

Obama-krisen er nu over os

25. august, 2016 (Leder) – Den største enkeltstående hindring for, at verden kan bevæge sig ind i det nye globale paradigme for samarbejde om udvikling, videnskabelige fremskridt og en ny æra med rumforskning og opdagelser, er de mange kriser, der er blevet fremprovokeret af den britiske agent Barack Obama i løbet af sine syv-et-halvt år i embedet.

Det er heldigt, at verdens ledere skal samles ved en række topmøder, der starter i løbet af de næste par uger, og som vil give mulighed for at imødegå disse accelererende kriser og for, under ledelse af personer som Vladimir Putin, Xi Jinping og Narendra Modi, at handle med dristighed. Xi Jinping har allerede gjort det klart, at han vil bruge sit formandsskab af dette års G20-topmøde til at genoplive den oprindelige målsætning om at skabe en ny global finansiell og økonomisk arkitektur (G20 udviklede sig fra præsident Bill Clintons G22-initiativ, der skulle finde løsninger på 1997-98-fasen af det fortsat fremstormende, globale finansielle sammenbrud).

Obama-katastroferne rammer i hele verden, herunder i USA, hvor Obamacare er på randen af et sammenbrud med store sygeforsikringselskaber, der insisterer på præmiestigninger for 2017 på 40-62 procent, og med mange stater, der er ude af stand til at opretholde markeder for sygesikring, som Obama ellers hævdede ville reducere forsikrings satserne og udvide dækningen.

Obamas forfejlede politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika fortsætter med at være en hårfin udløser for en større krig med Rusland. Embedsmænd i Pentagon har udstedt direkte trusler om at nedskyde russiske og syriske fly, hvis de truer amerikanske specialstyrker, der opererer med syriske oprørsgrupper inde i syrisk territorium – en åbenlys krænkelse af syrisk suverænitet. I går nåede den tåbelige Obama-politik et absolut lavpunkt, med amerikanske styrker, der yder støtte

til en tyrkisk-ledet invasion af det nordlige Syrien til bekæmpelse af både ISIS og kurdiske krigere – som også er støttet af amerikansk militærpersonel. Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, som skal mødes med den amerikanske udenrigsminister John Kerry i Geneve på fredag og lørdag, har gjort det klart, at der ikke kan blive nogen fælles amerikansk-russisk krig mod Islamisk Stat, med mindre USA gør det klart, at Washington ikke støtter Al Qaeda-Nusra Front, der for nyligt ændrede navn og hævder at have droppet sine bånd til Al Qaeda.

I det asiatiske Stillehavsområde har indsættelsen af det amerikanske THAAD missilforsvarssystem i Sydkorea øget risikoen for krig i dette omskiftelige område. USA og Sydkorea udfører nu fælles øvelser ud for den koreanske kyst, øvelser, der har foranlediget Nordkorea til at udføre en prøveaffyring af et ubådsbaseret missil, der landede i Japans ADIZ i det Østkinesiske Hav (Air Defense Identification Zone; luftforsvars-identifikationszone).

På trods af klare beviser for, at saudierne i deres krig mod Yemen begår folkemord, så fortsætter USA med at levere afgørende støtte til den saudiske krigskoalition og fortsætter med at sælge for hundreder af milliarder dollars våben til kongeriget – selv efter udgivelsen af de 28 sider af den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelsesrapport om 11. september, der dokumenterede omfattende støtte fra det saudiske regime til de terrorister, der angreb World Trade Center og Pentagon.

Alt, hvad præsident Obama har rørt ved, siden han tiltrådte embedet, har vist sig at være katastrofalt, og den kumulative effekt af hans krigspolitik og hans monetære og økonomiske politik har bragt verden på randen af katastrofe.

På samme tid har Ruslands, Kinas, Indiens og andre eurasiske landes indsats skabt nye muligheder for økonomisk vækst gennem projekter, der er godt i gang, under Kinas program for Ét

bælte, Én vej, som nu også er vedtaget af den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, og som ASEAN-nationerne og andre nu også i stigende grad tilslutter sig.

Tiden for at dumpe Obama er for længst overskredet, og sammen med ham også hans britisk-dikterede politik.

