

I tillæg til denne drivkraft for at finde en afgørelse for Sydvestasien sagde den egyptiske præsident, general Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, at Putin har tilbudt at være vært for direkte forhandlinger mellem palæstinenserne og israelerne. Desuden fandt der i Jeddah i sidste weekend direkte forhandlinger sted, mellem Mikhail Bogdanov, Putins særlige udsending for Mellemøsten og Afrika, og den saudiske udenrigsminister Adel al-Jubeir og vicekronprins og forsvarsminister, Mohammed bin Salman al Saud. En erklæring fra det Russiske Udenrigsministerium sagde, at der er en »gensidig plan om en fortsat indsats« for at finde løsninger på konfliktsituationerne i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika.

Der er nye initiativer i Syd- og Østasien. I Myanmar i dag konfererer førstestatsrådgiver Aun San Suu Kyi, der netop er hjemvendt fra et fem dages besøg i Kina, med den indiske udenrigsminister Sushma Swaraj om fælles spørgsmål om sikkerhed og udvikling i hele området, især hovedtransportforbindelser mellem alle nationerne ved den Bengalske Bugt og Kina.

Det seneste udtryk for fremstødet for udvikling i Stillehavsområdet er kommet i Filippinerne, hvor det ærværdige Handelskammer har bedt den nye Duterte-regering om at indlede færdigkonstruktionen og operationen af Bataan atomreaktoren, der blev standset i 1986 som et resultat af britisk og amerikansk indgriben.

Prikken over i'et i dette helhedsbillede er en meddelelse i går fra Rusland om, at landets raketprogram vil fremskynde udviklingen af tunge raketter (Saturn V-klassen), der kan medføre henved 80 tons nyttelast – eventuelt op til 160 tons – til en bemanded månemission, der kun kræver opsendelse af ét fartøj, i stedet for at kræve flere missioner med raketter med mindre kapacitet. »Jeg er sikker på, at vi på rekordtid, omkring fem til syv år, kan have en raket til tunge

opsendelser«, sagde lederen af Energia Corporation, der bygger raketten.

Da *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche blev briefet om dette som en 'forbedring' i raketkraft til måneaktivitet, rettede han enhver begrænset implikation af, hvad der er involveret. Han understregede, at vi må kende og udfærdige en præcis kortlægning af, hvad Månen er. Hvad består den af? For at vide dette, må man vide, hvad Månens bagside er. Man må kende detaljerne, og fylde billedet ud, forme det. Fortsæt med arbejdet!



Billedtekst: Månens forside (venstre) vs. bagsiden (højre). Bemærk, at de mørke pletter, der dækker forsiden, og som er skabt af vulkanske strømme, er næsten helt fraværende på bagsiden.

Titelfoto: Ødelæggelse i Saadallah al-Jabiri-pladsen centralt i Aleppo efter tre bilbombeekspllosioner den 3. oktober 2012.

'Helikopter-penge' for en ny amerikansk infrastruktur?

21. august 2016 (Leder) – Med USA's og Europas økonomier, der nærmer sig nulvækst og produktivitets-nulvækst, er der hundredevis af forslag fremme »for at opbygge en ny, økonomisk infrastruktur«, forslag, der næsten alle sammen totalt ignorerer videnskaben.

I realiteten var ny, produktiv økonomisk infrastruktur, opbygget i løbet af Amerikas forrige århundrede udelukkende

under FDR's og JFK's præsidentskaber, opbygget med videnskab som motor: de nye videnskaber atomfission (sprængning af atomkernen) og partikelfysik, udfordringerne med højspændingselektricitet og transmission over lange afstande; og med vandstyring og -omdirigering i stor skala; og med Apolloprojektets udforskning af Månen. Computere? De faldt ud af forskernes baglomme, blot som midler til videnskabelige mål.

I dag bygges og forfølges sådan reel, produktiv »infrastruktur« af Kina. De har planlagt, at netop en sådan »innovation« og vækst skal være temaet for G20-topmødet, som Kina om to uger vil være formand for. Der er intet, der tyder på, at Obama eller Europa er enige; Obama og Hillary Clinton er snarere på den militære konfrontations-sti med Kina, såvel som med Rusland.

De »Fire Nødvendige Love«, som kræves for fremtidigt, økonomisk fremskridt, og som stiftende redaktør af *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, formulerede i 2014, er på enestående vis tilpasset den udfordring, som Kinas lederskab præsenterer for G20-lederne.

De andre, aktuelle forslag om »infrastruktur-finansiering« ignorerer fysisk videnskab, hvis fremskudte grænser skal findes i fusionskraft/plasma og superleder-teknologier, i geobiofysik og i udforskning af rummet. Og de ignorerer videnskaben om kredit – det område, som Alexander Hamilton lovgav om, og som fandt, at formålet med kredit og bankpraksis var at koncentrere nationens opsparede midler således, at de servicerede videnskabelig opdagelse og teknologisk produktivitet.

I sidste måned blev næsten 1000 amerikanske offentligt valgte personer i Chicago præsenteret – af Wall Street – for en plan for »ny amerikansk infrastruktur«. Den var baseret på de superlave rentesatser, som Federal Reserve (USA's centralbank) nu i syv år har fastsat. Planen foreslog, at USA's

Finansministerium lånte \$4 billion [!] med 100-årige amerikanske obligationer »til infrastruktur«, med en begyndelsesrente på omkring 1 %, der skal tilpasses opad gradvist sammen med inflationen. Nogle af de statslige og lokale valgte blev oplivet over dette.

Obamas »Lov om Økonomisk Stimulering« fra 2010 benyttede sig ligeledes af meget lave rentesatser og lånte næsten \$1 billion – og aldrig har den produktive vækst i den amerikanske økonomi været lavere end under de seks Obama-år, de er forløbet siden da.

Det er blot sekundært, at denne nye Wall Street-plan er »helikopter- penge«; men det er en helikopter, som selv Ben Bernanke ikke ville flyve. Patriotiske amerikanere, der evt. købte de 100-årige »infrastruktur«-obligationer, ville omgående se dem falde i værdi, og sælge dem til hedgefonds, der spekulerer i gæld.

Det afgørende er, at Wall Streets »ny amerikansk infrastruktur«-plan – man vil også meget snart få at høre om det fra Hillary Clinton – ikke på nogen måde omfatter rumforskningens fremskudte grænse; ikke omtaler fusionskraft eller plasmateknologier; og ikke overvejer et højhastigheds- og magnetisk levitations-jernbanenet, der spænder over hele kontinentet.

Vi har ikke brug for, at Wall Street opfinder penge. Vi har brug for videnskabelig opdagelse, der udgør drivkraften bag, og som selv får drivkraft fra, infrastrukturbyggeri – det var, hvad vi havde gennem FDR og kortvarigt gennem JFK. LaRouche bemærkede i en diskussion i går: »Det er videnskab. Det er alt sammen videnskab. Det er ikke politik; det er videnskab.«

Foto: JFK besigtiger Wiskeytown Reservoiret ved en dedikationsceremoni for Wiskeytown Dæmning og Reservoir i Californien, 28. september 1963. [foto: Robert Knudsen. White House Photographs. John F. Kennedys præsidentielle Bibliotek og

Nutiden har ingen præcedens

18. august 2016 (Leder) – Den nutidige historiske periode er fuldstændig ny i sine karakteristika; den kan ikke sammenlignes med noget andet i menneskehedens hidtidige historie. Af denne grund er det kun nogle få personer, der har været i stand til, i deres intellekt, at frembringe et begreb om, hvad karakteristika er for denne epoke, der intet fortilfælde har: personer som Albert Einstein, Krafft Ehrlicke og Lyndon og Helga LaRouche. Fordi det store flertal af almindelige dødelige mennesker ikke i deres erfaringsmateriale har noget sammenligneligt, og intet, som de har hørt eller læst om, har de ingen kriterier, ud fra hvilke de kan bedømme eller forstå det; de er på herrens mark. Af denne grund kan grupper, bestående af så få personer som i Lyndon LaRouches Manhattan-projekt, få en afgørende indflydelse netop på dette tidspunkt. Alene de kan se vejen frem, om end denne vej undertiden kan synes utydelig, og de må famle sig frem. De øvrige går i blinde, eller, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche ofte siger, »har ikke den fjerneste idé«.

I 2018 vil en kinesisk mission nå Månens bagside – under forudsætning af, at det inden da lykkes os at besejre Det britiske Imperiums kaosmagter. Denne mission vil blive en del af et helt, generelt program for at opdage og udforske de endnu ikke virkeliggjorte implikationer af Einsteins fundamentale opdagelser, som Lyndon LaRouche har påpeget. Og, som rumforskningsgeniet Krafft Ehrlicke – sammen med LaRouche – forudså, så vil den aktuelle energigennemstrømningstæthed, der

for tiden står til menneskehedens disposition, være en forløber for fusionskraft, og herfra føre til stof-antistof-reaktioner, og herfra atter videre frem til niveauer, som vi i dag ikke engang kan give et navn.

Under forudsætning af, at vi overvinder de aktuelle forhindringer, som repræsenteres af Obama og det Britiske Imperium, så er vi i færd med at glide ind i det, Helga Zepp-LaRouche har kaldt »en æra, i hvilken vi bliver ægte menneskelige«.

På lignende måde er det, man måske kunne have kaldt det »system af alliancer«, der nu spænder over og gennemkrydser Eurasien og breder sig ud herfra, i realiteten slet ikke et »system af alliancer« i den betydning, vi har kendt til fra fortiden. Det er i realiteten snarere en projektion tilbage i tiden og ind i nutiden, fra det fremtidige univers, der inkorporerer de fremtidige opdagelser, der bringes tilbage fra Månens bagside. Putin har, sammen med Kina, inkorporeret principperne fra Den Westfalske Fred, men de er gået langt, langt videre end det. Begynd blot med den ekstraordinære relation, der er opnået mellem Rusland og Kina. Er man klar over, at vi taler om nationer, der så sent som i 1969 udkæmpede en syv måneder lang, ikke-erklæret krig over Ussuri-floden? Nu har de ikke alene regelmæssige topmøder mellem præsidenterne, og regelmæssige topmøder mellem premierministrene; det er det mindste af det. Der er ikke mindre end tretten mellemregerings-kommissioner, der hele tiden er i kontinuerlig kontakt med hinanden. Alle de mange meningsforskelle og uoverensstemmelser – og der er mange – bliver kontinuerligt løst på et både bredt og dybt plan i begge regeringer.

»Og vi finder altid frem til løsninger«, føjede Putin til denne beskrivelse.

Processen med at fuldbyrde denne ekstraordinære relation har været genstand for en dybtgående undersøgelse af Kinas dr. Ren

Lin, der talte på Schiller Instituttets konference i Berlin i juni måned, og af mange andre kinesiske og russiske, akademiske lærde.

Fuldbyrdelsen af en sådan relation udgør hjertet af BRIKS-processen og udviklingen af Den nye Silkevej. Det var kernen i Putins forgænger, nu afdøde russiske premierminister Jevgenij Primakovs idé om Den russisk-indisk-kinesiske Strategiske Trekant. Skabelsen heraf går tilbage til ikke alene Lyndon og Helga LaRouches idé om Den produktive Trekant og Den eurasiske Landbro, men endnu længere tilbage, til LaRouches Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ[1], der havde en formativ indflydelse på Rusland til trods for, at Ruslands daværende leder, Juri Andropov, havde afvist initiativet på vegne af sine britiske herrer.

Dette nye system med fremtidens relationer mellem nationalstater, der går ud over nationalstatsbegrebet, som LaRouche længe har forudsagt, går med syvmileskridt hastigt frem hen over hele det eurasiske kontinent og mere generelt på et tidspunkt, hvor vi nærmer os det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok den 2. – 3. september, FN's Generalforsamling, der begynder den 13. september, og BRIKS-topmødet i Goa, Indien, den 15. – 16. oktober.

Foto: Portræt af Einstein i 1905, da han offentliggjorde sin opdagelse af den specielle relativitetsteori.[2].

[1] SE: LaRouches Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ: En amerikansk-sovjetisk aftale for fred og udvikling, <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=6976>

[2] Den specielle relativitetsteori er en fysisk teori, publiceret af Albert Einstein. Den erstattede den Newtonske opfattelse af tid og rum ved at gøre brug af det faktum, at lystes hastighed er konstant (Teorien kaldes desuden for 'speciel', fordi den er et specialtilfælde af den mere generelle relativitetsteori; således ses der bort fra

tyngdekraften). Ti år senere publicerede Einstein den generelle relativitetsteori, som medinddrager tyngdekraften. (-red.)

En orientering mod Stillehavsområdet: Det Eurasiske System. Video

Alt imens de asiatiske Stillehavsnationer har brug for den videnskabelige viden, teknologi og fordele ved vores form for regering, såsom et statsligt kreditsystem efter Alexander Hamiltons principper, så står det klart, at, med hensyn til inspiration, så må vi nu se hen til Stillehavsområdet.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Titelfoto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche på Kinas kyst, »Den Eurasiske Landbros Terminal Øst«, 1996.

Med nedsmeltningen af

derivater under anmarch, må Vesten slutte sig til Putins verden

16. august 2016 (Leder) – Den Internationale Betalingsbank (BIS) har forberedt et dokument til det forestående G20-topmøde for statsoverhoveder i Kina, med en advarsel om, at en nedsmeltning af derivatmarkedet kunne ske når som helst, og at clearinghouse-systemet (CHIPS) er totalt uforberedt til at håndtere et sådant chok. Husk på, at Deutsche Bank har den største eksponering til derivater af alle banker i verden, og den har modparts-kontrakter med næsten alle TBTF-banker i USA, Europa og Japan – og Deutsche bank er korrekt blevet beskrevet som en »dead bank walking« (en 'bank på dødsgangen'). De bedste estimater lyder, at den globale derivathandel stadig ligger på et godt stykke over en billion dollar, selv efter tab i år, der allerede har hobet sig op.

På dette sene tidspunkt er der kun én mulighed tilbage for det gennemført bankerotte transatlantiske system: Genindfør Glass-Steagall, afskriv alle derivatkontrakterne, gå tilbage til et fastkurssystem à la Bretton Woods, og lancer en massiv anlægsinvestering i projekter, der understøtter reel produktivitet gennem statslige bankmetoder i traditionen efter Hamilton, inklusive en forceret indsats for at opnå fusionskraft. Dette er hjertet i Lyndon LaRouches Fire Kardinallove.

Det betyder, med hensyn til den virkelige verden, at Vesten må opgive det afdøde, britiske system og endelig tilslutte sig det nye, eurasisk-centrerede system, der hastigt er ved at manifestere sig, under Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putins overordnede lederskab og gennem virkeliggørelsen af Kinas

program for 'Ét bælte, én vej' (OBOR). I mandags startede det første kølegodstog ud fra den kinesiske havn Dailan, med destination Moskva, en rejse på 8.600 kilometer, som vil blive klaret på henved ti dage. Dette er den seneste gren af OBOR og sætter fokus på samarbejdet mellem Rusland og Kina.

Under diskussioner med europæiske kolleger den 15. august erklærede Lyndon LaRouche, at vi befinder os på randen af en stor sejr for menneskeheden. De eurasiske nationer, forklarede han, er i færd med at etablere en gruppering, centreret omkring ledende nationer i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, nationer, som er i voldsom vækst, i skarp kontrast til andre områder af verden, der er syge og døende rent økonomisk. Sydamerika er blevet overtaget af voldtægtsforbrydere, Frankrig er en fiasko, Spanien er en katastrofe. Fokus må være på de ledende nationer, som har taget initiativet i denne udviklingsproces. Putin, fortsatte LaRouche, er trådt frem som en drivkraft i denne eurasiske alliance. Der er kræfter, der er i bevægelse internt i USA, især i Manhattan, og som kan tilslutte sig indsatsen under anførsel af Eurasien for at knuse det britiske system, der har været menneskehedens fjende i de forgangne århundreder. Tyskland må, hvis det ønsker at overleve, tilslutte sig denne eurasiske udvikling, hvilket betyder at dumpe enhver politik associeret med Merkel og Schäuble.

Den russiske præsident Putin har, i løbet af de seneste år, spillet en afgørende rolle i organiseringen af en magt, hovedsageligt bestående af nationer centreret i Eurasien, og som er i færd med at få karakter af en militærmagt, der kan ændre alt og kan vinde krigen for fred.

I de kommende uger vil denne fremvoksende alliance være i centrum for en række historiske møder: Det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, Rusland; G20-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Kina; Kina-ASEAN-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Laos; FN's Generalforsamling i New York City; og BRIKS-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Indien. Denne aktivitetstæthed fra nu og

frem til midten af oktober byder på en enestående mulighed for, at dette nye, fremvoksende, globale lederskab kan fastlægge historiens kurs og gøre en ende på det bankerotte, britiske system.

Video, 5 minutter: Sidste chance for at stoppe europæisk bankkrak og krig

Den 28. juli 2016, v/næstformand Michelle Rasmussen.

»Jeg inviterer dig til at lære Schiller Instituttet at kende og til at kontakte os.

Verden er i en dyb krise, en civilisationskrise. Det er en brydningstid. Det kan blive meget værre, med et fuldt finanssammenbrud, måske sat i gang af de italienske banker, som er i krise, eller sågar af Deutsche Bank, som står øverst på listen over de store, systemiske krisebanker, og som teknisk set faktisk er bankerot.

Det kan også være krig med Rusland og Kina, ført af dem, som gerne vil forhindre, at disse nationer fører an i skabelsen af en alternativ økonomisk politik.

Vi oplever efterdønningerne efter Brexit-afstemningen i Storbritannien, og det har rystet hele EU. Men det giver os nogle muligheder. En ting, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Lyndon LaRouche har krævet, er en redningsplan for Deutsche Bank, men

på betingelse af, at Deutsche Bank vender tilbage til den ånd, der var, da Alfred Herrhausen var chef i 1989, hvor han havde en produktionsbaseret politik for banken, og hvor han kom ud med et krav for gældssanering for de fattigste lande og for udvikling af Østeuropa. Dengang var Berlinmuren endnu ikke faldet.

Vi kan takke ja til samarbejde i stedet for krig med Rusland og Kina, om at bygge en Ny Silkevej hele vejen fra Asien til Europa. Vi kan udvide det til at blive en Verdenslandbro, en bro over land, gennem Sydvestasien og hele vejen ned til Afrika. Vi kan følge den tråd, der for nylig er kommet frem, med Saudi-Arabiens rolle bag angrebene den 11. september 2001, og følge denne tråd helt til det nuværende Britiske Imperiums fraktions rolle bag terrorisme; og så kan vi takke ja til samarbejde med Rusland om at bekæmpe terrorisme.«

Præcisering: Chefen for Deutsch Bank, Alfred Herhausen, blev dræbt af terrorister den 30. november 1989. Berlinmuren faldt den 9. november 1989. Hvis han, som var en ledende rådgiver til den tyske kansler Helmut Kohl, havde levet, ville verden have set anderledes ud.

Denne video blev lavet i forbindelse med omdeling af Schiller Instituttets materiale i jyske og fynske byer.

Kontakter i Jylland:

Kolding: Preben Samsøe, 4146 4714

Aarhus: Hans Schultz, 4841 4096; 6016 4096

Randers: Poul Gundersen, 2082 0350

Her er nogle vigtige links:

NYHEDSORIENTERING JULI 2016: Sidste chance for at stoppe europæisk bankkrak og krig

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Menneskehedens skønne fremtid – hvis vi

undgår dinosaurernes skæbne.

Hovedtale på Schiller Institutts internationale konference i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni, 2016

Baggrundsmateriale:

Lyndon LaRouches 3-punktsprogram for genopbygning af realøkonomien:

1. Hvorfor en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling ville løse finanskrisen og ødelægge Wall Street
2. Hvordan man skaber ikke-inflationære kreditter gennem et nationalt kreditsystem
3. Infrastrukturprojekter og fusionsøkonomi

Det drejer sig om produktivitet; Vi skal op på højde med Kina og den 'eurasiske magt'

15. august 2016 (Leder) – Vil USA genoplive videnskabelig kreativitet og økonomisk produktivitet for på lang sigt at samarbejde fredeligt med Kinas fremskridt?

Vil Europa beslutte at opgive det, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kalder »selvmordspagten« med Obama og en NATO-ledelse, der planlægger krige med både Rusland og Kina? Hvornår vil Europa i stedet gå med i Eurasiens Nye Silkevej med store infrastrukturprojekter – for ikke at tale om udforskning af rummet og udvikling af fusionskraft?

Dette er de virkelige spørgsmål, som borgere bør engagere sig i – og ikke de katastrofer, der i USA p.t. stiller op til præsidentvalget.

Meddelelsen i dag om, at tyske fusionsforskere går sammen med et statsligt, russisk laboratorium om udvikling af et nyt »polariseret deuterium«-brændstof til fusionskraft viser f. eks. den kreative retning for Europas bedste kapaciteter. Resultatet kan overhale det nylige gennembrud i Tysklands fusionsprogram – men disse resultater er allerede langt overgået af Kinas resultater. Kina gør teknologisk innovation og vækst til temaet for G20-mødet, som det vil være formand for 4. – 5. september i Hangzhou. Det samme gælder for Putins Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok 2. – 3. september.

De eurasiske nationer rykker sammen i en proces, der kan vinde freden så vel som udvikling; og det er lederskabsinitiativer, taget af Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin, der i vid udstrækning har gjort denne proces mulig.

Det har placeret USA foran et valg – og det er ikke et valg til præsident mellem to Dick Cheney-imitatorer.

Den 12. august forudsagde IMF, at Kinas årlige økonomiske vækst ville falde til 6 % frem til 2020. Hvis dette skulle vise sig at være sandt, så kunne USA – dersom det blev ledet af et revolutionerende nyt præsidentskab, der udsteder statskredit til ny infrastruktur, rumforskning og fusionsteknologier – *håbe* på til den tid at nå op på siden af Kinas vækst!

Amerikanske regeringsfolk og folk fra Federal Reserve

(centralbanken) har langt om længe for nylig indrømmet, at de er bekymret over den amerikanske økonomis meget lave produktivitet, såvel som over økonomiens meget lave vækst. Økonomien under Obama har vist en hidtil uhørt lav vækst i produktiviteten, uanset, hvordan man måler den.

En almindelig måde at måle »produktivitet« på er simpelt hen at dividere BNP med præsterede arbejdstimer. Målt således har væksten i arbejdskraftens produktivitet aldrig nået en årlig rate på blot 1 %, siden Obama i sit første år i embedet underskrev sin »stimuleringslov«. I de seneste 12 måneder har USA's økonomiske vækst udgjort sølle 1,2 %.

Men reelle forøgelse af arbejdskraftens produktivitet kommer fra videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, og fra uddannelse. Den rapport, som blev udgivet af Statskontoret for Forskning i Økonomi (NBER) over den meget store vækst i produktiviteten under Franklin Roosevelts præsidentskab, siger: »Dette skyldtes en meget stærk vækst i generering og distribuering af elektricitetskraft, transport, kommunikation, civilingeniørers og strukturingeniørers arbejde inden for broer, tunneller, dæmninger, hovedveje, jernbaner og systemer til transmission; samt privat forskning og udvikling.« Udfordringerne i al dette moderne infrastrukturbyggeri frembragte teknologiske fremskridt inden for et stort antal industrier, og forskning og udvikling blev stærkt forøget.

Økonomer rangerer 1930'erne, '40'erne og '60'ernes Apolloprojekt som toppunkterne for reel vækst i produktivitet i USA's historie – med en forbedring i produktiviteten på næsten 3 % om året.

Ifølge San Francisco Federal Reserve og NBER var der under George W. Bush' otte år en stigning i denne vækst på 1,0 % om året; og under Obamas snart otte år, 0,75 %.

Tiden er inde til et nyt præsidentskab, og til at indhente Kina.

Foto: De kinesisk producerede højhastighedstog afventer afgang fra jernbanestationen i Hankow, 19. april 2016.

Leibniz, Del II, med Jason Ross.

I dette afsnit hører vi om Leibniz' tidlige juridiske arbejde, på basis af en nations eller en regents legitimitet, samt Leibniz' utrolige år i Paris.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Titelbillede: Ud af fire prototyper for Leibniz' »calculator machine« – en 'regnemaskine' – er kun én tilbage: Han udviklede sin fjerde, såkaldte »machina arithmetica« i 1690. Efter hans død den 14. november 1716 forsvandt dette eksemplar ud i glemsel og blev først genopdaget i 1894 på Göttingen Universitetskirkeens loft, og i dag udgør den én af de mest værdifulde kulturskatte fra det 17. århundrede. Den 14 kilo tunge original opbevares på Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz-biblioteket – Niedersaxens Nationale Bibliotek i Hannover, og den kan ses på første sal ved siden af Leibniz' private

arbejdsbibliotek i et glasgalleri.

Det sker i Verden – Infrastruktur, videnskab og teknologi, nr. 10

Korte artikler fra hele verden. I dette nummer bl. a.:

**En bredere og dybere Panamakanal blev genåbnet under
festligheder –**

Kina tilbyder udviklingslande at deltage i sin rumstation –

**Rusland vil låne Bangladesh over \$11 milliarder til deres
første atomkraftværker –**

o.m.a.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Kina: »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til

Verdens-Silkevejen«

For at give håb om en bedre fremtid for hele menneskeheden, et håb, der er gået tabt i mange dele af verden, må G20-topmødet fremkomme med en vision, der kan tilbyde en løsning, en vej til at overvinde de nævnte kriser, og en etablering af et højere niveau af fornuft for at realisere menneskehedens fælles mål.

4. august, 2016 (Leder) – Følgende tale blev holdt af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og forkvinde for Schiller Instituttet, den 29. juli ved »Tænk 20 Forum« i Beijing. Forummet var arrangeret af tre kinesiske tænketanke: Instituttet for Verdensøkonomi og Verdenspolitik (IWEPI) ved det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber (CASS), Shanghai Instituttet for Internationale Studier (SIIS) og Chongyang Instituttet for Finansielle Studier ved Kinas Renmin Universitet (RCDY), med deltagelse af 500 eksperter fra tænketanke og politikere og repræsentanter for internationale organisationer fra 25 lande, med det formål at formulere forslag til statsoverhoveder og regeringsledere i G20-medlemslandene. Fr. Zepp-LaRouche talte på det første panel under den to dage lange konference, dedikeret til »Global Ledelse: Systemforbedring og opbygning af Kapacitet«.

Eftersom G20 repræsenterer den mest magtfulde kombination af industrilande og fremvoksende lande på planeten, er der i øjeblikket ingen anden organisation, der kan adressere de eksistentielle udfordringer, som civilisationen står overfor, og i tide gennemføre løsninger på disse. De fleste landes befolkninger har den meget reelle oplevelse af at være opslugt af frygtindgydende kriser – en international terroristtrussel, der er ude af kontrol, en folkevandring af millioner af mennesker, der prøver på at undslippe krig, sult og død; den resulterende flygtningekrise, der ryster EU i sit fundament; fremgang for anti-etablissement-partier i mange lande: Brexit, som et advarselsskud for den potentielle disintegration af EU; det voksende gab mellem de rige og de stadigt flere lag af samfundet, der har mistet deres velfortjente status som middelklasse, eller som lever i fattigdom; oplevelsen af virkningerne af »uortodokse monetære foranstaltninger« på livsopsparinger og forventninger til fremtiden;

grænserne for samfundets acceptabilitet af bailout og bail-in; samt den voksende frygt for, at verden nu er gået ind i en ny kold krig og en atomoprustnings-spiral. Kort sagt, et voksende tab af tillid til etablissementet, i det mindste i den transatlantiske sektor.

Hvis det forestående G20-topmøde afviser at anerkende denne situation; hvis man forsøger at skjule den fremherskende politiks fiasko, i særdeleshed siden 2008, bag retorikken i den offentlige propaganda; samt hvis man ikke bruger det forestående topmøde som en anledning til at fremlægge reelle løsninger på disse kriser, vil det ikke få nogen indvirkning i en virtuel reality, men det vil derimod få en indvirkning på det reelle historiske forløb og milliarder af menneskers liv og lykke.

Umiddelbare løsninger er forhånden, men de kræver, at de ledende institutioner er villige til at revidere den nuværende politiks aksiomer og vende tilbage til en politik, der ikke alene har vist sig at være effektive i tidligere situationer, men som også repræsenterer et nyt paradigme, der kan udgøre grundlaget for den menneskelige art i de næste hundrede år, og længere.

For at give håb om en bedre fremtid for hele menneskeheden, et håb, der er gået tabt i mange dele af verden, må G20-topmødet fremkomme med en vision, der kan tilbyde en løsning, en vej til at overvinde de nævnte kriser, og en etablering af et højere niveau af fornuft for at realisere menneskehedens fælles mål.

1. Det eneste »praktiske« udtryk for denne vision – og dette er ikke en selvmodsigtelse – perspektivet for den Nye Silkevej, som den kinesiske regering nu i tre år har fremlagt og ført ud i livet. Foreløbig deltager over 70 lande i forskellige aspekter af dette program, samt i programmets infrastruktur- og udviklingsprojekter. Det, som Kina kalder for et »win-win« -samarbejde om sådanne fællesprojekter er ikke alene den eneste effektive måde, på hvilken geopolitiske konfrontationer kan overvindes, der har været roden til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og ligeledes den underliggende fare for en tredje

global krig i dag, som, givet eksistensen af kernevåben, ville blive en tilintetgørelseskrig. »Win-win«-perspektivet er også i overensstemmelse med principperne for den Westfalske Fred, ifølge hvilken enhver succesfuld fredsorden må baseres på »den anden parts interesse«. Konceptet for den Nye Silkevej må derfor udstrækkes til alle verdens områder, som en »Verdens-Silkevej«, som et konkret tilbud om at overvinde underudvikling. Hvis G20-medlemmerne ville afgive et sådant løfte, med en højtidelig forpligtelse til at overvinde sult og fattigdom og tilvejebringe rent vand til alle inden for få år, hvilket rent teknologisk kan gennemføres – så ville det skabe en revolution af håb og optimisme i verden.

2. For at eliminere både årsagerne til massemigrationen fra Sydvestasien og Afrika og grobunden for rekruttering af terrorister, må der i begge disse områder iværksættes en omfattende industriel udvikling, som ikke blot genopbygger de krigshærgede områder, men som også fremlægger en integreret plan for infrastruktur, industri, landbrug og uddannelse, for at transformere disse dele af verden til at blive områder med høj produktivitet af arbejdskraft og fremstillingskapaciteter. Generelt må Verdens-Silkevejens projekter defineres således, at de får optimal indvirkning på befolkningens kognitive evner i de respektive lande, for derved at muliggøre den bedst mulige forøgelse af verdensøkonomiens produktivitet. Fokus må derfor ikke alene ligge på innovation, men på kvalitative gennembrud i forståelsen af kvalitative, nye fysiske principper i vort univers. Eksempler herpå er forcerede programmer for udvikling af termionuklear fusionskraft, der vil tilvejebringe forsyningssikkerhed for energi og råmaterialesikkerhed for menneskeheden, såvel som også udvikling af nye vandressourcer gennem den fredelige udnyttelse af kernekraft til afsaltning af store mængder havvand, ionisering af fugtighed i atmosfæren og andre former for innovativ teknologi. Internationalt samarbejde om rummet, mht. forskning, rumfart og kolonisering, definerer vejen for de kommende, nødvendige gennembrud inden for videnskab og teknologi. Det repræsenterer også en fremtidsorienterede platform for en fredsorden for det 21.

århundrede. Og vigtigst af alt, så markerer det transformationen af den menneskelige art hen imod en større bevidsthed om dets egen identitet som den eneste, hidtil kendte, kreative art i universet.

3. Et ukontrolleret kollaps af den transatlantiske sektors finansielle system ville true med at kaste store dele af verden ud i kaos, med uforudsigelige konsekvenser. Den såkaldte »værktøjskasse« med finansielle instrumenter, som man besluttede at bruge efter krisen i 2008 fremfor at gennemføre reelle reformer, er nu opbrugt. De efterfølgende »uortodokse monetære instrumenter,« såsom kvantitativ lempelse ('pengetrykning'), negative rentesatser, og 'helikopterpenge', har for en stor dels vedkommende produceret det modsatte af de ønskede virkninger. Den kendsgerning, at genindførelsen af Franklin D. Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov er blevet vedtaget i både det Demokratiske og Republikanske partis valgplatform i USA, samt den kendsgerning, at der er en voksende diskussion i flere europæiske lande om at reducere de fremtidige risici i det finansielle system ved at indføre Glass/Steagall-kriterier også i Europa, skaber en meget favorabel forudsætning for at indgå aftale om en global Glass/Steagall-lovgivning ved det kommende G20-topmøde. Hvis G20-topmødet sætter Verdens-Silkevejen på dagsordenen, ville den kinesiske drøm blive til en verdensdrøm.



Vi kan vinde en afgørende sejr – hvis vi er villige til at tænke, at menneskehedens fremtid, netop nu, hviler på vore skuldre ...

Fra webcastet 'Fireside Chat' 28. juli 2016, med EIR's Jeffrey Steinberg:

Jeg tror, det er vigtigt at sætte rammerne for aftenens diskussion, for vi befinder os i et absolut afgørende øjeblik, hvor den strategiske situations farlighed matches og endda potentielt overgås af de enestående muligheder; muligheder, der meget vel kun vil forekomme én gang i livet for alle, der i aften er med i dette telefonmøde; det er derfor meget vigtigt at tænke på dette øjeblik på den rette måde.

Jeg vil som indledning blot sætte et afgørende fokus på, hvor vi står lige nu, og dernæst vil jeg kort kommentere nogle ting, som har ligget hr. LaRouche på sinde under diskussioner, som flere af os har haft med ham i løbet af de seneste 48 timer.

I morgen, den 29. juli, er en særdeles afgørende dag for Europa, fordi den Europæiske Centralbank her uddeler karakterbøger til de største, europæiske banker, disse såkaldte stresstests for, om disse banker overhovedet er i stand til at modstå en ny finanskrise. Og det er allerede en selvfølge, at bogstavelig talt alle banker i Italien, med verdens ældste, kontinuerlige finansinstitution, Monte dei

Paschi di Siena, i spidsen, vil dumpe til denne test. På en langt vigtigere skala er den største, tyske bank, Deutsche Bank, for nylig af IMF blevet beskrevet som verdens mest risikofyldte bank: Den sidder på en eksponering til derivater for 55 billioner euro, og bogstavelig talt alle andre, betydningsfulde banker i Europa, USA, Japan og selv et par banker i Kina, er derivatmodparter, der har en stor eksponering, og Deutsche Bank er endnu en kandidat, ligesom Monte dei Paschi i Italien, der kunne nedsmelte, hvornår det skal være. Begge disse banker vil næsten med sikkerhed dumpe til denne stresstest, og alene dette kunne udløse en panik. Så vi befinder os ved et virkeligt, afgørende punkt, og det faktum, at hele dette transatlantiske finanssystem er i en langt dårligere forfatning end det var tilfældet i september, 2008, hvor vi havde en nedsmeltning; dette er hovedårsagen til, at visse desperate grupperinger i det vestlige finansoligarki er på udkig efter muligheder for at skifte emne, gennem at lancere krigsprovokationer, primært imod Rusland, og sekundært også imod Kina.

Fakta er, at alle større krige, der på en betydelig skala er brudt ud, og i særdeleshed de to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, har altid været en konsekvens af desperationen over en finanskrisen, i hvilken visse oligarkiske kræfters magt, i nyere historisk tid, og her, briternes i særdeleshed, har været truet; og de vil hellere vælte hele skakbrættet, eller løbe irrationelle risici, end de vil miste deres magt.

Situationen i dag er den, at, et hvilket som helst udbrud af krig med Rusland næsten med sikkerhed ville føre til atomkrig, og det ville ikke blive en 'begrænset' krig, men en fuldt optrappet krig.

Så farerne er, som jeg siger, alvorlige. Samtidig befinder det Britiske Imperium, hovedkilden til alle de større problemer, især i det transatlantiske område, sig i en tilstand af opløsning. Vi havde Brexit-valget, der fandt sted midt i juni, og som har rystet hele EU's fundament, som nu begynder at

falde fra hinanden.

For kun 2 uger side, den 6. juli, havde vi den længe ventede udgivelse af Chilcot-kommissionens rapport, som var en enorm undersøgelse af briternes rolle i lanceringen af den katastrofale invasion af Irak og den voldelige afsættelse af Saddam Hussein, i 2003. Hvis dette ikke var sket, ville man aldrig have fået en Islamisk Stat; man ville ikke have fået denne spredning af al-Qaeda, og man ville ikke have fået dette mønster med global terrorisme, som vi, næsten dagligt, ser i alle dele af verden i dag.

Så denne rapport, der bestod af 12 bind (!), med 6000 sider, var en stikkende anklage, ja, var faktisk en anklage om krigsforbrydelser, imod Tony Blair og, gennem forlængelse, imod George W. Bush og Dick Cheney.

Samtidig scorede LaRouche-bevægelsen en ekstraordinær sejr, da præsident Obama, imod enhver plan, og ganske bestemt imod de grupperinger af det Britiske Imperiums interesser, de grupperinger, der ejer Obama, blev tvunget til, med kun lidt redigering, at frigive de 28 sider af den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelses-rapport om begivenhederne den 11. september, 2001.

Jeg er sikker på, at alle, der er med i dette telefonmøde, ved, at dette har været et afgørende spørgsmål, et afgørende punkt for intervention fra hr. LaRouches og vores bevægelses side, lige fra selv før angrebene den 11. september. For, i januar måned, 2001, advarede hr. LaRouche, under en høring for USA's Senat i forbindelse med Senatets afprøvning og godkendelse af John Ashcrofts udnævnelse til justitsminister, om, at en Bushregering ville lede efter den førstgivne mulighed for at iscenesætte en 'Rigsdagsbrands-hændelse', for at satse på et diktatur. På dagen for 11. september var LaRouche midt i et live interview på radioen i Utah, og han sagde lige på stedet, at dette ikke kunne finde sted uden, at der var tale om et element af et 'inside job'.

Frigivelsen af disse 28 sider, især blot ni dage efter udgivelsen af Chilcot-kommissionens rapport, er et ødelæggende et-to-stød i ansigtet på det Britiske Imperium. Alene af den grund, at, når man ser den 28 sider lange rapport, og man indser, at det var i *december 2002*, at præsident Bush erklærede disse sider for hemmelige og blokerede for deres offentliggørelse, så indser man, at dette havde *alt* at gøre med optakten til invasionen af Irak.

Hvis dette kapitel, som viste, at det var *saudierne*, og ikke Saddam Hussein, der stod bag angrebene 11. september, var blevet offentliggjort på dette tidspunkt, ville det have været bogstavelig talt umuligt for selv Bush og Cheney at slippe godt fra denne Irakkrig, og historien ville være gået i en helt anden retning. Det var, hvad hr. LaRouche kalder et *punctum saliens*: Et afgørende punkt, en korsvej i historien.

Med andre ord, disse og andre udviklinger, som jeg ikke skal komme nærmere ind på her, men som kan dukke op under vores diskussion, betyder, at menneskehedens fjende, de imperiekræfter, der nu er centreret omkring det Britiske Imperium, som kontrollerer Saudi-Arabien, som kontrollerer Obama, er helt ude i tovene. De kan besejres. De befinder sig faktisk i en undergangs-proces. Spørgsmålet er, vil der komme en *reguleret* magtoverdragelse, og en alliance i det transatlantiske område til fordel for den politik, der allerede er blevet vedtaget af de større nationer i Eurasien, centreret omkring Kinas politik med *Ét bælte, én vej*, og centreret omkring Ruslands interesse i at organisere en global koalition, med FDR-Stalin/USA-Sovjetunionens koalition til at besejre Hitler og nazisterne under Anden Verdenskrig, som model, med det formål at besejre terrorismens svøbe. Der er nok af muligheder, men det kræver ikke blot en politisk mobilisering, men også en tilgang i vores forestillingsevne, så vi forstår, at vi, som menneskelige væsener, kan forme vores egen, fremtidige skæbne; snarere end at tænke på os selv som ofre, så må vi tænke på en helt anden måde. Og hr.

LaRouche har i løbet af de seneste dage *meget kraftigt* understreget dette princip om menneskets skabende evne, dets kreativitet. Det, der er fuldstændigt unikt for mennesket, er, at det har evnen til at gøre opdagelser, til at skabe ting, der hidtil ikke har været kendt, ikke har været opdaget, og ikke har været udtænkt. Og vi befinder os ved et af disse øjeblikke, hvor det er *afgørende*, at vi opgiver de frygtelige kernefundamenter i denne nuværende, degenererede kultur og endnu engang tænker på at frembringe ægte, videnskabelige genier, på at genoplive vores rumprogram, der altid har været avantgarden af menneskets store opdagelser, i hvert fald i det 20. århundrede.