Foto: Et nyt paradigme er inden for menneskehedens rækkevidde, hvis Obama endelig fjernes fra embedet før valget. [Officielt Hvide Hus-foto af Pete Souza]

Kina advarer: G20 må gøre en ende på monetarismens dominans over verdens finansielle og økonomiske system, før en nedsmeltning

23. august 2016 – Det kinesiske nyhedsagentur *Xinhua* udgav i dag flere historier, der udtrykkeligt fremstiller den presserende nødvendighed af at »reformere« det internationale finansielle og økonomiske system ved G20-topmødet den 4.- 5. september, konfronteret med sådanne kriser som »et muligt kollaps af eurozonen«, hvilket, bemærker *Xinhua*, »forventes at kaste en skygge over verdensøkonomien«.

*Xinhua*s telegrammer henviser til IMF's nylige rapport, der forudser langvarig stagnation i de udviklede lande under det nuværende system, men citerede dernæst den tidligere formand for USA's Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspans udtalelse i et

interview med Bloomberg Radio, der blev udsendt i weekenden, om, at han forventer, at Eurozonen »vil bryde sammen«, som en måde, hvorpå de påpeger de umiddelbart forestående farer.

»En sådan tragedie kunne blive til virkelighed som et resultat af, at de udviklede økonomier ikke overvinder det stadigt større svælg mellem de rige og de fattige nationalt, reducerer gældsbyrden og fornyer aktivitet og vitalitet i udviklingen, efter den globale finanskrisen i 2008«, skrev *Xinhua*. Denne manglende overvindelse har »ført til tvivl og kritik af neoliberalismen, som USA er fortalere for, og som afslører manglen på både ideer og forholdsregler hos dem for at fremme den globale økonomi«.

Xinhua identificerede monetarismen som en sygdom, der skal erstattes af vækst, og skriver, at »en overdreven afhængighed af en monetær politik, især i nogle udviklede lande, har ført til makroøkonomisk og finansiell ustabilitet andre steder. Anvendelsen af finanspolitik er også begrænset i nogle lande pga. det store gælds niveau ... Alt imens finanspolitik og en monetær politik vil adressere fluktuationer på kort sigt, så behøves der en strategi på længere sigt for at ophæve den nuværende sygelighed, der gennemtrænger verdensøkonomien. Reformen og strukturtilpasninger i særdeleshed må inkorporeres i de aktuelle rammer for politikken, for at skabe et frugtbart miljø for vækst«, skrev *Xinhua* i sin historie, der havde titlen »G20-topmøde i Kina en affyringsrampe for global økonomi«.

Alle G20-nationer – bemærk, at Kina mobiliserer *nationer*, ikke »markeder«, som løsningen – fortjener at, og må, spille en større rolle i styringen af verdensøkonomien. »Kina vil bruge G20-konferencen til at give stødet til dialog blandt udviklede lande og udviklingslande omkring potentialet for at fremme vækst gennem reformer og innovation ... Innovation, der karakteriseres af teknologi og nye produkter og forretningsmodeller, vil skabe nye muligheder for forbrug og strømninger ... «

I et andet nyhedstelegram skrev *Xinhua*, at eksperter forventer, at den nye, økonomisk orden »vil føre til en fair fordeling af goderne fra den globale udvikling, inklusive overførslen af nye teknologier til udviklingslande, og vil skabe kanaler for, at produktionskapacitet og investeringer kan strømme derhen, hvor der er stort behov for dem«.

G20-topmødet vil blot være begyndelsen. »Det bliver en farefuld rejse med forhindringer. For at adressere den lave vækst med held, må nationer sætte deres lid til samarbejde, gennemførelse og, undertiden, smertefulde reformer. Selv om det måske bliver en bitter pille at sluge, så vil resultaterne tale for sig selv« insisterer den kinesiske nyhedstjeneste.