Vi havde tidligere på dagen en diskussion om en af de store forskere, der var motoren i USA's rumprogram fra sidst i 40'erne og under 50'erne og 60'erne og videre frem, dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, der forstod, at denne form for opdagelsesproces, for at gå der ud, hvor mennesket aldrig før har været, er essensen i, hvad det virkeligt vil sige at være menneske.

Vi må se at komme bort fra snæversynet og række ud efter og gribe dette øjeblik med en absolut, enestående mulighed. Vær ikke bange for farerne, men forstå, at vi kan vinde en afgørende sejr, hvis folk er villige til at tænke på en helt anden måde, og tænke på en måde, som om menneskehedens fremtid netop nu hvilede på dine skuldre.

Ovenstående er et uddrag fra webcastet 'Fireside Chat' den 28. juli, med Jeffrey Steinberg, mangeårig leder i LaRouche-bevægelsen, og efterretningsredaktør for EIR, og hvis indledende bemærkninger til den efterfølgende spørgsmål-og-svar-session ovenstående uddrag er. Webcastet, inkl. engelsk udskrift, kan høres/læses her: (anbefales). <https://larouchepac.com/20160727/fireside-chat-jeff-steinberg-july-28-2016>

Titelfoto: fra letsgoseit.com, fra portrætsamlingen i The International Aerospace Hall of Fame: den amerikansk-tyske

rumpionér, Krafft A. Ehrlicke, født 1918 i Berlin, Tyskland, død 1984 i USA.

»Vi står på tærsklen til en ny æra«

LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 29. juli 2016.

Virkelighed er, om folk i dag har modet til at indrømme, at LaRouche har ret!

Jeg mener, at vi bestemt kan sige, at vi står ved afslutningen af en gammel æra. Vi har et helt, paradigmatisk system, der er i færd med at kollapse totalt omkring os, og vi kan forhåbentlig sige, at vi står på tærsklen til en ny æra. Vi stirrer direkte ind i ansigtet på det transatlantiske finansielle systems totale opløsning. Dette ses ikke tydeligere end gennem den kendsgerning, at man har disse såkaldte 'stresstests', som finder sted i dag i alle de større europæiske banker. Resultatet af disse stresstests skal efter planen offentliggøres senere i aften; men, som hr. LaRouche har sagt, »Man behøver ikke at teste disse banker. Man ved, at hele banksystemet er totalt bankerot«.

Engelsk udskrift:

»Standing at the Threshold of a New Era«

REALITY IS WHETHER PEOPLE HAVE THE GUTS TODAY TO ADMIT THAT LAROUCHE IS RIGHT!

International LaRouche PAC Webcast July 29, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's July 29th, 2016. You're joining us for our weekly webcast here from LaRouchePAC.com on Friday night. I'm joined in the studio today by Megan Beets; and joined via video by two members of our Policy Committee: Kesha Rogers, who's joining us from Houston, Texas; as well as Rachel

Brinkley, who's joining us from Boston, Massachusetts.

I think we can certainly say that we are standing at the end of an old era. We have an entire paradigmatic system which is completely collapsing around us, and hopefully we can say that we are standing at the threshold of a new era. We're staring in the face of a complete disintegration of the trans-Atlantic financial system. This could not be seen more clearly [than] by the fact that you have these so-called bank "stress tests" that are taking place today in all of the major European banks. The results of these stress tests are due out later this evening; however, as Mr. LaRouche [has] said, "You don't need to test these banks. You know that the entire banking system is completely bankrupt."

Two of these banks, most notably, have been receiving very wide coverage. One of them is Monte dei Paschi Bank, which is the largest and the oldest continually-functioning bank in the world, the largest bank in Italy, will almost certainly fail their

stress test, along with virtually every other bank in Italy, which [all together] are reported to be holding between EU210-360 billion in non-performing debt, which could not possibly be bailed out by the bankrupt economy of Italy, or the EU for that matter.

On the other hand, you have the largest German bank, Deutsche Bank, which has been described by the IMF as the riskiest, most vulnerable bank in the entire system. We've been covering the bankruptcy of Deutsche Bank recently with the *stunning* statistics that the net profits of Deutsche Bank are now virtually down to almost zero, with a 97 % collapse in just the last year of net profits being reported by Deutsche Bank. The derivatives exposure by Deutsche Bank is massive. Every single major bank in the world is tied in to Deutsche Bank as a counterparty. Were Deutsche Bank to go under, you would have a contagion far, far wider than September 2008. Just since Wednesday, Deutsche Bank shares have fallen by 8%. Merrill Lynch has now downgraded it, along with the Frankfurt [Stock] Exchange.

As can be seen, either one of these banks could fail the stress test. Stress test, or no stress test, this entire system could go up in smoke at any given moment, and that alone could trigger a mass panic across the entire trans-Atlantic. It can't be emphasized more. This is far, far worse than the situation we found ourselves in, on the eve of the Crash of 2008.

What has to be said is that this is the major driver behind the threat of world war at this time. As Helga LaRouche has emphasized repeatedly in the recent weeks, there is no guaranteed strategy to avoid such a war, other than addressing the root causes of this threat of world war, which is a complete systemic reorganization of the entire trans-Atlantic financial system. This is a top-down reorganization, in the way that Franklin Roosevelt did it in his first days in office as President of the United States.

The critical first step to this is, obviously, the restoration of the full Franklin Roosevelt [1933] Glass-Steagall Act, not just in the United States, but throughout

the entire trans-Atlantic region. This is actually the subject of the institutional question that we received for this broadcast tonight, which Mr. LaRouche had a short comment on. The question was: "Dear Mr. LaRouche, The call to reinstate Glass-Steagall is now included in the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties. In your view, how likely is it that Glass-Steagall will be enacted by Congress?" Mr. LaRouche said, "Obviously, we're not banking on the likelihood. We have to make this happen. There is no other alternative. Whether or not Congress will act, is highly debatable, because there's nothing predictable in this political system. What has to happen is a major movement, which we must lead, to force this measure through, which will induce certain realities to come to light – that is, the total bankruptcy of the system."

Glass-Steagall, however, is only the first step. I think this is something which we have repeatedly said, but will be the subject of much of the discussion of our broadcast tonight. The type of initiative that Mr. LaRouche has taken, in the case of Deutsche Bank, the call for the return to the Alfred Herrhausen legacy, the last sane banker at Deutsche Bank, who was assassinated in cold blood on November 30, 1989, right at the critical moment of opportunity for the future of world history.

This type of action that Mr. LaRouche has called for – the intervention into Deutsche Bank – is paradigmatic of the type of thinking necessary. How does this apply today? This is the type of discussion which, I think, has become revived, with the concept of the Four Laws, Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws for the reorganization of the financial system. This is not just a series of recipes, or a laundry-list of steps that must be taken, but rather, as people have recognized, the Four Laws, as conceived by Mr. LaRouche, is a single, coherent statement of principle which is premised on a single, fundamental truth of the real science of physical economics. That single, fundamental

premise is that mankind is a species like no other. Mankind is completely unique among all other living things, in that only mankind has the ability to create entirely new modes of existence that had no antecedent, no derivative effect from past experience, but an entirely new mode of behavior. Only man has the ability to willfully create the future.

This absolutely unique character of mankind is typified in a very distilled and profound form by some very significant personalities within the living memory of many people who are living today: Albert Einstein, for one; and the great visionary space scientist, Krafft Ehrlicke, as another. I think that will carry us into the remainder of our discussion here and sort of set a framework. But I'll just reiterate: I think that with confidence that we can say, "This old system is dead, and our responsibility is to bring mankind onto the threshold of an entirely new era."

KESHA ROGERS: I think that is absolutely the starting point of what is the new paradigm that we must bring into existence at this present moment. The discussions we've had with Mr. LaRouche on the conceptions presented by his "Four Laws to Save the United States", are absolutely pertinent, because these Four Laws represent a move away from monetarism and probabilities of what is acceptable or presentable for the future based on numbers and statistics.

We're not waiting on the numbers and statistics and on the horoscopes to tell us what that future is going to be. We actually must live in that future and create that future. That has been the unique role of Mr. LaRouche and his uniqueness in forecasting economics. He's not just talking about something that can be brought into existence based on figures that are already presented to you, but that the numbers have to be thrown out.

We're not waiting on the figures of the IMF or the stress tests or anything like this. The Four Laws represent a new

direction for mankind that we now have to act to bring the future into existence. If you're going to do that, that means you have to live in the future.

I was thinking and very struck by Mr. LaRouche's works going back to his Presidential campaign in 1988. At that time, it's very pertinent to what is necessary for thinking about the future existence which we have to create, now, once and for all, that during that time, he presented in a TV broadcast called *The Woman on Mars* a vision for thirty-nine years from then, looking at the future in 2027 AD. [It opens with] the voice of a woman from Mars saying, "I have the announcement for which you have been waiting. As of five minutes ago, our environmental systems were fully stabilized. Man's first permanent colony on Mars is now completely operational." Mr. LaRouche comes on and he says, "Many of you are shocked. Some of you are saying, 'Why is this old geezer taking about a permanent colony on Mars, 39 years from now, with the major budget problems in Washington today?'"

At that point in time, what he was actually presenting, was the greatest economic recovery plan for the nation and the world.

That is what these Four Laws today represent. They're not just Glass-Steagall, or something based on the current trends of monetary policy; they go outside of the current trends of thinking, into a new domain of human existence that has not yet

been created. I think that that is very important, because that's what we've lost sight of. In this day and age, too many people are living their lives based on their current state of existence – what they think is possible. You know, "Am I going to survive, day to day? Where am I going to get my food from? How am I going to pay my next light bill?" And so forth.

That is not the new paradigm that you want to live in. You want to actually be thinking about creating that future.

This is the unique role that Mr. LaRouche's life and his contributions to true human economy have played, and the very critical role that great visionary scientists such as Krafft Ehrlicke, have really brought into existence.

The fact of the matter is that, as you said, Matt, the current era of this British Empire, of this anti-growth system, is coming to an end. This monetary policy is not going to be the determining factor of the future. What is, is going to be the creative mind of man, unlike any other [species] to actually determine and act to bring about that future. Right now, none of the current existing trends, election process, candidates, or monetary policy mean one thing whatsoever in terms of the real universe that we live in.

I think that that's what we really have to get across to people; that people don't need to live discouraged about "Oh, what is life going to bring me? Am I going to be dealt a bad hand or a good hand?" Well, you better figure out what that hand is going to be, and determine it for yourself!

OGDEN: One thing I wanted to just pick up on, what you said, Kesha. The idea of "willful action" is something which is inherent in the concept of the American republic. Citizens are not subjects. Just as we are not subjects of a king or a queen, which was the consequence of the American Revolution, we're also not subjects of some hidden hand, "invisible hand" of fate or economics or statistics. This has been a problem in our population, where people have given up hope that their actions can actually have a meaning. So, it's the decision to willfully create a future, and say "Despite the fact that the entire system – politically, socially, economically, financially – is crumbling around you, you have the presence of an entirely different system which has already come into existence; has already materialized on this planet." The most populous

nations in the world are now leading that New Paradigm.

We have news that Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the international Schiller Institute, has been a featured guest at a very important conference that happened in China just this week. This is the T-20 conference, or so-called "Think 20", which is

happening in the context of the G-20; it's a sort of think tank of private sector representatives from around the world. And it was co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences – actually a representative of that think tank spoke at the recent Schiller Institute conference that happened in Berlin; Ren Lin, on the subject of the One Belt, One Road policy. But Helga LaRouche's presentation was to say that we need to now take the concept of the One Belt, One Road – the New Silk Road idea – and expand this to the entire planet. This is the foundation for a New Paradigm of thinking, a New Paradigm of international relations, and a new idea of mankind's role in the Universe. It's founded on the win-win concept which is fundamentally different than what has reigned over the last 100 years virtually, as British imperial, winner-take-all kind of thinking.

So, the fact that this now exists as an option for mankind, is not an accident; this is the result of willful action that was taken by Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche at the time that the Soviet Union collapsed, to put this option on the table.

This is

the direct outgrowth of what was proposed at that time when Alfred Herrhausen was picking up on this idea of the Productive Triangle; using the reindustrialization of Eastern Europe, the former Soviet space, as the driver, as the engine for a revival

of the great economic powerhouse of the German economy and the rest of Western Europe. This was expanded to the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and now exists in actuality – not just as future potential, but as actuality – in the form of this New Silk Road idea.

And the American people could so easily say, "We reject this system which is being forced upon us with both of these failed parties; and we are now going to say, 'We insist that our nation is going to become a member of this New Paradigm of relations among nations.' And we will build the New Silk Road across the Bering Strait into the United States, and down into the entirety of the Western Hemisphere."

BRINKLEY: Just to follow up on this discussion, Mr. LaRouche was discussing with us yesterday the question of the development of mankind; as Kesha was really emphasizing. As we come right to the end of this system, what is missing? A lot of people will say there's a problem; [but] it's beyond a problem, this is a total systemic breakdown. So what is missing? LaRouche really pointed to Einstein in particular and said, "For Einstein, he didn't use numbers to measure the Universe." He said, "The creative powers of mankind are located in the same kind of thing Einstein used to measure the Universe." If he didn't use numbers, what did he use? This is a question where the same question is, where does a new idea come from? What Einstein generated, no one had thought before him; so where did he come up with the means to make that hypothesis? Something that, based on all human sense perception in previous human existence, no one had ever perceived anything that would tell them this concept, this new idea that Einstein generated. Where did he come up with it from? It's really the idea of getting rid of the standards of measurement that were used generally by empiricism, by sense perception, by describing the Universe via senses. Einstein said, I want to get beyond this and see what unifies these things; he used a principle of the Universe itself to measure. In so doing, he created a whole new level of power for mankind.

So, this came from his mind; there wasn't even the ability to perceive what he hypothesized. To test it experimentally did not even exist at the time; it's now being proven true 100 years later. But this shows that the power of

a human economy really doesn't come from the external sources people would think about it. It obviously doesn't come from money; it doesn't come from petroleum; it doesn't come from helium-3; it doesn't come from nuclear fuel. The power of an economy doesn't come from these objects; it comes from the new discovery generated in a mind to utilize this new power. This obviously is what has been attacked. It was also the idea of Nicholas of Cusa, who generated the Renaissance; that is the quality of thinking we need now.

Not business as usual, as you see at the Democratic or Republican conventions; we don't need to debate minimum wage or something like that. We've discussed what the problem is with this discussion of minimum wage. Even if you pay people more, do they have the ability to purchase the goods they need to survive?

Are the goods even there, available to be purchased? Healthcare – it's not there; transportation – no, it's completely falling apart. Our nation is really a disgrace compared to what's happening in Asia right now. I think China's building over 100

nuclear plants in the next 10 years; while we've just shut down about 4. There's more that could be said, but maybe for now we should just open up the discussion; but I just also want to bring up again a Krafft Ehrlicke quote. He also recognized the moment of change that mankind was in, even back in the 1970s, when we began to really adopt this environmentalist empiricism, lack of science, lack of intention towards growth. He said, "To cease growing means to make the grim past the future's only option."

That's what we're living today; we're living the grim past. What he also said is that no growth goes with tension, it goes with conflict, and it goes with war. I think if people look around at the state of conflict on the planet, it's pervasive; this is a result of this lack of a sense of progress, and lack of a sense of mission.

So, I'll just leave it at that; we can discuss it

more.

MEGAN BEETS: Well, just to pick up, Rachel, on what you were just discussing, and also Kesha was pointing to in the fundamental principle underlying Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws; which is the fundamental distinction of the human mind from all other forms of existence. I think it can be seen in the personality of Einstein, as you were saying Rachel; I think it can also be seen in the insights and the actions of Kepler. Kepler said, in a very provocative letter to a patron of his, he said, "Not every hunch is wrong. For man is in the image of the Creator, and it's very possible that in matters which pertain to the organization of the Universe, man thinks like the Creator." And I think that really does get to what Einstein was able to do, and Kepler himself did this with that principle as a foundation, generating from his mind a notion unique to his mind, of the principle which was organizing and governing our Solar System. It was a completely new idea; he had never observed anything that clued him into this. This was a completely new notion; he discovered the principle of universal gravitation and completely revolutionized the powers of a kind. Mankind now lived in a new Universe. That's the basis of economics.

And I think it does get exactly to what Mr. LaRouche has been saying in the face of the collapse of this financial system. Nothing that would be attempted now to save the system – no bail-out measures, no bail-in measures, none of this will work; you cannot save an inherently valueless system. You have to reorganize it upon the true principle of the source of value, which is the human mind's ability to discover new principles which create a new species. And that's why you, Kesha, obviously know this first-hand; that's the importance of the space program. That's the importance of declaring that the space program is the number one commitment of the nation; to actually put this challenge to man's mind to go right up to the new frontier to

discover what we have not yet discovered in the forefront. That then as the boundary, then reorganizes all the other relationships within your economy. We saw a hint of that in the 1960s, under the influence of people like Krafft Ehrlicke with our space program here; although that was shut down. Now, with the crumbling of this British Empire system, we have the opportunity – but also a very real responsibility with people who are around Mr. LaRouche and get this principle – to insure that this is the direction humanity goes in now; this is not a foregone conclusion.

OGDEN: I liked this quote that was featured in what we have as the lead to the LaRouche PAC website today; a quote from Krafft Ehrlicke, I believe from a paper he wrote in 1966 – I might be wrong. He is discussing the thrill of what it felt like to be standing on the threshold of a new era; recognizing when they first launched the successful launch of the most rudimentary, basic rocket, that this new era of rocket science was carrying mankind off of the planet. Or had the potential to carry mankind off of the planet Earth and to open up an entirely new evolutionary moment, phase for the human species. He compared it to Columbus discovering the New World; it actually reminded me of that poem "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" by Keats, where he describes the awe of Cortez standing on the cliffs of Darien and looking at the Pacific. The first European who had seen the Pacific Ocean from crossing over the territory of North America. He also used the comparison of the astronomer who is the first to discover a new planet coming across the sky. So that thrill of discovery, not just the personal act of discovery of something new; but the recognition that this is a transformative moment for the human species, and that this is what makes us human. It's those discontinuous moments from the previous state to the future state, which have no logical consequence one from the other; but that moment, that transition, is the moment of humanity. And that's what

separates us from the animals. Krafft Ehrlicke's description of that was the roar of those engines, the recognition that mankind was about to become a space-faring creature; and it was the experience of what it means to be human itself.

ROGERS: And yes, once again, living in the future; creating the future. Remember, Krafft Ehrlicke writing in 1966, looking back from the year 2000; he died in 1984. This was a vision that was being brought into existence that had not yet happened; but was in the mind of Krafft Ehrlicke as a living principle, as a living idea. Now, as you said earlier, Matt, that vision is now being brought into reality by the New Paradigm that's being created by Russia, by China. It is the United States that now has no excuses not to join aboard and join with that New Paradigm that is already at our fingertips. It's very fascinating to see.

This is the economic recovery; this is the largest economic recovery program – the space program. It's much greater than anything that even John F Kennedy thought about; Kennedy wasn't the be all and end all with the Apollo missions, and he wasn't

going to stop there. He had a greater vision; just as Krafft Ehrlicke, just as LaRouche, based on a human economy. And this idea of the imagination and what was created in the mind of Krafft Ehrlicke with the colonies [on the Moon], the nuclear power

systems, the development of fusion economies and helium-3 systems on Mars and Venus and other places. This is the basis of a real economy; a human economy from that standpoint. It's very much what our conception and idea has to be based on. And that's the Four Laws; that's the principle of the Four Laws that we really have to get across to people.

It's good that Glass-Steagall is being implemented in both parties' platforms; but now what are people willing to do? Are you still going to accept the policy economically of zero growth? Are you still going to accept the policy of

fascism, of war? What does Glass-Steagall mean when you actually are going along with this insane policy; when you're not thinking about your children's and your grandchildren's futures?

OGDEN: One thing that came out of the Schiller Institute Berlin conference that we've been discussing – it was about a month ago if not more now – Helga LaRouche keyed it, obviously, and said, Look, we're at a time in history where an entirely new principle of action is operating; it's a principle of history which is not understood by most people. She characterized it as the Erinyes, or the principle of nemesis; where all of the failed axioms that have been enforced over the last decades in a system which is now crumbling in on itself, are taking down the very people who enforced those failed axioms. This was seen with Tony Blair with the release of the Chilcot Report; the major victory with the release of the 28 pages, which is something which goes back even before 9/11 to Mr. LaRouche's broadcast in 1999 of the "Storm Over Asia" broadcast. This made very clear that there was a very high-level nefarious apparatus that was being run by the Anglo-Saudi nexus, using these mercenary forces for irregular warfare against countries around the world.

Now, you see that playing out; and I think it's very significant that there's been a drastic shift in the situation on the ground in Syria. Aleppo, which was actually the subject of a video presentation which was shown at that Schiller Institute, it's one of the most ancient cities; a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was the crossroads of the old Silk Road; it's situated right in between the three continents. Aleppo had obviously been held by these terrorists for years; and the action in just the last days by the Syrian government with the back-up of the Russian air force, stationed at Latakia, to be able to come in and begin liberating that city of Aleppo in the same way that Palmyra was liberated, is a real turning point in the war on the ground against the outgrowth of this very mercenary Army-type

of irregular force that Mr. LaRouche was warning about all the way back in 1998-99.

Again, the role that Vladimir Putin is playing in this regard, is a critical role. I kind of want to link these two things together a little bit. Mr. LaRouche's prescription for how Europe could possibly survive this entire blow-out of these

completely over-leveraged banks and the disintegration of the political situation itself with the aftermath of the Brexit, was that there needs to be a close collaboration between Germany and Putin in Russia. What Putin is doing in Russia is the pathway

forward for Europe. An entire integration of the Asian Economic Union, the New Silk Road, and what remains of the mittelstand, or the industrial sector of Germany, which is viable.

As you're looking at this complete meltdown, this complete disintegration which could come within days or hours, of Deutsche Bank – the biggest bank in Germany; Monte dei Paschi, the oldest bank in Italy; action must be taken in the very short term. Not just from the standpoint of stabilizing a collapsing financial system and transforming it into an entirely new system of economics; but also as a critical war avoidance measure. If these steps are not taken, and Germany is allowed to disintegrate under the weight of a collapsing Deutsche Bank, for example; there will be no pathway forward for the kind of collaboration between sane factors in Germany for example, and what Putin is doing in Russia. And the force for stability and peace that Russia has represented will not – the access will not be there. So, I think you have to take all of this strategic picture together, and not separate any element of it; and be able to see it from the top down as Mr. LaRouche sees it, and say "Necessary actions must be taken to resolve the root crises, the root causes of the crises that we now face."

I'll stress again, this factor of what has been occurring inside of Syria, as these series of regime-change

wars, this is the evidence of the breakdown of a system which is evil; a system which is creating the possibility for failed states across that

region. This is driving millions of refugees out of their homelands into Europe; it cannot be sustained. An entirely New Paradigm – it can't be resolved piecemeal, which is the point. You can't just say we're going to address this situation here and

address that situation there; but new axiomatic approaches to the entire concept of the system must be in place, and it must be premised on this central feature of what the Four Laws are a derivative of – which is this unique character of man to willfully create new modes of existence for the human species.

BRINKLEY: Any type of practical discussion as opposed to that, just needs to be gotten rid of. We really do need a quality of courage. It's obvious out there right now what Obama has been doing in promoting and protecting terrorism.

We now

have the 28 pages out, and the Democrats are still kissing Obama's butt; and the Republicans are going over to Trump.

This is crazy, given the truth which has come out that one of our so-called allies, including the British Empire, attacked our

nation in an act of war; and the President who covered that up is still being allowed to be President. So, this is the question of practicality; which is another symptom of this higher question involved in the discussion of the creation of new states. You have to be bold; you have to be able to take bold actions as well. One thing LaRouche said that was insightful about the practical man, he said, "The practical man created nothing but his own noise and fools who believed in his noise." I think people can think of a few examples of that today; but definitely Wall Street for one. Anyone protecting Wall Street and anyone saying you've got to go along to get along with party politics or something like this; that's all dead, that's all obsolete at this moment.

OGDEN: Just returning to what Mr. LaRouche said about

the actions that must be taken around Glass-Steagall, this is the result; the very fact that this is in both party platforms is the result of the leadership that I think both of you have represented over the course of the last almost decade. Both you, Rachel, and Kesha have run very prominent campaigns for Federal office; and the fact that Rachel, you took on Barney Frank and really refuted all of his arguments against Glass-Steagall on live television; this is what made this a household word. And then Kesha, your campaign around NASA in Texas was a transformative campaign; it was national in scope and

international in its effects. The reason why we have the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee, which both Kesha and Rachel are representatives of, is that you do have the deliberative body existing in this country – represented not exclusively by members of the Policy Committee – but represented by the type of thinking that this Policy Committee has been able to achieve over the course of the last several years as public figures in your own right.

People must not despair; the belief in the kind of party politics and go along to get along pragmatism is what demoralizes people in this country. But every time the kind of leadership which Rachel and Kesha represented in their campaigns is

exhibited, you see the American people wake up, just light up. Because that's reminiscent of the kind of leadership that used to be quintessentially American: John F Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; what Franklin Roosevelt was able to do to draw people from the depths of not just an economic depression, but a widespread emotional depression that had taken hold of the American people in the aftermath of the '29 stock market crash. And to pull those people up and to turn that generation into the most productive generation that this country had ever seen, that should be enough to give us confidence that through the bold and assertive implementation of the principles behind these Four Laws, not just the words in the effect, but the principles which these are hinged upon;

rooted deep within the American System ideas of Alexander Hamilton. Through the application of this, we could see – this generation of Americans could actually see themselves as becoming once again the most productive, most optimistic, most creative generation that this country has ever seen; in collaboration with what's coming out of China in that regard and all of the other countries that have been touched by this vision.

So, it's not abstract that we're discussing the figures of Krafft Ehrlicke or Albert Einstein; who themselves were critical personalities in the context of what Franklin Roosevelt was accomplishing or what John F Kennedy was accomplishing. It was that spark of creative optimism which, coming from a few individual geniuses such as that, actually lit the fires of optimism and creativity throughout the entirety of the American people. That can be done again.

ROGERS: Yes, and all these figures who you just named, who at a very young age, dedicated their lives to a mission, just as LaRouche did. And right now, we're recruiting people to our team; we need the young people to actually take responsibility and dedicate their lives to this very mission of acting to shape the future. Because the reality is, the people who are being strongly affected by this destructive policy under Obama and Bush that we've been seeing for far too long, are particularly the young people. They have to not accept this; and they have to make the determination that they're going to be a part – as others throughout the nation and the world – of shaping and bringing about the future that they want to see.

OGDEN: Megan mentioned the person of Johannes Kepler. This was Einstein's inspiration; he wrote this paper on the 400th anniversary of the death of Johannes Kepler. It was exactly Kepler's ability that nobody else had seen; or to see the Universe from an angle which nobody else had even attempted to see it from, was the type of thinking that Albert Einstein

practiced as almost a religious devotion. It's the ability to say, "No; mankind does have the ability not to look up at the world from the standpoint of the animals that crawl on the ground, but to look down at the Universe through the eyes of the Creator." To be seeing the world through the eyes of the Creator means to see the infinite potential; there is no limit in terms of what's possible in terms of growth and potential in a creative Universe. You can guarantee that a Creator of that Universe, who does not live in time but lives outside of and above time – as Einstein himself was enabled to do; sees, that that infinite potential is there. But it hinges on the willful ability of a species such as man to act to unlock that creative potential; to unlock the future. So, the vision and the faith that comes with that kind of way of thinking is what carries great geniuses such as Einstein, Kepler, Krafft Ehrlicke, others to be able to see the world from the standpoint of not the extrapolated future; but a future which nobody else have ever dreamed of existing.

Kesha, you might want to bring this up. You have mentioned earlier that there was this conference that took place in Germany, celebrating the legacy of Gottfried Leibniz and some of the remarks that were made there. Maybe that would be important.

ROGERS: Unfortunately, I don't have those remarks right in front of me; maybe Megan does. This was a conference on the 370th birthday anniversary of Leibniz, that was being discussed today from developments that we heard of today. One of the representatives was a Chinese Leibniz scholar, and he was

actually expressing the idea of Leibniz's conception of happiness. Megan, do you have that there? Because I thought it really encapsulates what we've been speaking of here.

BEETS: So this was a gentleman named Wenchao Li, who is from the University; he's a China-born Leibniz specialist at the University of Hannover. He said, "For our own happiness, or the happiness of others, we can only be happy if others are happy, too. What it is about is human beings; other

cultures. It is about the common good of all." That was actually how they opened this conference commemorating Leibniz. I think it's significant, because often times these conferences can be sort of insular and limited to a certain academic community. But this clearly reflects the principle of humanity that Leibniz represented; and it's also clearly resonating with the potential of the New Paradigm today.

ROGERS: Over 400 scientists from around the world, and this is an expression of what the space program truly exemplifies; it is the expression of happiness, of an end to conflict, an end to wars, and a true expression of what it is to be truly human.

Right now, if we're going to put an end to the hostilities and war drive and so forth, the greatest basis that we have to do that is through cooperation in space exploration. That is the means of happiness that we can bring about to the existence of all mankind. I thought that that was clearly expressed in that quote and in the theme that was brought up in that conference.

BEETS: I think this really is the challenge to the American people. Everything we've been discussing is couched in how you opened, Matt, with the financial meltdown. What was brought up about the very real danger of the war being driven by the British Empire as their system comes apart. I think the challenge to the

American people is the issue of courage; of realizing that what we've been discussing here today as the true nature of the human mind. That is reality; the Presidential election is not reality. Voting is not reality; it's whether people have the guts today to

admit LaRouche is right. And to stand and organize with us. And I think the call is put out to everyone to stand and organize with us now; now is the moment to bring this New Paradigm into existence in the United States, which is really the lynchpin in the entire global picture right now.

OGDEN: OK. That's a conclusion that we can take as the final word here. I would like to ask everybody to please

subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel; there are actually two channels. This is the LaRouche PAC Live; there's also a channel [called] LaRouche PAC videos, which has a lot more of the substantial, lengthy presentations that we've put together. So, if you haven't subscribed to either one of those yet, please subscribe to both. This is really central to our ability to build the kind of mass movement of intellectual courage which will continue to place LaRouche PAC in the center of creating the vision for the future of the United States.

So, I'd like to thank you both, Kesha and Rachel, for joining us via video here today; and thanks to Megan for joining me in the studio. Thank you for tuning in.

Please stay tuned, and we'll see you next Monday.

Good night.

LaRouches Fire Love: Menneskets enestående natur

28. juli, 2016 (Leder) – Kun en vedtagelse af Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Nye Love til USA's Omgående Redning« fra 8. juni 2014 kan redde det transatlantiske område fra »en krise med et kædereaktionsagtigt, generelt, fysisk-økonomisk sammenbrud«. Hvis I agter at være mere end blot tilskuere, eller det, der er værre, til denne fremstormende krise, må I læse og forstå de Fire Love.

Det, som jeg håber at opnå her, er om muligt at forbedre jeres indsigt i den store forudsætning, der ligger bag LaRouches Fire Love. Denne forudsætning, som han gør det klart, er den menneskelige arts natur, som er aldeles unik i hele universet.

Det er kun mennesket, der skaber nye, hidtil usete og ellers umulige former for eksistens. Kun mennesket skaber fremtiden; kun mennesket skaber menneskehedens fremtidige eksistens; og kun mennesket skaber selve den menneskelige kreativitet.

Den sande menneskelige natur er mest tilgængelig for visionære videnskabsfolk – og der findes ingen sand videnskabsmand, der ikke samtidig er visionær.

Rumpionéren Krafft A. Ehrlicke, der blev en nær samarbejdspartner til Lyndon og Helga LaRouche i 1980'erne, var en sådan visionær videnskabsmand. I sine skrifter fra de tidlige 1950'eres mørke dage (i første bind af sit værk, »Rumfart«) rakte han tilbage gennem millioner af års evolution for at genkalde »den enorme præstation«, som »liv, der havde sin oprindelse i havet« havde gennemgået »for at tilpasse sig til livet på landjorden«. Han sammenlignede det med, at mennesket tog skridtet ud i rummet – ikke gennem biologisk evolution, men ved hjælp af den nye egenskab, som er det menneskelige intellekt.

Tanker som disse gennemsyrede rumpionérerne – det vides, at Wernher von Braun sammenlignede Neil Armstrongs første skridt på månens overflade med den »enorme indsats«, som det tog for livet at bevæge sig fra havet og op på land.

I et storslået værk skrevet i 1966, hvor man fra år 2000 ser tilbage på menneskets fremskridt i rummet siden 1966, sagde Krafft Ehrlicke, at der nu (i 2000) i gennemsnit letter to rumflyvninger om måneden fra Jorden til andre dele af solsystemet – samt uden sammenligning mange flere opsendelser af satellitter og måneraketter. De fleste af de rumskibe, der rejser gennem solsystemet, får deres energi fra kontrolleret fusion, der bruger deuterium/helium-3-reaktionen. Ehrlicke nævner ikke bare denne reaktion; han forklarer detaljeret selve reaktionen og hvordan den kan kontrolleres og bruges til raketmotorer. Men han bemærker, at deuterium/helium-3-reaktionen ikke vil indtage førstepladsen ret længe – for

mennesket er allerede på vej til at mestre stof/antistofreaktioner.

I en mindeværdig passage genkalder Ehrlicke, hvordan mennesket havde gjort sig fri af det 20. århundredes døds kult for i stedet at tage imod sin nye frihed med åbne arme.

»Vi her i år 2000 ser tilbage på det 20. århundrede som de år, i hvilke den nye æra endelig blev født efter i århundreder at være blevet udruget i mange nationers store mænds og kvinders hjerte og intellekt. Det 20. århundrede er den kløft, der adskiller den gamle æras sidste århundrede og den nye æras første århundrede, hvor værdier, anskuelser og referencerammer er helt anderledes. Fødselsstunden, det være sig af et nyt liv eller en ny æra, er sandhedens time, hvor man udfordres af smerte, tvivl og frygt, og hvor intensiteten af disses voldsomme angreb forårsager, at de kompenserende kræfter styrke, tillid og mod når sjældne højder af intensitet og kraft. Verden synes at bryde sammen under denne døds kamp, som denne ubarmhjertige konfrontation mellem det gamle og det nye skaber. Rumalderens storslåede symboler, nemlig raketteknologi, kernekraftteknologi og moderne elektronisk teknologi, blev født under Aden Verdenskrigs mørke dage. Men eftersom krig aldrig vil kunne tolerere fred, forblev raketterne at være våbenmissiler, indretningerne til kernekraft vedblev at være atombomber, og radaren ophørte aldrig med at være det øre, der ængsteligt lyttede efter dødssignaler fra den 'den anden sides' fjendtlige verden. Fortiden var tabt, fremtiden endnu ikke vundet; og menneskeheden skælvede i feberrystelser, skabt af den fjendtlighed, det had og den dødsfrygt, som blev sluppet løs under de på hinanden følgende krige og konfrontationer.

Disse var kendsgerningerne.

Konfronteret med disse kendsgerninger nægtede en lille gruppe mennesker af forskellig nationalitet i alle disse år at opgive deres vision om, at missiler kan forvandles til rumfartøjer, kernekraft kan blive til en energi, der kan sende rumfartøjer

til andre verdener, og radarbølger kan rapportere om spændende opdagelser fra det ydre rum. Det, de foreslog, kunne i begyndelsen synes upraktisk, irrelevant og uden praktisk anvendelse eller belønning. Men ved vi nu, at de havde bygget deres sag på et solidt grundlag af langtrækkende logik og realisme. Rummet blev en meget virkelig udfordring for mennesket; og der var ingen vej tilbage til de gamle dage. Det er der aldrig. [reference: »Solar Transportation«, American Astronautical Society Science and Technology Series, vol. 10, *Space Age in Fiscal Year 2001*, An American Astronautical Society Publication, 1967, p. 164]

Lad os afslutte med Krafft Ehrickes genfortælling af rumalderens begyndelse med den første, succesfulde opsendelse af den første, kosmiske raket, den tyske A-4, senere benævnt V-2, den 3. oktober, 1942.

»De var i 'det vilde vestens tid' for raketter og rumfart. Man behøvede ikke at være på milevid afstand. Man kunne praktisk talt stå ved siden af raketten, og selv befandt jeg mig på taget af et af højhusene og kiggede rent faktisk ned på affyrings-komplekset på blot et par hundrede meters afstand. Så kom nedtællingen og antændingen. Raketten littede med et brøl. Den steg lige op, og selvfølgelig skreg vi alle af fryd. Den var ikke eksploderet på affyringsrampen. Styringssystemet syntes at fungere ... det så ud som et fyrrigt sværd, der gik lige op i himlen. Så kom det enorme brøl – hele himlen syntes at vibrere. Denne overjordiske brølende lyd var noget, som menneskelige øren aldrig [før] havde hørt.

Ved I hvad, det er meget svært at beskrive, hvad man føler, når man står på tærsklen til en helt ny æra, en helt ny tidsalder, som man ved vil komme. Det er sådan, de mennesker må have følt – Columbus eller Magellan – som for første gang så helt nye verdener, og som vidste, at verden herefter aldrig ville blive den samme ... Det er den følelse, som mange af os havde.

For mig var det absolut overvældende. Jeg var lige ved at falde ned fra taget, så spændt var jeg.

Da vi kom ned sammen, lykønskede vi hinanden. Vi vidste, at rumalderen var begyndt, og dr. Dornberger holdt på det tidspunkt en meget bevægende tale og sagde, »Godt så, dette er nøglen til Universet. Dette er rumalderens dag ét«.

[reference: Marsha Freeman, *Krafft Ehrlicke's Extraterrestrial Imperative*, Apogee Books, 2008, p. 16].

Foto: Buzz Aldrin i færd med at blive det andet menneske, der sætter fod på Månen.

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

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

Den amerikanske finansminister Jack Lew bragte sit embede i miskredit ved det nyligt afsluttede G20-møde i Kina, da han opfordrede de andre lande til at gøre alt, hvad der stod i

deres magt, for at øge deres økonomiske vækst, men sagde, at den amerikanske økonomi ikke behøver nye forholdsregler til kreditudstedelse eller investering. Den økonomiske vækst i USA er så lav, at Lew har behov for at bruge europæisk nulvækst til at puste sig selv op. Kina – hvis økonomiske fremgang og kredit har holdt verden oppe i et årti, og hvis økonomiske vækst er fire gange den amerikanske – sagde sandheden ved dette møde: »Situationen i den globale økonomi er dystert«, som Kinas handelsminister sagde.

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

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

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

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

Studier af USA's økonomiske historie kalder perioden 1935-1970

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

IMF, den Europæiske Centralbank og USA's Nationale Kontor for Økonomisk Forskning taler konstant om den totale produktivitets vækstfaktor og følger den nøje, alt imens de overhovedet ikke er i stand til at frembringe en sådan vækstfaktor. IMF har netop rapporteret, at, i årtierne under Bush og Obama var denne vækstfaktor i USA var 0,5 % om året, og at nu, i 2016, er den omkring nul. I »højproduktive« Tyskland, har den også været på 0,5 % om året.