Verden har hårdt brug for en ny finansiel arkitektur – og et nyt paradigme for tænkning

24. august, 2016 (Leder) – Kinas præsident Xi Jinping har gjort det klart, at han, på det forestående G20-topmøde for statsoverhoveder i Hangzhou, har til hensigt at holde fokus på det presserende behov for en ny global finansiel og økonomisk arkitektur. Faktisk har hele dynamikken i verden flyttet sig til Asien, hvor der tages syvmileskridt hen imod at få den nye finansielle arkitektur på plads. De officielle kinesiske medier, i følge med russiske top-analytikere, har gjort det klart, at et sådant nyt og funktionsdygtigt system må

inkludere USA – og det betyder, at USA ultimativt må opgive dets illusioner om at herske over en unipolær verden, der ikke længere eksisterer, og aldrig burde have eksisteret i første omgang.

En særlig indsigtsfuld opfordring fra Andrey Kortunov, generaldirektør for det russiske Råd for Internationale Affærer, dukkede tirsdag op i *Xinhua*. Her advarede han: »Jo længere, disse reformer udsættes, desto større er risikoen for nye kriser og ustabilitet i verdensøkonomien.« Der er en udbredt overbevisning om, at Europa er på kanten af et økonomisk sammenbrud med alvorlige globale følger. Bloomberg rapporterede tirsdag, at Deutsche Bank, Barclays og Credit Suisse kombineret sidder på \$102,5 milliarder i »Niveau 3«-aktiver, der er illikvide og ikke vil kunne dumpes med kort varsel i en krise. *The Economist* har givet sin udgave 20.-26. august overskriften »Mareridt på Main Street« og advarer om et kollaps af det \$26 billioner store amerikanske boligmarked, der igen har et bjerg af derivater og andre ikke-bank sikkerhedsstillede gambling-papirer bygget ovenpå.

Kortunov sluttede af med at opfordre til, at »både Rusland og Kina konsekvent bør søge fælles fodslag med Washington og undgå kriser, uden dog at gøre indrømmelser på principielle spørgsmål.«

En anden kommentar i *Xinhua* angreb »den overdrevne afhængighed af pengepolitik« og fokus på »markeder« i modsætning til »nationer« – på bekostning af politikker, der sigter mod reel fysisk, økonomisk vækst, baseret på teknologisk innovation. »Kina vil bruge konferencen til at anspore til dialog mellem udviklede lande og udviklingslande om potentialet for at skabe vækst gennem reformer og innovation«, annoncerede *Xinhua*.

Grundlaget for en sådan ny global finansiel og økonomisk arkitektur er blevet solidt etableret gennem den voksende integration af Eurasien gennem samarbejde mellem den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO) og

ASEAN. Kinas Ét bælte, Én vej-initiativ baseret på Lyndon og Helga LaRouches oprindelige koncept om den Eurasiske Landbro fra midten af 1990'erne, er det princip, som denne eurasiske udvikling har som sin forudsætning.

På et kasakhisk-polsk forretningsforum i Warszawa, Polen, tirsdag, opfordrede den kasakhiske præsident Nursultan Nazarbayev til en trepartsaftale mellem Rusland, Polen og Kasakhstan om opbygning af transportkorridorer gennem Kaukasus-regionen, som endnu et segment af de samlede eurasiske transport/udviklings-korridorer. Det nye fremspirende samarbejde mellem Rusland, Tyrkiet, Iran og Indien, der i den seneste uge er blevet fremskyndet af en række diplomatiske møder, har et lignende fokus, centreret omkring Nord-Syd-korridoren, der løber op fra den Persiske Golf gennem Rusland og ind i Europa, med sidegrene ind i områderne omkring både Sortehavet og det Kaspiske Hav.

Sådanne »win-win«-ideer kræver intet mindre end et paradigmeskift for tankegang – hvor man opgiver de gamle, døde, britiske imperiekoncepter med del-og-hersk geopolitik, koncepter, der bragte verden et århundrede med to verdenskrige og en 50 årig koldkrigsperiode.

I USA og Europa er konkursen af hele det finansielle og monetære system så fremskreden, at den eneste tilbageværende løsning er en omgående genindførelse af en total, Glass-Steagall bankopdeling i USA og vedtagelse af identiske love i Europa. Glass-Steagall er blot det første, uomgængelige skridt hen imod den form for ny finansiell og økonomisk arkitektur, som Xi Jinping vil lægge frem på bordet ved topmødet den 4.-5. september i Hangzhou.