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

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

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

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

**Verden efter den britiske
Chilcot-rapport om Irak-
krigen;
samt foredrag om Albert
Einstein og kreativitetens
nødvendighed,
v/ Phil Rubinstein,
LaRouchePAC, USA.
Video og lyd; uddrag på dansk**

Video 2. del:

Lyd:

Følgende er et dansk uddrag, let redigeret, af den første del af indlægget:

Phil Rubinstein, (en leder af LaRouchePAC i USA): Det, jeg vil

forsøge at gøre, er, at jeg vil begynde med lidt politisk baggrund; men i dag drejer det sig ikke om at give en briefing, og så fortsætte med et emne. Der er et par ting, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har talt om i de seneste år, og faktisk i løbet af de seneste par uger; og der er to ting, som jeg vil komme ind på. Det første er, at Helga, under denne nylige konference i Berlin, har udsendt en appel om en dialog mellem civilisationer; men hvad der er vigtigere, så har Helga understreget den pointe, at vi må have et skifte i kulturen, den globale kultur. En del af at få ændret den globale kultur er at få en relation imellem de eksisterende nationer, der bedst kan bygges på hver enkelte civilisations højdepunkter – den renæssance, der har fundet sted i de forskellige civilisationer, f.eks. den storslåede renæssance i Kina, Tongdynastiet og andre perioder; Konfucius. I Indien var der Gupta-perioden med store udviklinger inden for klassisk kunst og videnskab, og naturligvis også den græske renæssance, den italienske renæssance, og mange tilfælde, som vi ikke ved ret meget om. Men, at bringe disse sammen, og det var især det, der fandt sted ved koncerten lørdag aften – jeg kan kun opfordre folk til at gå til websiden og se det, hvis man ikke selv var til stede. Og dette er, hvad Helga har stillet krav om som en politisk nødvendighed i dag, nu. Intet mindre kan gøre det. Politik har ændret sig over de seneste 10, 20, 30 eller 40 år, for man kan sige, at, for fyrre år siden var behovet for en sådan total forandring i det kulturelle syn ikke så påkrævet, og vi ville måske have kunnet gennemføre et par reformer, der kunne have fået os igennem krisen. Det er ikke længere tilfældet. I dag står vi, 25 år efter Sovjetunionens fald. Og på det tidspunkt sagde LaRouchebevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet, at dette ikke betød Vestens sejr over Østen, men at det vestlige system sådan, som det var i færd med at udvikle sig på det tidspunkt, også gik sit sammenbrud i møde. Og dét, som Helga og Lyn sagde på det tidspunkt, var, at den eneste måde at undgå dette på, var at åbne op for den fulde udvikling af den eurasiske landmasse. Så langt tilbage går vores fremgangsmåde, med den

Eurasiske Landbro, mindst tilbage til 1989-90. I modsat fald ville der komme et sammenbrud i den globale kultur. Hvis vi forsøgte at udbrede den eksisterende London/Wall Street-akse, det såkaldte Washington-konsensus efter ordre fra Storbritannien; fra selve Monarkiet, og det vil jeg gerne understrege, for folk mener, at det er absurd, selv i Europa, selv i USA, mener folk, at det er absurd. Men det er i realiteten dér, vi står. Lyndon LaRouche er kommet med et specifikt udtryk for dette, som går ud på, at spørgsmålet her først og fremmest drejer sig om kreativitet. Spørgsmålet for de fleste af os er: Hvad betyder dette? Hvad er kreativitet? Og Lyn(don) siger, at det er kreativitet i sig selv. Det er simpelt hen kreativitet, og hvis vi forstår det som et faktisk princip om menneskelig udvikling og vores forhold til universet som helhed. Her på det seneste har Lyndon sagt, tænk som Einstein. Og det morsomme er, at for år tilbage – jeg hader at lyde gammel, men det er jeg, ikke så gammel endda, men det skrider frem; måske er jeg den ældste person i lokalet? – Nå, men for mange år siden havde vi et blad, der hed The Campaigner, som var vores teoretiske magasin, tilbage i slutningen af '70'erne, og vi havde et nummer, der hed: Tænk som Beethoven! Jeg vil gerne fastslå den pointe, at der ikke er den store forskel. For, et af de afgørende punkter i at tænke som Einstein er klassisk musik. Det kommer jeg tilbage til, når jeg kommer til Einstein, men blot for nu at give jer en smagsprøve på, hvad det er, Lyn talte om. For det drejer sig ikke bare om, at Einstein var et videnskabeligt geni, og det var han – vi kommer ikke på den særlige relativitetsteori, men jeg vil komme ind på nogle af de kontroversielle elementer af det – men han var, i hele sin personlighed, som person, et geni. Han havde den rigtige opfattelse af stort set alle spørgsmål, som han blev involveret i, inkl. nogle kontroversielle videnskabelige spørgsmål, hvor mange mennesker mente, at han havde uret. Og jeg taler ikke om de specifikke resultater, men om hans tilgang, fremgangsmåde, selv nu her 100 år efter, eller omkring 60 år efter hans død, er man nødsaget til at komme tilbage til at diskutere nogle af hans

ideer. Videnskaben udvikler sig selvfølgelig. Som folk måske ved, og det er blot en del af det, f.eks. men videnskabsfolk er nu, efter at have rakket ned på ideen, gået tilbage til begrebet om en helhedsanskuelse af videnskab. Dette må gå langt videre end det, de tænkte, og selv det, Einstein vidste, og Lyn har været en ledende person. For, en del af problemet er denne adskillelse af forskellige discipliner ikke alene er en adskillelse fra videnskab, men også en adskillelse inden for de forskellige videnskaber: fysik, biologi osv. Og de er i virkeligheden slet ikke adskilte. Det er ikke blot det, at de ikke udgør adskilte områder, men at det er en fejl at tænke på dem adskilt fra hinanden. De kan ikke eksistere adskilte. En af de ting, jeg gerne vil understrege, er, at, for virkelig at kunne opnå det, som Lyn og Einstein taler om, må vi anskue fysik fra et helt andet synspunkt; ud fra et synspunkt om, ikke alene biologi, men om livet; ting, der ikke er entropiske, men, hvad der er endnu vigtigere, selve det menneskelige intellekt. Det er altså ikke hjerne, som de fleste mennesker ... jeg så en af disse videnskabsvideoer, og de havde et afsnit om Einstein; Einstein og hans videnskab, Einstein og hans et eller andet; og så Einstein og hans hjerne. Der var en journalist, der stillede spørgsmål til topvidenskabsfolk, hvilket ikke gør det bedre, og hun var fikseret på hjernen! Det var en fyr, der studerede Einsteins (fysiske) hjerne fra noget skørt materiale, og hun blev ved med at komme tilbage til, hvor stor var hans hjerne, og hvor mange hjernevindinger var der, det var sindssygt! Så vi taler altså ikke om hjerne, men om det menneskelige intellekt. (Se også LPAC-videoen: *The Extraordinary genius of Albert Einstein*, med indledning af Phil Rubinstein, -red.)

Til dels, for at komme derhen, hvorfor taler Lyn og Helga om det på denne måde, at man må have en tilgang ud fra synspunktet om intellektet. På én måde siger man, at intellektet er adskilt fra det fysiske univers, på en anden måde siger man, at intellektet blot er en sen opdagelse, i det mindste her på planeten Jord; vi ved ikke, om der intellekt

andetsteds i universet. Så hvorfor begynde dér? Faktisk er det sådan, at det menneskelige intellekt er det, som universet har frembragt. Vi kan bevise en vis relation til dette univers, hvilket er, hvad Einstein arbejdede ud fra. Men hvorfor må vi tage dette udgangspunkt? Vil de fleste mennesker sige. Er det ikke lidt meget; I har måske ret, det kunne muligvis være interessant at tale om dette. Men lad os nu ... som Lyn ynder at sige: Lad os nu være lidt praktiske. Hvad kan vi (rent praktisk) gøre? Kan vi ikke aplikere en anden tilgang? Lige nu; lad os få et bedre system i Europa; lad os håndtere euro-spørgsmålet. Lad os forbedre vores relation med Rusland, lad os få en dialog med Rusland. Det er en god ting. Briterne forlod (EU); lad os se, hvad vi kan gøre med det, der er tilbage; vi må på en eller anden måde holde sammen på Europa. Lad os være praktiske! OK, vi må tage os af spørgsmålet om kineserne. Vi må konkurrere med dem, for det handler altid om konkurrence. En nation imod den anden, det er altid geopolitik, det er altid et nulsums-spil; lad os være praktiske.

Det problem, vi står overfor, er, at tingene nu er kommet til det punkt, hvor der ikke er nogen praktiske skridt, der kan tages, *undtagen en form for revolution*. Jeg taler ikke om at kaste med brosten og mursten. Hvis vi ikke gør det rigtige, vil jeg gerne understrege, at det kan komme så vidt nogle steder. Hvis vi ser på Mellemosten, dér har vi en forfærdelig situation. Men en revolution i kulturen. Den slags ting, der må udtænkes, f.eks. har vi med musikken, vi har opført koncerten i Berlin, men mere generelt, så bruger vi udviklingen af musikalske kor til at mobilisere folk. Jeg er sikker på, man har noget lignende i Europa; i USA er der mange unge mennesker, der mener, at Rapp-musik er kreativt. De siger ikke bare, at de kan lide det – det siger nogen måske – men det virkelige argument er, at det er kreativt. Det er poesi. Det er virkeligt. Det er gaden. Det er mit liv. De er måden, hvorpå jeg udtrykker mig. Og kendsgerningen er, at, på dette tidspunkt, så, hvis man ikke erkender, at det ødelægger deres

intellekt, så kan man ikke organisere det. Men mindre, man i det mindste engagerer sig i denne debat, engagerer sig i ... min hustru er dansk, og Danmark er et vidunderligt land, folk er lykkelige, men jeg har set ungdommen. Og de ligner alt for meget det, vi amerikanere kalder 'Goths', gotere, skinheads osv., med tatoveringer, med alternativ påklædning med kranier og skeletter og 14 nåle igennem næsen, osv. Hvis man har en ungdom, for hvem hæslighed er et højdepunkt af deres kultur, noget, man forsøger at opnå, så har man en ungdom, der har mistet enhver fornemmelse af formål i verden. Mistet enhver fornemmelse af, hvad det vil sige at være menneske. For, at være menneske er ikke hæslighed. Og dette er et virkeligt problem, hvor man ser forskellighederne i kulturer. Især Kina har ungdommen tendens til at være optimistiske. De overtager sikkert nok noget af den vesterlandske kultur, det gør de, og det er et problem. Men bortset fra det, så har de en fornemmelse af, at det at være menneske har en egenskab af skønhed, af udvikling, en egenskab af fremskridt og opdagelse og spænding. Det ser man ikke hos ret mange unge i Vesten i dag, generelt, selv om der nok skal være nogen.

Se på, hvad der foregår lige nu. Vi har et sammenbrud af det vestlige finansielle system. Deutsche Bank – 50, 70 billioner i derivater – de siger selvfølgelig, at det vil udligne sig, men det er ikke sandt, sådan sker et krak ikke. De sidder ikke der og udligner det hele, og så bliver det til nul, og sluttelig med 50 billioner i derivater, udveksler man en dollar frem og tilbage, og så er det hele løst. Siden hvornår har det fungeret sådan? Det er deres argument. Men det fungerer ikke sådan. 50 billioner i Deutsche Bank – der i virkeligheden ikke er en tysk bank, den har grundlæggende set base i New York osv., men altså, hvad er Tysklands totale BNP? Der er på omkring 3 billioner, sådan noget. Det totale BNP i EU er 18 billioner dollars. Så vi taler altså om mellem 3 til 4 gange det totale BNP. Deutsche Bank er bankerot. I USA har vi ikke råd til noget, undtagen bankerne. Jeg har netop set en rapport fra New Jersey, med 8 millioner indbyggere, den

tættest eller næst-tættest befolkede delstat, lidt mere som i Europa mht. befolkningstæthed, der ikke ligner noget andet sted i USA. Der har de en idiot som guvernør, der stillede på som præsidentkandidat, og de har netop erklæret, at de vil standse al reparation og vedligeholdelse af veje og motorveje, for budgettet blev ikke vedtaget. Så han prøver at presse folk. I USA har vi, for første gang i vores historie, en stigning i antal dødsfald i aldersgruppen 25 – 54. Med andre ord, så er antallet af dødsfald pr. 1000 mennesker, eller pr. 100.000 mennesker, er i denne aldersgruppe steget under Bush- og Obamapræsidentskaberne. Undersøgelsen spændte over perioden 1999 til 2012/14. Selvmordsraterne er steget. Men den virkelige historie om sundhedsvæsenet i USA, det er forvirrende, jo, vi har da en 5 – 10 hospitaler i USA, der er hospitaler i verdensklasse. Det er ikke sådan, at vi ikke har disse ting. Men, de bliver ikke brugt, med mindre man tilhører de højere samfundslag, eller udvælges til at deltage i et eksperiment; men bortset fra det, så er bundlinjen lige nu, at, hvis du er over 65, må vi lige overveje, om det kan betale sig at tage os af dig. Så de sætter altså indbetalingen for lægebehandling op, osv.

Hvad ser vi? EU falder fra hinanden. Hvad er signalerne? Vi ved ikke helt, hvad det er, der foregår i Storbritannien. Vi forsøger at finde ud af det. Men vi ved, at Europa var chokeret over den idé, at briterne stemte for at forlade EU. Det her har en særlig drejning. Den idé, som briterne har spillet, og som giver én en idé om deres rolle, er, at de godt kan lide altid at sætte visse ting op på en sådan måde, der giver kontrol; men de bliver aldrig rigtigt selv en del af det, de sætter op. De holder sig altid lidt udenfor. Churchill er et godt eksempel. Churchill gjorde det meget klart, at de ikke ville opgive Imperiet. Det er grunden til, at de kæmpede mod nazisterne; det gjorde de ikke, fordi de ønskede at redde jøderne, glem det. De kæmpede mod nazisterne – efter at de først havde installeret nazisterne – fordi de ikke ville miste en del af deres imperium, og de indså, at det var den vej, det

gik. Men ikke desto mindre var deres exit af EU en faktor, der var noget af en overraskelse, især uden for Storbritannien ... igen, hvad det britiske etablissement tænkte, og jeg vil tro, at der var splittelser selv i det britiske etablissement, og det er sandsynligvis grunden til, at det var så tæt løb. Men en overraskelse, de er ude, og den Europæiske Union er død. Der vil fremover ikke findes noget EU. Disse fyre, Juncker og Schultz, der siger, at vi får et nyt Europa, et stærkere Europa, et kerne-Europa, det grundlæggende Europa – glem det. Europa (EU) er fuldstændigt røget. Til dels, fordi hele banksystemet er røget.

Nu har man Chilcot-rapporten. Jeg mener, at dette også vil vise sig at være betydningsfuldt. Tony Blair udgjorde modellen for det seneste amerikanske præsidentskab. Som det fremgår af selve Chilcot-rapporten, så var han bonkammerat med George W. Bush, og den idé, at det skulle have været George Bush, der kommanderede rundt med Tony Blair, er mere end absurd. Som vi plejede at sige, så var George W. Bush ikke i stand til at holde fast i en idé på vej fra den ene ende af lokalet til den anden. Dette var Tony Blairs krig. Dette var briternes imperie-krig. Det var USA under Bush. Obama har ambitioner; han vil gerne være mere ligesom Blair. Han vil ikke indrømme, at han ikke ved, hvad han foretager sig, han er alt for narcissistisk, han modellerer sig efter Blair i mange henseender. Dette er det nye Labourparti, husker man måske. Hvad det havde med arbejde (labour) at gøre, aner jeg ikke. Det var så nyt, at de slet ikke behøvede at arbejde!

Chilcot-rapporten gør dette klart. Vi vidste dette; vi sagde dette. Der var andre, der også sagde det. Men den kendsgerning, at dette nu kommer ud få dage efter Brexit, som en rapport – og jeg så faktisk Blair, der forsøgte at undskylde, og han var noget rystet. Så vi har altså enden på EU; vi har de kollapsende banker, og dette har naturligvis udløst en virkning, hvor Carney, som er chef for Bank of England ... og nu har vi bare penge, som de pumper ud, så meget,

som de kan. I USA kalder vi det 'helikopter-penge'. Der findes ikke engang en mekanisme længere, hvor f.eks. centralbankerne opkøber obligationer ... det gider vi ikke længere, det virker ikke mere, for det giver centralbankerne for meget gæld. Nu siger man bare, kom, vi giver dig penge, hvis du bliver hjemme, kaster vi penge ned over dit hus!

Systemet er totalt færdigt. Og dette finder selvfølgelig sted på et tidspunkt, hvor der er en ny bølge af terrorisme, med Bagdad, Bangladesh og netop i dag har der været en bombe i Taiwan på metroen, hvor 21 mennesker kom til skade. De har ikke erklæret det for en terrorhandling, så jeg ved ikke, hvad det drejede sig om. Men Bagdad, 250 døde, premierministeren har indrømmet, og er under ekstremt pres, og hvad er det, Chilcot-rapporten bekræfter? At alt dette er en konsekvens af især Irakkrigen i 2003. En afgørende faktor for at forstå Blair, mener jeg, og nogle af jer husker måske dette; denne britiske skuespillerinde, Helen Mirren, spillede Dronning Elizabeth II og vandt en Oscar; og selv i filmen – og dette er sandt – så er den person, der redder den britiske kongefamilie fra vanære efter Dianas død, hendes mord, Tony Blair. Han var deres mand; det var ham, der fortalte dem, hvad de skulle gøre, hvad de skulle sige, hvordan de skulle håndtere pressen. De vil måske ofre Tony Blair, og uanset, hvad historien er, så er det ikke let blot at feje ham til side som endnu blot en politiker, vi bare skaffer os af med. Dette er fyren der var gesandt for kvartetten til Mellemosten.

Jeg vil også gerne sige, og dette er meget vigtigt, at, siden mordet på Gaddafi, og i stigende grad siden Ukraine, har der været en konfrontation med Rusland, og med Kina til en vis grad. NATO er rykket frem mod øst, det er rykket nærmere og nærmere til Ruslands grænse. Lad mig sige én ting: så snart, jeg personligt, i november 2013 hørte, at der var et initiativ for at tage Ukraine ud af den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og ind i den Europæiske Union, og der var nogle demonstrationer – så vidste jeg, at det var dårligt. For Ukraine repræsenterer

noget, som er hjertet af Rusland på dette tidspunkt, ikke, fordi det er Rusland, men man må indse, at Anden Verdenskrig for to tredjedele vedkommende blev udkæmpet i det, der nu er Ukraine og dele af Polen; det var her, russerne konfronterede nazisterne. Jo, det kom også til Moskva; men en enorm del af denne kamp blev udkæmpet i Donbass, i Ukraine, i de områder af Ukraine, der efter krigen blev en del af Polen osv.

Man har en situation ligesom den, man har i Polen netop nu, hvor man har et sindssyg hørefløjspræsidentskab og -regering, og de vil begynde at tænke på at tage territorium tilbage og konfrontere Rusland. Det er udelukket, at Rusland ikke vil respondere på dette. Man måtte være sindssyg og totalt ude af kontrol. Russerne mistede 27 millioner mennesker i Anden Verdenskrig. Der er en grund til, at de kalder det den store, patriotiske krig. I USA kalder man det Anden Verdenskrig, hvis man kan tælle. Der er ting i USA, der går bedre end det; men blandt de yngre generationer? Man vil få vanskeligheder med at finde en person under tyve, der kan fortælle dig, hvilket år, USA gik ind i Anden Verdenskrig. Jeg tør ikke vædde på, hvilken procentdel, der ville svare rigtigt. Og en af de meget vigtige ting, der har udviklet sig – der er to ting, der gør dette anderledes end blot at være et dystert billede, og det er kineserne. Kineserne repræsenterer nu en økonomisk og politisk fremtid. Og det er ikke blot – de har gjort bemærkelsesværdige ting. 600.000 – 1 million mennesker er blevet løftet ud af fattigdom. Ti tusinder af mil med højhastigheds-jernbaner og andre former for jernbaner, hvor de nu er ved at bevæge sig ind i det indre af landet. De startede Ét bælte, én vej-politikken, den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank. Deres anskuelse er det, som Xi Jinping kalder win-win-politik; ikke nulsumsspil, ikke geopolitik, men et samarbejde om udvikling af især udviklingslandene. Og det er meget inspirerende for folk, der ser, at, min Gud, de mener det. De spiller ikke bare et spil. Afrikanerne, for det meste. Og jeg siger ikke, at der ikke er problemer, men man har jo en eller anden journalist fra *Washington Post* eller *The*

Economist, der rejser ud og siger, føler I ikke, at kineserne kommer og voldtager jer? Og afrikanerne siger 'nej'. De bygger noget. Lad mig give et eksempel. Etiopien. Vi havde en etiopier, der talte ved konferencen (i Berlin), og Etiopien er et meget interessant sted, det er det næststørste land i Afrika, der er omkring 90-95 millioner mennesker. Der var tilsyneladende et tilfælde, hvor en journalist rejste derned og talte med en højtplaceret person i regeringen, og sagde, 'indser I ikke, at I bliver plyndret? Er det ikke det, Kina vil', typisk koloniherre'. Og fyren svarede, 'nej, det mener jeg ikke; vi har ingen råmaterialer'. Jo, de har kaffe, men kaffe er ikke noget særligt i Kina. De bliver ikke udplyndret. Dette er ikke et kolonialistisk foretagende. Så man har altså rent faktisk en modstand, og udvikling, begge dele. Ikke kun det negative. Vi så i Syrien, at der er modstand. Folk vil kæmpe. I Etiopien falder de ikke bare til patten. Man ser dette i Afrika i stigende grad. Man ser det i hele Asien. Der er en modstand, og en løsning.

Og kendsgerningen er den, at Putin har spillet en meget, meget betydningsfuld rolle. En af de ting, jeg mener, har ændret dynamikken således, at man i Vesten får en Brexit fra befolkningen. Man får endda det kaos, vi har i USA – jeg siger ikke, at kaos er godt; kaos kan føre til helvede. Men hvis man ikke har et reelt lederskab, så vil folk respondere. Man kan ikke sige til folk, 'vær ikke kaotiske'. De vil på et vist tidspunkt sige, ad helvede til med det. Tag USA, med levestandarden, der er ved at bryde sammen, kollapsende infrastruktur; vi er ikke længere den førende nation. Vi kunne stadig væk være en førende nation.

Kina har ført an i udforskning af rummet. Månens bagside, osv. USA plejede at være en førende nation i udforskning af rummet – det er vi ikke mere. Vi har stadig noget, der er blevet tilbage – vi har netop opsendt en satellit for at udforske Jupiter, hvilket er godt – men hvorfor tog det fem år at komme dertil? Fordi vi ikke havde udviklet visse brændstoftyper. Og

hvordan bliver satellitten forsynet med energi? Gennem solpaneler. Dette kunne være en endnu mere effektiv mission, hvis vi f.eks. brugte plutonium som brændstof. Men vi gør i det mindste dette. Obama, der så berømt sagde, da han blev spurgt om at tage til Månen, 'Åh, der har vi været!' Det ville jeg ikke engang sige om Grand Canyon, eller om Weis-museet, 'Åh, der har jeg været. Har gjort det.' Under en anden valgbegivenhed var der en, der spurgte ham om fusionsenergi, og han svarede, 'Åh, vi behøver ikke noget af alt det der smarte'. Dette er forskningens fremskudte grænse! Hvis man ikke gør det, hvad gør man så!

Så forskellen i situationen, er, at den måde, som Putin handlede rent strategisk – han har f.eks. været meget åben omkring spørgsmålet om en dialog med Europa, inkl. om Ukraine-situationen. Han tog initiativ i Syrien-situationen, det sandsynligvis mest åbenlyse tilfælde, for ingen forventede, at han ville gå ind i Syrien og rent faktisk åbne for muligheden af at ødelægge ISIS. Hvordan ser USA så lige pludselig ud? Vi er der, og vi støttede ISIS, forstået på den måde, at vi beskyttede dem mod luftangreb ved at blande dem sammen med disse 'moderate' terrorister. Moderate terrorister? 'Det var en mindre smertefuld død'. Det kunne man formodentlig sige. De hugger ikke hovedet af én; måske bruger de mindre smertefulde metoder, jeg ved det ikke. De er moderate terrorister! Vi støtter dem, og derfor vil man ikke skyde på en fra ISIS, for de står ved siden af – ikke en civil person – men en moderat terrorist! Civile kan vi dræbe. Droneangreb på et par hospitaler, der er i orden. Men lad os ikke gøre en moderat terrorist fortræd. Hvis man ikke gør nar af den slags – man er jo vred, man er indfanget af debatten, hvad skal man sige til en 'moderat terrorist'?

(Mere oversættelse følger. Bliv på kanalen!)

Phil, 36 min., fortsat:

Som vi ved ... en af de ting, der skete i går, som jeg ikke har

en fuld rapport over, er, at kongresmedlem Walter Jones sammen med et par andre kongresmedlemmer holdt en pressekonference om disse 28 sider, der ikke er blevet offentliggjort, og som peger på Saudiernes rolle, sammen med briterne, men her i særdeleshed de 28 sider omhandlende Saudiernes rolle i [terrorangrebet på World Trade Center] 11. september [2001], og som er nært forestående, og som vil blive et punkt, der intensiverer sagen. Men de krævede den omgående offentliggørelse af de 28 sider; og ét af kongresmedlemmerne, Lynch, sagde faktisk, at, hvis dette ikke sker snart, og senest til 11. september, så vil vi oplæse de 28 sider i kongressalen, der således optages i protokollen. Det er et andet univers. Hvorfor sker det? Jeg tror, det er pga. det, kineserne og russerne laver, for det er sådan, verden fungerer. Alle leder efter en årsag nær ved hjemmet, og forsøg for resten ikke at forudsige det amerikanske præsidentvalg. For vi har Trump, der er et 'wild card', en sindssyg mand ... men hvorfor kom han så langt, som han er – fordi folk er vrede. Folk er oprørte over det, de gennemlever. Vi har Sanders, som folk troede, havde et bedre omdømme, men faktisk – han havde stemt for Irakkrigen osv., og han var et falsum et langt stykke hen ad vejen. Så er der Hillary, der virkelig er dårlig, og hun undersøges nu med denne FBI-ting. Verden befinder sig i en utrolig urolig tilstand, især i det, vi kalder det transatlantiske område (vesten). Men der er fremskridt i Asien, i Kina, og der er en nyligt valgt filippinsk præsident, der måske er i færd med at trække sig tilbage fra en konfrontation med Kina. Og USA presser på for en konfrontation med Kina over det Sydkinesiske Hav.

Det, som Lyn og Helga siger, i det mindste, som jeg forstår det, er, at, i betragtning af en verden, der befinder sig i denne form for uro, så kan man ikke tage det væk. Noget af det, det foregår i USA – jeg kan ikke vurdere det alt sammen – men blot inden for de seneste par dage, med hvad der svarer til disse opstande, er, at vi har haft en ny runde med politiskudepisoder mod sorte mænd i USA, så protesterne er begyndt

igen. Men der er en ustabilitet i situationen, der er global og universel. Vi har netop set åbningen af den sekundære Suezkanal, Panamakanalen åbner, kineserne investerer i det – faktisk er et stort flertal i verden i en position nu, hvor, hvis vi gjorde det, de kan sige, 'London er forbi. Vi gennemfører Glass-Steagall, New York [Wall Street] er forbi. Vi går tilbage til FDR med denne sag, og vi gennemfører win-win-politikken'. Men det, vi må gøre for at få dette til at ske, er, at *vi må ændre vores syn på mennesket*. Vi har i det tyvende århundrede været igennem – og det er Lyns pointe, og hvor jeg kommer lidt frem til Einstein – i det tyvende århundrede er det, der i stigende grad er kommet frem, et syn på mennesket, der grundlæggende set kan reduceres til at være et dyr eller en maskine. Vi har måske – altså, folk går i kirke, i moskeen, folk har andre måder at udtrykke det, de har forskellige former for overbevisninger, som de taler om, spirituelle o. lign., men det siger faktisk ikke noget om, hvad arten af den menneskelige natur beviseligt er. I de fleste tilfælde vil det dreje sig om at opgive mennesket i denne verden, og om, hvad man så kan gøre for at redde sig selv. Hvad enten det nu drejer sig om at være en af 'de udvalgte', eller at komme i himlen; hvad historien nu måtte være. Og så har vi det system, som vi rent faktisk lever under, og dette står for mig mere end noget andet som det, som Det britiske Imperium vi sige, og hvorfor Obama er så dårlig. Og vi mener stadig, at Obama bør fjernes fra embedet; det ville være et pragtfuldt spark i – buksebagen – uanset, hvor længe han endnu kan sidde ved magten, fem eller syv måneder. Det vigtigste element i Det britiske Imperium, mener jeg, og det er noget, jeg i hvert fald til en vis grad har lært af Lyn, er britisk epistemologi (erkendelsesteori; den menneskelige erkendelses natur, betingelser og grænser). Briternes syn på menneskeheden. Det er darwinisme, i den betydning, at, eftersom der er en evolutionær udvikling, så kan vi reducere mennesker til deres biologi, til at være aber, eller til noget, der stammer fra dyreliv. Eller gå længere endnu: at man kan reproducere menneskelig intelligens med en

maskine. Der er nu opstået en hel ny runde af denne tænkning i øjeblikket. Denne idé kommer i bølger, at vi kan producere kunstig intelligens, at vi kan skabe maskiner, der tænker som mennesker. Det er rent ud sagt beviseligt, at man ikke kan. Kurt Gödel beviste det. Vi kan måske på en måde kontrollere biologiske former og skabe visse former for levende organismer, men det ville kræve en total ændring inden for videnskab. Det ville kræve, at man forstod princippet om livet; hvad det er, der gør livet levende. Jeg så et af disse causeriprogrammer med videnskabsfolk, hvor de angiveligt, eller faktisk talte om det, de kaldte kvantebiologi, som har nogle interessant punkter, men den store pointe hen imod slutningen var, at en af disse fyre sagde, 'jamen, det virkelige problem her er, at vi ikke ved, hvad livet er'. Men det her handler alt sammen om kvantebiologi. Og vi ved selvfølgelig virkelig ikke, hvad livet er. Hvad er det for et princip, der reflekteres i en levende organisme, og som giver det retning, formål? Som giver det en egenskab af hensigt? Af en drivkraft fremad ('go-orientation'), det, vi kalder teleologi[1]; endelige formål. Det er, hvad vi har med at gøre med livet; livet er under forandring, det er levende; det gør ting, der ikke er tilfældige. Hvad med menneskeligt liv? Og man hører disse diskussioner, og én af disse fyre vil indrømme, 'jamen, hvad er bevidsthed?' Og det er ikke blot bevidsthed, men det, som Lyn kalder kreativitet (evnen til at skabe).

Lad mig træde et skridt tilbage og give jer en idé om, hvad denne form for begreb om kreativitet er. For det, Lyndon LaRouche siger, er, at kreativitet er nødvendig. Man kan sige en ting om kreativitet: På en vis måde er kreativitet det, som Leibniz ville kalde 'nødvendigt og tilstrækkeligt'. Den definerer, hvad menneskelige væsner er. Det er en bestemmende egenskab, der viser, at vi ikke er som dyrene. Vi tilhører et andet domæne. Vi plejede at referere til dette som 'transfinit', altså med andre ord, at vi lever i et domæne, der er således, at man ikke kan måle noget som helst af, hvad

vi gør, ud fra et standpunkt om et forudgående domæne. Man kan ikke måle noget som helst, der er af menneskelig art, ud fra standpunktet om abe-liv. Der er så mange mærkelige ting om alt det her med dyrene; det er simpelt hen vanvittigt. For det første er chimpanser nogle af de mest afskyelige væsner, du nogen sinde har mødt. De er simpelt hen ondsindede. De slår hinanden ihjel, de æder deres afkom, i modsætning til dette billede, som folk engang yndede at udbrede. Jeg synes, det er mærkeligt, at modsætningen til chimpanser er det, de kalder bonobo-aber, en slags chimpanse af en anden art, den er yndefuld, slank, og hvad er så deres store ting? De har konstant forskelligartede former for sex. De er konstant engageret i seksuel aktivitet, og det gør dem så til en bedre version af chimpansen. Så det er altså det valg, man har. Man kan være en chimpanse og gå rundt og dræbe og føre krig og æde egne unger, eller også kan man være en bonobo, der hænger ned fra et træ og er engageret i sex i flæng hele dagen lang. Det er altså ikke det, der skete.

(Der kommer mere oversættelse. Bliv på kanalen!)

Det interessante; indgangsvinklen til at forstå det, som Lyn siger, er hans fysiske økonomi, fremsat i dens enkleste principper. Og man indser, hvor forskelligt dette er fra den måde, folk tænker på, til trods for, at det faktisk ikke er særlig kompliceret – jeg skriver ingen formler op. Jeg er alligevel ikke skrap nok til matematikken, og matematik er under alle omstændigheder ikke kreativitet. Hvad var det, Lyn gjorde med den fysiske økonomi? Han gik ud fra det standpunkt, hvad er menneskets forhold, i samfundet, til naturen; hvordan overlever vi? Hvordan reproducerer vi menneskeslægten? Jamen, vi gør noget, der er meget enestående: vi applikerer viden, i form af teknologi, til en evne til, fra naturen, at udtrække ting, der tilsyneladende ikke er der. Selv jæger-samlere – som jægere udgør vi ikke den store mulighed: vi er ikke hurtige, vi har dog en hel del udholdenhed i forhold til andre dyr, så hvis man vil tilbringe sit liv med at jage giraffer i

Kalahariørkenen, så er vi nogenlunde udrustet til at gøre det. Men den tankegang, at vi kan overleve som et kødædende dyr, er temmelig langt ude.

Så udviklede vi landbrug. Hvad gjorde vi? Vi tog videnskabelige kundskaber, ikke blot redskaber, men vi lærte visse ting om astronomi – hvem ved, hvor langt tilbage i tiden, der har været astronomi – sandsynligvis mindst et sted mellem 5.000 og 10.000 år. Der er endda fundet hulemalerier, der er 30-40.000, eller endda 50.000 år gamle, hvor der er tegn på kalendere. Men mindst 5 – 10.000 år. Vi anvendte denne videnskab til at ændre vores forhold til naturen. Vi blev i stand til at få ting ud af naturen, der tilsyneladende ikke eksisterede, som f.eks. vores evne til at anvende kobber og tin til at fremstille bronze, til fremstilling af metalredskaber. Og derfra rykkede vi op efter i vores viden om udvikling af metallerne. Det var alt sammen videnskabelige kundskaber, der blev anvendt til teknologi, der forbedrede vores evne – disse ting var der jo ikke bare, man kan ikke finde bronze i et flodleje, og der vokser ikke stål på en bjergside. Hvordan gjorde vi det – var det ved forsøg-og-fejl-metoden? Nej, det, der sker, er, at visse mennesker får en idé, de har en forestilling, men det er en ubøjelig forestilling; de vil finde ud af, hvordan de skal bruge deres tanker om det, der findes, til at udtrække ting, der tilsyneladende ikke er der for sanserne at se, og som i realiteten, i den form, i hvilken vi bruger det, ikke findes. Vi skaber eksistensen af i det mindste tætheden af visse materialer, osv., gennem skabende videnskabelig nyskabelse.

Hvis vi ikke gjorde det, ville vi ikke overleve. Vi ville ikke klare det, for vi ville løbe tør for ressourcer, ikke, fordi ressourcen ikke er der – det berømte eksempel er, at der i én kubikmeter jord findes praktisk taget ethvert mineral, man kunne ønske sig, men man kan ikke udvinde det, fordi det kræver en enorm mængde energi at udvinde det. Så, i takt med, at ens energi støder mod visse barrierer, må man udvikle ny

videnskab, mere videnskabelig viden for at udvikle nye teknologier, der giver os nye ressourcer. Som vi altid har sagt, olie var ikke en ressource i 1400-tallet. Hvis man fandt olie i sin baghave, var det dårligt nyt. Det blev man ikke rig af, det blev man meget fattig af. Og så blev det til rigdom. Hvorfor? Det var ikke land-rigdom. Rigdom ligger ikke i jordbesiddelse.

Hvis man tænker over dette, hvad betyder det så; hvad er det, man i realiteten ønsker at skabe i en økonomi? Flere genstande – det har man til en vis grad brug for. Det, man virkelig har brug for, er flere mennesker. For, i takt med, at disse udviklinger finder sted, så øges uddannelsesniveaue, den forventede levetid, adgang til levestandard, og jeg mener ikke bare en levestandard, hvor man lever godt. Hvis man f.eks. ønsker at skabe børn, der kan, skal vi sige, arbejde i en moderne økonomi, kan man ikke berøve dem adgang til visse af et sådant samfunds produkter. Hvordan begynder et barn at lære om elektricitet, om at kontrollere lys og andre ting? Det lærer, at det har en vis magt over disse genstande. Og magten kommer visse steder fra. Det lærer også at relatere socialt til andre mennesker, fordi det har brug for disse mennesker for at kunne håndtere disse objekter og denne magt. Hvis han eller hun ikke har det, er han berøvet evnen til at forstå den videnskab, teknologi og det samfund, han eller hun lever i. Hvis man producerer fattigdom, er det ikke kun fattigdom, man producerer, men man underminerer udviklingen af selve samfundet og de kreative evner.

For det andet, så er kreativitet det træk, der definerer den menneskelige art. For nu at bruge et filosofisk-teknisk udtryk: Rent ontologisk er det menneskets natur at være kreativt, at vi har evnen til at være kreative. Vi kan udtrykke ideer, der frembringer kreativitet. Ideer, der udvikler andre mennesker. Hvis vi ikke har det, så agerer vi ikke i overensstemmelse med den menneskelige arts natur. Jeg tenderer – jeg er ikke en person, der har en vis baggrund –

mod at fastslå den pointe, at dette er nødvendigt. Det er skønhed, hvis man tænker over det, at mennesker – ethvert menneske – har dette, og at det er en moralsk forpligtelse at give børn adgang til dette. Og jo mere videnskabelig udvikling, desto flere børn har man brug for, desto mere kreativitet har man brug for, og desto mere har man brug for at tænke på fremtiden.

De fleste af os – hvis vi ønsker at besvare nogle af de teologiske spørgsmål: Hvad er mit bidrag, hvad er min sjæl, hvad er det, jeg efterlader mig? Man efterlader en fremtid til de fremtidige generationer. Man bidrager til denne fremtid. Ideer, undervisning, udvikling, at redde mennesker. Og ikke alene det, for man må gøre noget, mener jeg, man må ikke alene skabe en fremtid; men man må skabe en fremtid på en sådan måde, at disse mennesker vil have evnen til at skabe en fremtid. Man må på en vis måde se ud over horisonten, længere end til horisonten til ting, som man ikke kan se; men at man har en følelse af, at man må agere på det, man må give de mennesker, der befinder sig på denne horisont, en garanti for, at de vil blive i stand til at se ud over den næste horisont. Og så begynder det i det mindste at nærme sig formålet med samfundet.

Dét er Lys fysiske økonomi; det er i det mindste ét udtryk for det. Vi er af nødvendighed kreative, og med mindre vi får denne idé ud til andre nationer, andre folkeslag, til os selv, vil det ikke lykkes os at gennemføre det, vi må gøre lige nu for at garantere en fremtid. Vi vil stå over for krig. Lyn har sagt, briterne bluffer, Obama bluffer; vi kan ikke gå op imod russerne på de østlige grænser med 4.000 tropper, eller hvor meget, det er. Men vi leger med ilden. Hvis vi tror, vi kan tyrannisere russerne, kineserne, presse dem, tvinge dem til at indvilge, efter det, vi gjorde mod dem i 1990'erne, er det højst usandsynligt.

Hvad vil det så ske? Jamen, enten provokerer vi russerne til et angreb, hvilket ikke er udelukket, hvis de tror, de selv

vil blive angrebet – et atomangreb – eller også, hvis vi bluffer og bluffer, og vores bluff afsløres, ja, så affyrer vi, af ren desperation. Det er ikke bare 'krig ved et uheld', som man skal være bange for, selv om det er en mulighed.

Det er ét aspekt. Det andet aspekt er det, jeg fortalte om USA. Vi befinder os på en nedadgående kurs – jeg vil ikke gå i detaljer. Vi har høje rater af afhængighed af smertemedicin, osv. Vi har en voksende fattigdomsandel i befolkningen. Vi har ikke en infrastruktur, der er under udvikling. Vi har meget lidt videnskab tilbage, og det, der er tilbage – jeg vil fortælle noget, bare for at fortælle en vittighed. Vi plejede at sige, vi skaber raketforskere, og de arbejder på Wall Street! De hyrer nogle af topmatematikerne, videnskabsfolk, raketingeniører osv., de hyrede dem i '80'erne og '90'erne til at udføre disse fantastiske algoritmer for finansverdenen, for en derivat; man skal være et geni for at regne det ud ... jeg bruger ordet bredt. Nu er Wall Street på spanden, så hvor bliver disse fyre hyret? De veluddannede fysikere? De bliver hyret til sportshold! Og hvad bliver de hyret til at gøre? De bliver hyret til at udføre endnu mere sofistikerede dataanalyser og fysiologi af atleten for at få dem til at præstere bedre og bedre og bedre og blive i stand til at vælge dem, der virkelig er de bedste spillere. Dette gælder for sport i USA, jeg kan nævne de sportshold, der har hyret nogle af disse fyre. Sikke et utroligt spild! Det er sandt; det er ikke noget, jeg står og finder på. Vi producerer knap nok tilstrækkeligt med videnskabsfolk, og så udregner de data for det lokale fodboldhold.

Det, som Lyn taler om, er ægte kreativitet, og det er derfor, han refererer til Einstein. For at komme til pointen – men før jeg kommer til det, vil jeg fastslå en anden pointe, for det er vigtigt for at forstå Einstein. For spørgsmålet er: Hvordan skaber man kreativitet? Det, vi virkelig har behov for at reproducere, er kreative mennesker. Den virkelig værdi i en økonomi er raten af produktion af kreative mennesker, af

videnskabelige og kunstneriske genier. Det er det mål, hvormed man måler sig selv. Hvordan gør man det? Man vil sige, at man uddanner folk videnskabeligt – ikke matematisk. De store videnskabsfolk var ikke matematikere, i modsætning til, hvad folk tror. Matematik er destruktiv, medmindre den anvendes som et tillæg til ægte videnskab. For hvad er matematik andet end et sæt af regler, som man må blive indenfor, hvilket betyder, at man ikke kan frembringe noget nyt? Man kan ikke skabe noget.

Hvordan frembringer man så kreativitet? Det er her, klassisk kunst kommer ind ... man kan ikke bare sige til et barn, gå ud og opdag noget! Man må have en idé om, hvordan intellektet må fungere for at gøre en opdagelse. Af hvilken art, den menneskelige natur er. Noget får man fra historien, ved at se på, hvordan opdagelser blev gjort, ved at gentage videnskabelig aktivitet. *Men kernen i det får man fra klassisk kunst.* For, hvad er det, man gør, især inden for musik, men også med poesi og drama; de har hver deres aspekt. Men hvad er det, man gør? Man skaber et vist tilsyneladende paradoks, en tilsyneladende problemstilling, hvor, hvis folk fortsætter med at agere, eller musikeren fortsætter ud ad det spor, han følger, i kompositionen, eller i opførelsen af kompositionen, så vil den bryde sammen, den vil ende med at lyde som støj. Eller også bliver den bare kedelig, for noget af det, der sker, er, at man bare bliver ved med at gentage sig selv. Måske med en let ændring, men hvis man lytter til visse former for musik, som rapp-musik, men selv folkemusik. Et af problemerne, hvis man kun har folkemusik, den kan være smuk, har måske dejlige melodier, men den har tendens til at være repeterende. Så, hvis man ikke har en fornemmelse for at skabe noget nyt af den kanoniserede musik, så sidder man fast. Og hvad gør klassisk musik? Bortset fra korformen, den sociale form osv., så gør den det, at den af dig kræver, at du skaber noget, der aldrig hidtil er blevet hørt. Eller at man i det mindste opfører den, og i processen med at opføre den, så repeterer man på en vis måde i sit intellekt den oprindelige

opdagelse. Hvad havde komponisten i tankerne, og hvad gjorde han eller hun, der ændrede musikens natur og udtrykte den fundamentale idé om skabelsen af ideer? Musik er på en vis måde en meta-disciplin. Man skaber ideer om, hvordan ideer skabes. Man ser dette i kor, det er derfor, polyfoni er så vigtigt. Det er derfor, det veltempererede klaver var så vigtigt. For det gav grader af frihed i udviklingen af og udtrykket for nye ideer.

(Der kommer mere oversættelse. Bliv på kanalen!)

Dette er én ting, som Einstein, og især hans generation, men som Einstein vidste. Han var en rimeligt habil violinist. Nogle mennesker siger, at han ikke var særlig god, nogle siger, at han var virkelig god; jeg har ingen anelse. Men iflg. alle overleveringer var han en rimeligt habil violinist. Det, der var vigtigt for ham, var, at musikken var afgørende for hans evne til at tænke. Ikke sådan, at han gav sig til at spille violin, og så følte han sig afslappet, og så fik han en idé. Men det var sådan, at musikken var den måde, han tænkte bedst på. [Max] Planck var lige ved at blive koncertpianist, og det var først ved et givent tidspunkt, han besluttede, det var bedre for ham at blive fysiker. Og i den generation spillede de fleste af dem, Nurdst, de spillede alle, Aronfels, de var ikke alle store videnskabsmænd; men denne kultur med at udvikle ideer, gennemarbejde nye ideer, gøre nye ideer gældende var rodfæstet i klassisk kultur, i Schiller. Einsteins moder var f.eks. en stor læser af Schiller, Heine, og hans fader var vist også en stor tilhænger af Heine. Det var i heldigste fald den kultur, der blev udviklet. Og det var dette, der gjorde det muligt for sådan en som Einstein at blive en stor tænker. Han var f.eks. ikke nogen stor matematiker; han var ikke en dårlig matematiker, men han var ikke en stor matematiker; han var fysiker. Han havde sine berømte 'gedanken'-eksperimenter: Han skabte i sine tanker visse betragtninger, og han spurgte dem, hvad er løsningen på problemet i disse betragtninger, eller hvad var det, der

reflekteredes? Hvad, om jeg kan rejse lige så hurtigt som en lysbølge? Ville universet stoppe? Er det muligt at rejse hurtigere ... Det var ikke løsningen, men det gjorde det muligt for ham at tænke over ting, som han ellers ikke ville have tænkt over. Og sluttelig fik han nogle afgørende ideer, om lysets hastighed var konstant, men mere endnu, det, at love, fysiske love, var universelt gældende. Det er det, relativitetsprincippet ... relativitetsprincippet er det modsatte af det, man tror, det er, og som det ofte fremstilles, var blot ens perspektiv. Nej, hele pointen med Einstein, i betragtning af nogle af tidens problemer, der er af mere teknisk art, om elektromagnetisme, teorien om æteren osv., dukkede der visse problemer op. Og Einstein sagde, vi må have et system, hvor dette systems love gælder for hele universet, for alt! Uanset, hvad den uniforme bevægelse er, uanset, hvad accelerationen var, og uanset raten af forandring, det var generel relativitet. Så det var ikke relativitet, men i virkeligheden, hvad er de universelle principper, som jeg kan sige er sande uanset hvilken bevægelse, der foregår? Og dette var, hvad han anvendte på grundlæggende set alting. Og hans indsats inden for enhedsfeltet var ikke én enkelt ligning, men det var et forsøg på at finde de underliggende, universelle principper, der styrede alle de tilsyneladende spørgsmål i universet. Elektromagnetisme, tyngdekraft, den stærke og svage kraft, og atomkernniveauet. Og tænk over, hvad der foregår i det 20. århundrede. I det 20. århundrede er der et angreb på denne form for tænkning. Fra Bertrand Russel, til en vis grad fra Hilbert; og det, der udgjorde en del af angrebet, var, at vi må holde os til matematikken. Lad os aksiomatisere matematikken.

(Der kommer mere oversættelse. Bliv på kanalen.)

[1] filosofisk anskuelse, hvor man mener, at det, der sker i verden, har et formål, en hensigt.

RADIO SCHILLER den 4. juli 2016:

**Lad os fejre den 4. juli med
at gøre oprør imod Det
nuværende britiske Imperium**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Lyd:

Bliv ikke igen krigens ofre – Der findes en løsning

28. juni 2016 (Leder) – Ved afslutningen af todageskonferencen i Berlin, sponsoreret af Schiller Institutet, hvor ledende talere fra fire kontinenter fremlagde det rædselsvækkende billede af både den 'evindelige krig', der finder sted i dag, og truslen om en atomkrig i morgen, samt de nødvendige løsninger med den Nye Silkevejs-proces, kom Lyndon LaRouche med følgende bemærkninger (parafrase):

Vi kan som et folk indgå aftale om ideer om en fredelig løsning på den krise, vi står overfor, hvilket er afgørende. Send et stærkt og klart opråb; spred ordet. Vi søger ikke

krig. Der er en anden løsning end atter at blive krigens offer.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche afsluttede dernæst konferencen, som stifter af og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, med ordene: »Jeg opfordrer jer til at tilslutte jer Schiller Instituttet og, hvad der ligeledes er vigtigt, at følge Lyndon LaRouches vise ord.«

Aldrig har den overhængende krise stået mere skarpt. Den britiske Brexit-afstemning sidste torsdag afslørede den kendsgerning, at Imperiets finansielle system går rundt i den bare natskjorte. Brexit forårsagede ingenting – den afslørede simpelt hen den kendsgerning, der i mange år har været åbenlys for alle, for nær de blinde, at det enorme spillekasino, kendt som det transatlantiske finansielle system, ikke kan »reddes« – og ganske bestemt ikke ved, at man trykker flere penge for kunstigt at stive de bankerotte banker af i endnu nogle uger eller måneder. Londons førende bankaktier er kollapsede med over 30 % siden Brexit-afstemningen torsdag, og med halvdelen i løbet af det seneste år. Alle de vestlige »To Big to Fail«-banker – 'for store til at lade gå ned-banker' – står over for en lignende skæbne, der allerede er i gang.

Vi må gøre en ende på systemets elendighed med en total Glass/Steagall-afskrivning af de værdiløse værdipapirer, der dominerer de såkaldte aktiver i storbankerne. Først da kan et kreditsystem efter Hamiltons principper blive genindført, som det kræves, for at Vesten kan tilslutte sig Rusland og Kina i den globale udviklingsproces, der nu er i gang, sammen med verdens nationer og folk, gennem programmet med Ét bælte, én vej, Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen, den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank – som alle er helliget til, og nu aktivt investerer i, regionale infrastrukturprojekter i stor skala i hele verden. Som LaRouche har understreget hele sit liv – udelukkende kun en sådan kreativ transformation af verdens borgeres

produktivitet, gennem videnskabelige opdagelser, kan gøre en ende på det mareridt, menneskeheden nu står overfor.

Det vestlige finansoligarkis frygt er, at Storbritanniens afgang fra EU vil indgyde mod i det voksende antal ledere i Europa, der ønsker at afkaste City of Londons og det sjælløse EU-diktatur i Bruxelles' lænker. Den tyske udenrigsminister Steinmeiers fordømmelse af, at NATO rasler med atomsablen og udøver militære provokationer mod Rusland, har mange støtter, der blot mangler modet til at tale offentligt. Dette er vores opgave – LaRouches »stærke og klare opråb« om, at der er en løsning, hvis folk finder det sublime i sig selv og handler på vegne af menneskeheden som et hele.

Foto: Lyndon og Helga LaRouche på Schiller Instituttets Konference i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni, 2016.

**EU er bankerot, og sammenbrud er ikke en reaktion på Brexit:
Valget er klart; vi behøver et Nyt Paradigme,
med globalt samarbejde om udvikling,**

med Rusland og Kina, og Europa og USA!

Så vi ser nu, mht. efter denne afstemning, indikationer på det fortsatte sammenbrud i Europa og det transatlantiske system, der allerede var i gang; men på den anden side har vi noget fuldstændigt bemærkelsesværdigt, der introduceres. Vi ser Putin og Modi – Indiens premierminister, præsident Xi i Kina, SCO-topmødet i denne weekend og indgåelsen af massive aftaler for økonomisk samarbejde og udvikling, inklusive samarbejde om rummet. Spørgsmålet lyder, hvor er USA i alt dette? Ideen om, at renæssance-begrebet om menneskeheden, baseret på denne identitet med at skabe fremtiden og genoprette en moralsk værdi i samfundet, ses direkte i det, som Rusland og Kina gør netop nu; og hvorfor dette er et krav til USA's moral, der er af afgørende betydning, om, at USA skal ændre dette og tilslutte sig denne kurs.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

BREXIT-afstemning er langt alvorligere og mere dødbringende end blot en reaktion. Vi må levere det

nødvendige lederskab for at undgå krig. LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags- webcast, 24. juni 2016. Video, engelsk

Det er i dag den 24. juni, 2016 – en særdeles lovende dato. Det er en meget, meget farlig periode, og vi står med ekstraordinære udviklinger på hånden. Det kunne vel næppe være tydeligere netop nu, forskellen mellem sammenstillingen med det døde-og-døende transatlantiske system, centreret omkring den Europæiske Union; og så fremtiden med det Eurasiske System. På den ene side, med det totale sammenbrud og den bogstavelige disintegration af det europæiske system – briternes exit af den Europæiske Union, samt det transatlantiske finansielle systems totale bankerot, der nu afsløres. Og, på den anden side, Vladimir Putins og Xi Jinpings igangværende indsats for en konsolidering og sammensmeltning af den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, den Nye Silkevej, og hele verden centreret omkring Stillehavet, som Lyndon LaRouche i mange årtier har arbejdet hen imod, i form af samarbejde mellem de store nationer Rusland, Kina, Indien og andre. Valget er meget, meget klart.

Engelsk udskrift.

(En oversættelse af første del af webcastet følger snarest. Bliv på kanalen! -red.)

BREXIT VOTE IS MUCH MORE SERIOUS AND DEADLY THAN MERELY A REACTION. WE MUST PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP TO AVOID WAR.

LaRouche PAC Webcast, June 24, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon! It's June 24th, 2016.

My

name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly LaRouchePAC Friday evening webcast. I'm joined in the studio by

Ben Deniston from the LaRouchePAC Science Team; and via video, by

three members of our Policy Committee: Diane Sare, from New York

City; Kesha Rogers, from Houston, TX; and Rachel Brinkley, from

Boston, MA.

Today is June 24th, 2016 – a very auspicious date.

It's a

very, very dangerous period, and we have extraordinary developments on our hands. I think it could not be more clear right now the distinction between the juxtaposition of the dead-and-dying trans-Atlantic system, centered in the European Union; and the future, of the Eurasian system. On one hand, with

the complete breakdown and {literal} disintegration of the European system – the exit by the British from the European Union, and the complete bankruptcy which is now being exposed of

the trans-Atlantic financial system. And on the other hand, the

ongoing efforts by Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping to consolidate

and coalesce the Eurasian Economic Union, the New Silk Road, and

the entire Pacific-centered world that Lyndon LaRouche has been

working towards for many decades in the form of the collaboration

between the great nations of Russia, China, India, and others.

The choice is very, very clear.

Earlier today we had a discussion with Mr. LaRouche.

He was very emphatic to emphasize that the crash that we're now seeing in the trans-Atlantic financial system must be blamed on Obama. This is not something which can be construed as a reaction to an event, but in fact the bankruptcy of the trans-Atlantic financial system was already a reality before this [Brexit] vote even occurred. This is not a reaction, he said. This is something that's much more dangerous, and much more serious, and much more deadly, especially when you consider the fact that Obama is continuing to push the world towards the brink of thermonuclear war with the emerging Eurasian system of Russia and China.

Mr. LaRouche said we're experiencing a complete change in the whole fundamental situation. Everything is now going towards a crash. And it's not because of a reaction to an event, but it was already pre-determined. Mr. LaRouche said, "We're on the edge of thermonuclear war, which under the current circumstances Putin would probably win; but Obama is insane enough to continue to push the world in that direction." He said, "Putin is currently in charge, in terms of his role being hegemonic. That was very clear by the recently concluded events in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and then the bilateral meetings that are going to happen this weekend between Putin and Xi Jinping."

Mr. LaRouche said, "We're on the edge of something very big."

You must get Obama out! It's very dangerous to have him in office under these circumstances. Our job is to calmly bring a solution to this crisis from inside of our role here in the United States, with Putin playing a key leadership role internationally. We are in a position," Mr. LaRouche said, "to enter into a phase in which a solution is possible."

Now, I want to open up the discussion; I want to invite Diane to elaborate a little bit more on the role that Obama, together with David Cameron, played in creating the circumstances that we are now observing in terms of the aftermath of the Brexit.

DIANE SARE: Well, everyone has heard of the famous expression "the kiss of death"; and Obama delivered this in London on April 22nd when he went there for two purposes. One was to express his firm support for Great Britain remaining in the EU; and I'm going to read his exact comments, so that there's no question on that. And then also, to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, whom he says is one of his favorite people – I'm reading from his remarks; and he said, "And we should be fortunate enough to reach 90, may we be as vibrant as she is. She is an astonishing person and a real jewel to the world; not just to the United Kingdom." And in fact, that has been Mr. LaRouche's point – that the Queen of England does not see her realm as the United Kingdom; she's been trying to run a global dictatorship, and Barack Obama is one of her tools. And like

a
typical malignant narcissist, Obama either intended to crash
the
entire system; or is blithely unaware of how despised he is.
So,
at a joint press conference at 10 Downing Street with a
British
Prime Minister who is now resigning, David Cameron, Obama
admits
he said, "Yes, the Prime Minister and I discussed the upcoming
referendum here on whether or not the UK should remain part of
the European Union. Let me be clear: Ultimately, this is
something that the British voters have to decide for
themselves;
but as part of our special relationship, part of being friends
is
to be honest and to let you know what I think. And speaking
honestly, the outcome of that decision is a matter of deep
interest to the United States; because it affects our
prospects
as well. The United States wants a strong United Kingdom as a
partner, and the United Kingdom is at its best when it's
helping
to lead a strong Europe. It leverages UK power to be part of
the
European Union." And then he adds: "Let me be clear. As I
wrote in the op-ed here today, I don't believe the EU
moderates
British influence in the world, it magnifies it. The EU has
helped to spread British values and practices across the
continent. The single market brings extraordinary benefits to
the United Kingdom; and that ends up being good for America,
because we're more prosperous when one of our best friends and
closest allies has a strong, stable, and growing economy."

So presumably, the time between April and this
referendum
was enough for people to stop vomiting and make it to the

polls,
and vote to get out of the European Union as quickly as possible;
which is what many of them did.

OGDEN: Well, I think also, according to what Mr. LaRouche said – and this is absolutely the case – the crash was already happening. It's a faulty view of history to say, "Well, an event happened, and therefore there was a reaction." And Mr. LaRouche is saying, the problem is that people think in terms of reactions; one thing happens and then another thing happens. In fact, Europe was already bankrupt. Think about what was already happening. You had major European banks refusing to put their money into the ECB; you had negative interest rates at the ECB, which is an unprecedented, never-before-happened event in the history of that system. And you had a complete breakdown of the ability of both the European and the American workforce to be able to have productive jobs or anything of that means. So, we already were in a complete bankruptcy of this entire trans-Atlantic financial system; and now today, it is more clear than ever that the New Paradigm – which is represented by Vladimir Putin's and Xi Jinping's collaboration; the combination between the Eurasian Economic Union and the New Silk Road policy of China, which is based not on an idea of rival blocs or economic competition or something like that. It's based on the

idea of a win-win collaboration. Now's the time for the European countries and for the United States to finally reject this Obama paradigm; and say we are going to join this New Paradigm. And many other nations in Europe could follow very closely behind Britain and leave the European Union, since it's now clear that it's a completely bankrupt institution.

KESHA ROGERS: And Obama can follow behind Cameron and leave the United States immediately. What you're seeing right now, as Mr. LaRouche once said, is the end of a delusion; an end of a dead system. And the end of an era of a zero-growth paradigm; which has dominated the culture and society for far too long. And it actually goes against the true essence of our nature and being as human beings. And this is exactly the strategic conception of man and the fundamental understanding of human beings that Putin actually understands; and those who are taking this direction of the New Paradigm forward. Because it's based in the identity for the future, of actually creating the future.

I just wanted to say that tomorrow, there will be several meetings, including one I'm going to be hosting here around the space program and the identity of the great mind of Krafft Ehrlicke. The title of the event is going to be "Free Mankind from Terrorism and War; Embrace Krafft Ehrlicke's Age of Reason".

I think that's where we are right now; the question is, can we bring about an age of reason by getting the population to understand that what they have accepted in terms of the policy of dictatorship and backward, degenerate culture that we have been under for the last 15 years. Namely, with the destructive and murderous policies of 9/11, that have not to this day been brought to justice; and 9/11 never ended. That's why Obama is continuing to get away with the murderous policies that are influencing the entire world right now. That we haven't brought these crimes to the forefront; that we haven't brought the perpetrators of these crimes – Obama, the Saudis, the British – to justice and actually declared that we are going to join with this New Paradigm. That's what really has to come across right now.

The conception of Krafft Ehrlicke is very crucial in understanding what has to be the turning point for the thinking and identity of our nation, based on its foundation around being the example of a true Renaissance culture. When you think about the Apollo mission, and you think about what we did with the space program; and why Obama has targetted the space program. It wasn't a matter of opinion or a budgetary question; it was a direct targetting on this potential for human progress and to continue to promote this zero-growth paradigm. What we're seeing right now is that Russia and China are saying that this is not the direction that we will allow and have mankind to go in; we're

going to actually develop and promote the true conception of what human destiny actually is.

So, what you see right now in terms of after this vote indicating the further breakdown of Europe and the trans-Atlantic system, which was already in the process on the opposite side, you have something that is completely remarkable being brought in. Putin and Modi – the Prime Minister of India, President Xi Jinping in China, the SCO summit this weekend, and the signing of massive agreements for economic cooperation and development, including space collaboration. The question is, where is the United States in this? The idea that the Renaissance conception of mankind based on this identity of creating the future and restoring a moral value to society, is seen directly in what Russia and China are doing right now; and why this is a critical call to the moral of the United States to change that and to join with that direction.

RACHEL BRINKLEY: Another important aspect is what is the solution; what are the new systems. And the question of the space collaboration between Russia and China is not just over a few projects; this is what they emphasized over the last few days. They're looking at two things – space travel for one, and space station collaboration for two; and also with an emphasis on health and the implications [of space] on human bodies. So, these are big questions; these are not just, let's put a rover and test geology or something. This is looking at how the

Universe works, how the Solar System works, how the human body works; and saying that this is going to have implications on Earth in medicine, to give people a sense that this is how mankind makes advances.

This has to be in the context of the question of Alexander Hamilton, which LaRouche has emphasized, and he recently made the point that what was it that was important about Hamilton? He said, what he did in Philadelphia, what he did in creating the Constitutional system of the United States. He knew that it wasn't just the military victory that would enable the United States to survive; the intention of the United States was to be a system that created a better future for every single individual, not a slave system. So, he created the inherent economics of political economy to create that better future; and that is what the discussion is right now. This is not just Russia and China making some oil deals, or a new pipeline or something like that; it's actually above nations as such. That's what LaRouche said about this Brexit vote; it's not just business as usual, this is not a vote on pragmatic politics. There's something bigger acting. People did not want war; they're tired of Obama's kill policies which have terrorized the planet through his support for ISIS, the refugee crisis out of Syria; this is clear. So, this is something that's being called for, there's something acting which is coming from the future.

The problem with Americans is that they've lost the

sense of

how to think about that, about the future. So, that's our job right now, to create that discussion and that optimism about how

to do that.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: I think that's the question now. What can we

create? I was just reflecting on the discussion with Mr. LaRouche earlier and some of his remarks throughout the week, and

I think his emphasis that you can't respond to or interpret events is really critical at a time like this. When you're seeing these types of developments – because the Brexit vote is

one example; these are not events causing the process. These are

events caused by the process; you have a breakdown process.

This

is an explosive development in that context, but there's already

an ongoing breakdown of the trans-Atlantic system; the cultural

system as much as the monetary system, the whole political system. Look at the British imperial ideology.

But the point is, if you're responding to the events of that

process, you are still contained by that process. How do you break free from that process? It's a question of creativity.

What are you doing to actually bring something fundamentally new

to the world situation? I think that's why what you're seeing out of Russia and China now is that; it's something new. It's not just a response, crisis management or trying to handle it, or

trying to respond to the events per se. We're beyond that; the

events per se are death, that's where this thing is going. Be it a complete breakdown of the system, or whether it's that drive to thermonuclear war. So the question on the table now is, what can you create? What can you do that's fundamentally new to create a new system; to actually generate a new orientation for mankind, for leading nations, that doesn't come from a response to current events? That comes from a new orientation to create in the future.

The coverage of this in the media – the markets responding this way or that way – it's just ridiculous. The whole thing has been going down for years; and we've known it. The question now is, not who has the best spin on what mechanism caused what; that doesn't matter. The question now is, who's actually got an insight into what the necessary future has to be?

SARE: I just wanted to say along those lines, to really caution our viewers and anyone who's thinking that the way to think about this is not to say how do we put together this broken system; like Humpty Dumpty has fallen off the wall. It's over; and only recognizing that almost every fundamental axiom that people had about economics in the trans-Atlantic was faulty. And I do have to point out that in 1988, Mr. LaRouche called for the

reunification of Germany based on his knowledge of the collapse of the Soviet Union's economy. And he made a proposal that the West would provide food to Poland in return for early steps toward an early reunification of Germany; and exactly one year later, the Berlin Wall came down, and one year after that, Berlin was the capital again and Germany was re-unified. And he and his wife both said at that time, the Soviet communist system has failed; but that does not mean that the free trade trans-Atlantic system is a success. This, too, is finished; and its end will be much larger and more catastrophic than the disintegration of the Soviet Union as we saw in '89. So now we are truly there; and the point is for the United States to recognize what Rachel just said about Alexander Hamilton, what's embedded in our own Constitution. That that understanding of the intent of our republic, combined with what Kesha represents in terms of the space program and a true scientific orientation, is the platform from which the United States can move to the future.

And I just want to add – because Ben had sent something out and I think Kesha, too – there's something circulating on the web of 30 gigantic projects that China is engaged in building which are changing the whole planet; these are huge infrastructure projects. One of them is a 16-mile long suspension bridge across the Yangtze River; another is a group of nuclear power plants; and so on. I think the most expensive any of these projects was, was something like \$3.4 billion. The

bridges might have been \$1 billion or \$750 million or something.

Think about that and think about the bail-out. The first bail-out of AIG – and there was more than one; but the first bail-out of AIG was \$80 billion. Now, \$80 billion is probably more than the sum of what was spent on all of these 30 giant projects combined. You will also argue that this is not the same

kind of dollars; just like that's the problem with the metric of

what the space program generated, but I'm just using it as an example. Because particularly in the United States and Western

Europe, people have a totally insane view of what constitutes value and what is money. And if you just look at something like

this, you can see that the destruction, the degradation and collapse of the United States has absolutely nothing to with money per se; because we could have taken that \$80 billion from

the AIG bail-out and invested it into high speed rail, nuclear power, getting back to the Moon, any of these things. And I think we've done a number of \$80 billion [bail-outs] just for AIG, but the policy decision was not to do that. And that's the

point of the insanity; and that's what we have to change, because

money itself has no intrinsic value. Once you understand that,

you can stop panicking about all the money that's going to be wiped out if everyone crashes and has their silly irrational responses, or maybe it's finally rationality setting in. Money

doesn't matter per se; the question is, what is the direction of

human progress, what is the direction of humankind? From that standpoint, we can turn on a dime; not that everything is

going
to be repaired instantaneously. It'll take probably two
generations for the United States to achieve a standard of
living
that would be appropriate for this nation. But nonetheless,
the
direction could occur tomorrow; provided we do what Kesha said
first at the beginning, which is that Obama is no longer in
control of running the direction of this country – nor anybody
who thinks like Obama.

OGDEN: Well, I think it's very important that you
brought
up this question of the fictitious values at the root of this
entire trans-Atlantic system; because what we're seeing in the
distinction between the bankrupt collapsing system in the
trans-Atlantic Europe-centered area, and then the growth in
China, in Russia, in India, and in that new Eurasian system.
These are not comparable types of systems; this is not one
person's loss is another person's gain or something like that.
These are completely two distinct species of outlook on the
world; and I think that's what we're getting at here. What
we're
experiencing with these crashes within the span of just a few
hours, HSBC lost 10% of its stock value; Standard Charter lost
10% of its stock value; the pound was down to a 31-year low –
lower than it's been since 1985. But what is all of this?
This
is just the evaporation of fictitious value.

On the other hand, you have substantial, real growth
in the
form of the reconstruction of the New Silk Road, the
development
of the vast interior Eurasian continent, the development of
new
transport routes, these new development corridors. Diane, I
think it's appropriate that you brought up the turning point

in

1989 with the crash of the Soviet Union, because what we're experiencing now is something at least of that caliber, if not far, far greater than the caliber of 1989. And you're right, Mr.

LaRouche was clear at that point that the Soviet system was merely the first show to drop; now we're experiencing the second

shoe has dropped. This system is bankrupt. And at that time in

1989, is when Lyndon and Helga LaRouche planted the seeds for what has now emerged as the New Paradigm, as the new Eurasian economic system. At that time it was first – in its nascent

form – the Productive Triangle; then it became what was the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This was adopted in the form of the New Silk Road; and now this is being expanded to the World

Land-Bridge. This is a vision for a global and extraterrestrial

development policy. But Mr. LaRouche made several trips to Russia during the 1990s; several trips to India as well. Mrs. LaRouche has travelled now multiple times to China in the last several years. This is the center; this is Mr. LaRouche's emphasis on the impetus of leadership, the hegemonic influence at

this time of the creative leadership of the leaders of these nations. President Putin, President Xi Jinping, Prime Minister

Modi, and others.

DENISTON: I think it's worth underscoring that it's still playing out, too. We have this SCO summit going on right now, in

which the heads of these nations are going to meet. After that,

Putin is going to be travelling to China for a heads-of-state meeting with Xi Jinping. In this whole process, you're having these dialogues to solidify – and I think this is really big –

solidify the Eurasian Economic Union cooperation with the New Silk Road; which I think is a huge step in these very large but

regional projects moving closer to this Eurasian Land-Bridge, World Land-Bridge perspective that Lyn and Helga have defined.

So another point of emphasis that Mr. LaRouche has had over

the past weeks, I think is very sobering and represents a very high level of thinking, is don't assume we know how any of this

is going to play out. This is a developing, creative process; there's a lot more things going on right now. And we should be

orienting towards not trying to assume we know how all these things are going to be finished, or what the results are going to

be. This is an ongoing, creative process right now, and this is

how you have to think about it. In the next days, as was mentioned, out of the activity we're going to be engaged in over

this weekend which is very significant – both here in the United

States and in Europe – that's going to be a critical escalation.

But then over the next weeks also, we're just going to see a lot

of important developments coming.

ROGERS: I think it's important what Diane brought up on the

point of the system of monetarism that has dominated the culture

and society, that has actually set mankind backwards from what the intention of the foundation of our republic actually represented under the conception of Alexander Hamilton.

That's

really what you have to look at, too, when you think about the cultural pessimism and the zero-growth paradigm that has continued to dominate for the past several decades now. It's interesting, because people try to say that the targetting of the space program has to do with not having enough money; we just have to take these budget cuts. And that's the same point. How much bail-outs have we put on these various financial speculators and derivatives and so forth that we could not put into the space program? The idea was that it was never about the fact there were not enough financial resources to put into the space program. It was in the intention not to invest into the future. And there were many people who promoted this zero-growth paradigm that Krafft Ehrlicke took on directly, who stated that the space program represented too much of a "false optimism" for the population; that it actually gave the population a sense of optimism and a sense of their identity as human beings and a commitment to the future. The empire and those promoters of zero-growth were adamant that they had to put a stop to that. I was reading an article from back in 1963 in the {New Atlantic}; it was referenced in a book by Marsha Freeman – "The Conquest of Space and Stature of Man" by Hannah Arendt. Hannah Arendt was one of these major promoters of zero-growth and backwardness; and she made the point that the fight against the space program is not that of money, but a question of man being inherently corrupt and that nothing good could come out of scientific progress.

And that's the thing right now, is that what Russia and China and this New Paradigm are promoting that only good can come out of the nature of mankind's creative mental process in terms of shaping and defining the future and creating that which has never been created before. As we're seeing with the outcome of what China is doing with their space program. That used to be our mission; why we went to the Moon in the first place, and why President Kennedy made the announcement that we would send a man to the Moon and bring them back before the decade was out. It was our obligation to take on something that was fundamentally new; that's our creative nature.

That just puts the question that this monetary system has to be thrown out the window; a new system of economic value based on the real conceptions of the creative powers of the human mind has to be brought in. And the best conception to bring that about is the space program.

BRINKLEY: Absolutely. And Mr. LaRouche made the point that also what do we replace this system with? The idea has to be a Eurasian policy; and that's what you see in space, that's what you see in real economy is what are the mutual interests. Europe's only chance is to join with this policy; so Obama has explicitly prevented that. He's called for everybody on the planet not to join with Russia and China; he tried to prevent it,

whether it was Japan, Mexico, all the coups going on in South America right now – Argentina. Puerto Rico is being destroyed and murdered by Obama and Wall Street. LaRouche said this is also why the [Brexit] vote occurred; Obama's economic policies, his defense for this doomed system is clear. Also the question of Obama said our great ally is Great Britain, and it will be now and forever. Well, what are we showing with the 28 pages? Saudi Arabia did not act alone; actually this part might not be in the 28 pages, but it's in many other pages that are there to be released. Through the BAE deal, Prince Bandar, to be found out that Great Britain might not be our greatest ally. And Obama's defense of Britain, of Wall Street, his continual murder policy, the fact that somewhere 111-114 Americans commit suicide every day; that this is Obama's policy. He is a murderer; and he has got to be removed. That's the fact; it's an absolutely evil intention, and he's got to be thrown out.

SARE: I'd just like to add along those lines: One is we are having our regular Saturday meeting here in Manhattan, although it's slightly expanded. I will be keynoting it; and we have Jason Ross from the Science Team is here and others, to present these two views. We also are holding a concert on Sunday afternoon, dedicated to Sylvia Olden Lee, called "In Praise of Sylvia Olden Lee", who was one of our very important collaborators in the Schiller Institute in this fight for the question of Classical beauty. And Classical music is

something

which can strengthen people, which strengthens our better angels,

as Abraham Lincoln might have said, to actually insure that justice is done. And I bring these things up, because here in the US, you have this really diversionary, silly spectacle of debates about gun control and Congressmen rolling around on the

floor and things like that; pretending that they're in some kind

of civil rights sit-in, when here you have the murderer-in-chief

– President Obama – presiding over a weekly kill session on Tuesdays, deciding who he's going to kill. Then you had September 11th, which Rachel was alluding to, where close to 3000

Americans were killed; and justice has not been done. And Obama

– as Bush before him – is covering up for the perpetrators of othe crime and colluding with them as best we know.

And I think this is a very important flank for those people who say, "Well, it's impossible; we only have a couple more months. In January, we have a new President anyway." Well, just

look at what's been happening in the last few weeks, to see how

quickly things can change. NATO has deployed 50,000 troops in exercises on the border of Russia. Do you really think we should

just presume that we're going to safely avoid thermonuclear war

while we have a killer lunatic who is now more desperate than ever as President of the United States? I think it's very important that people stop pretending or picking other so-called

"issues" which are really non-issues; when we have a great crime

which was committed 15 years ago on September 11, 2001, which has not been addressed. By addressing this and getting to the truth of what was involved in this – the Saudi role, the British role, the Wall Street role, the FBI role, the Bush role, Obama's role; by addressing that, we have a lever by which to expel the current President from the White House and hopefully land him safely in jail where he belongs. And to change therefore, the direction of the United States.

OGDEN: If Obama was so interested in Britain's staying in the EU, perhaps as Kesha suggested, he could follow suit after David Cameron and announce his resignation as well. To his credit, David Cameron has announced that he is leaving his post as Prime Minister before his term is over.

DENISTON: Obama might be too big of a narcissist; it'll take more aggressive action for that one.

OGDEN: But I do think that absolutely, Diane, what you just said about the events that are coming up this weekend – both in New York and then, Kesha, what you're hosting down in Texas – the emphasis has got to continue to be, what is the creative intervention that can be made to uplift the American people and to lead the American people. That was one thing that really did stick out when we were speaking with Mr. LaRouche earlier

today;

that it's never enough just to have the correct analysis of events. Our emphasis has got to be, how do we calmly bring a solution to the table that will be the solution to this crisis?

And that's what you were saying, Ben, that we're in completely uncharted territory; this is an unprecedented situation in the history of mankind. You have no idea what's going to happen tomorrow, what's going to happen the next day. It was almost a

comedy to watch how surprised all the pundits and the investors

and the big masters of universe and everybody were, when they thought that they were going to sleep last night with the remain

vote having come out on top. And then they wake up this morning

and lo and behold, it's the completely opposite result. That proves to you that these guys have no idea what they're doing.

Diane, you brought this up in the webcast last week.

Why

would you give anybody any credit, when they had no idea that the

Crash of 2008 was right around the corner? Why would you put your trust in these people? So, you have a completely unprecedented situation. The rise of the Eurasian system is not

something which is a fait accompli; this is what's driving the directionality of the possibility of a thermonuclear war breaking

out. Granted, the support for the sanctions and for the NATO maneuvers in Europe is now becoming increasingly less strong; but

that doesn't mean that you're by any means guaranteed that we can

avoid a fate such as that. So, it's decisive action and it's creative leadership in the case of what we are able to

provide;

and Mr. LaRouche was clear that it's the unique capability of the members of this Policy Committee to provide that kind of leadership within the United States.

So again, I just want to emphasize the importance of these two events that we have coming up this weekend. So, I think with that said, you can watch for coverage of those events as they are broadcast. The regular Saturday meeting will be live, available on the LaRouche PAC website tomorrow for Manhattan; and we encourage you to participate in that in person if you are in the area, as well as the events in Texas. And please stay tuned to larouchepac.com as things rapidly change.

If you haven't yet, make sure you subscribe to our YouTube channel; make sure you don't miss any of these critical discussions. And also become a regular subscriber to our Daily Updates which are delivered directly to your inbox via email. So, thank you for tuning in, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

DET SKER I VERDEN —

Infrastruktur, Videnskab & Teknologi, nr. 9

Korte artikler fra hele verden. Indeholder bl.a.:

- Rusland opmuntrer nye lande til udvikling af atomkraft
- Planetforsvar: Ruslands storareal-opstilling af et rumteleskop vil finde relativt små og nærtliggende rumobjekter
- Tiden er inde til at ophæve forbuddet mod DDT for at bekæmpe Zika

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Hvordan nationer vinder: Ikke med NATO, men med NASA!

21. juni 2016 (Leder) – Samtidig med, at Obamaregeringen og NATO er kommet tættere på at fremprovokere militære opgør, der ikke efterlader overlevende, med Rusland og Kina, så er et skarpt brud med dette opgør opstået i Europa i særdeleshed, og i Japan, og det er på vej i USA.

EIR og LaRouche-bevægelsen har stået i centrum for dette skift, bort fra randen af en ukontrollerbar krig, siden vi for en måned siden lancerede den internationale appel, »Warszawa-topmødet forbereder krig; Tiden er inde til at forlade NATO nu!«, som tusinder af tænkende mennesker og ledende personer i mange lande har underskrevet; dette har skabt »den fremskudte

front«, bag hvilken det politiske skift er i færd med at bryde ud imod det militære opgør med Rusland, som Obama og briterne tydeligvis ønsker skal blive resultatet af dette NATO-topmøde i begyndelsen af juli. Den stadig voksende splittelse, der nu er i Tysklands regeringskoalition, med krav om at stop NATO's 50.000 mand stærke øvelser på Ruslands grænser; Den japanske beslutning om at trodse Obama med to Abe-Putin topmøder; de stærke skift over mod økonomisk udvikling og samarbejde i Italien og Frankrig – alt dette udgør et oprør mod Obamas og briternes krigspolitik, der var i færd med at åbne døren på vid gab for en endegyldig katastrofe for menneskeheden.

Dette oprør kan blive til en virkelig revolution for en sand, menneskelig fremtid. For dem, der ønsker at undfly en atomar konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, samt de transatlantiske økonomiers stadigt forværende kollaps, findes alternativet allerede. Og USA – med Obama ude – må bringes til sin egen interesse, hvor det tilslutter sig dette nye paradigme snarere end at detonere en krig, der ikke har nogen overlevende.

Dersom den menneskelige art skal have en lysende fremtid – på den anden side af selve randen af fremprovokeret krig mellem atomare supermagter, hvor vi i øjeblikket befinder os – så vil det blive bestemt af nationer, der har et langsigtet perspektiv med gensidig økonomisk udvikling og udforskning af rummet. Og det vil nu sige Kina og Rusland (samt Indien). Disse to nationer vil i den kommende weekend afholde et økonomisk topmøde, hvor det centrale fokus vil ligge på et samarbejde om udforskning af rummet: »samarbejde omkring skabelsen af en tung raket og etableringen af interaktion inden for området med rumstationer og langdistance-rumrejser, som vil være til gavn for menneskeheden i sin helhed snarere end blot for de deltagende stater.«

Et amerikanske rumprogramms hele ånd udgjorde Amerikas »en håbets bavn« for hele menneskeheden. Det er blevet skåret tilbage i årtier, og menneskers rejser ud i rummet er nu grundlæggende set blevet annulleret under Obama. Men

indbydelsen til en storslået genoplivelse af NASA's opdagelsesrejser for hele menneskeheden ligger på bordet. Det er vores opgave at gribe den og virkeliggøre den; og at gøre en ende på det nuværende, globale krigsopgør, før det er for sent.

(se også: »Ingen overlevende«, video fra LaRouchePAC med danske undertekster.)