Foto: Fra det seneste G20-møde for finansministre i Chengdu, Kina, 23. – 24. juli, 2016. Ved mødet blev ministre og guvernører enige om, at den globale, økonomiske genrejsning fortsætter, men fortsat er svagere end ønsket, og at der fortsat er risiko for en nedgang.

'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 Museum, Boston]

BRIKS' politik efter Hamiltons principper har tvunget det Britiske Imperium ud i tovene

15. august 2016 (Leder) – »Putin er allerede den fungerende præsident for et nyt univers«, hævdede Lyndon LaRouche i sin ugentlige diskussion med Manhattan-projektet d. 13. august.

»Putin har opbygget en meget respektabel organisation, som nu optager en stor del af hele planeten! ... Putins indflydelsessfære er ikke kun Rusland; det er andre dele af hele det asiatiske område.«

LaRouche uddybede det med, at Putin, der arbejder i alliance med Kina, Indien og andre nationer, er i færd med at opbygge et alternativ til det rådende transatlantiske system i form af en global fremgangsmåde efter Hamiltons økonomiske principper. »Man er ved at få noget, der er lig Alexander Hamilton, for Rusland; og ikke kun for Rusland, men for Asien! For hele Asien, praktisk talt. Det er en temmelig stor post.«

De næste 60 dage er fuld af farer, og også muligheder. Vi stirrer nu direkte ned i kanonløbet på en global finanskriser, understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i en diskussion med medarbejdere i dag, en krise, der meget vel kunne komme over os i løbet af september-oktober. Inden for samme tidsrum kommer der en række internationale konferencer – der kulminerer med det 8. BRIKS-topmøde i Indien i midten af oktober – som kan udgøre rammerne for en implementering af det påkrævede, politiske skifte, der er udtænkt af LaRouche, såfremt der mobiliseres tilstrækkelig international politisk vilje for at skabe dette revolutionerende Nye Paradigme.

Kina fortsætter med at udfolde den rigtige fremgangsmåde: »Tiden er inde til at uddanne videnskabelige og teknologiske hjerner,« udtalte Li Zhimin, direktør for Udviklingscenter for Videnskab og Teknologi ved Uddannelsesministeriet, i forbindelse med annonceringen af udgivelsen af Statsrådets plan om dramatisk at forøge proportionen af statsborgere i Kina med videnskabelige færdigheder ved år 2020.

Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping har ligeledes gjort det klart, at hans ven og strategiske allierede, den russiske præsident Putin, vil være æresgæst nummer ét ved det kommende G20-topmøde i Kina d. 4.-5. september – til det Britiske Imperiums og dets stikirenddreng Barack Obamas store rædsel.

Kineserne er i færd med, i tæt samarbejde med både Rusland såvel som Indien, at koordinere strategien for G20-mødet og det efterfølgende BRIKS-topmøde i Indien d. 15.-16. oktober. Deres erklærede politik er at imødegå »de udfordringer, som den globale økonomi i øjeblikket står overfor« ved »at sikre en succesfuld organisering af G20- og BRIKS-topmøderne.«

Denne succes vil blive målt på, at man *omgående* begraver det nuværende dødbringende og bankerotte finanssystem og erstatter det med et system efter Hamiltons principper, der bygger på LaRouches design, som det specificeres i hans **Fire Love**.

Det reelle spørgsmål, som USA og verden står overfor i dag, er en omskabelse af det amerikanske præsidentskab omkring denne politik – og ikke den galskab, der finder sted i den amerikanske valgkampagne. LaRouche udtalte:

Vores præsident er Satans stedfortræder. De ledende kandidater er frygteligt korrupte; så I vil bekymre jer om, hvilken kandidat, I skal vælge? Når I ved, at, i hovedsagen, alle de kandidater, der er på tale, er eksemplarer på ondskaben! At de, på den ene eller anden vis, forkaster deres ansvar som menneskelige væsener for denne proces. Så vi må komme ind til årsagen til problemet ... og sørge for at fjerne denne årsag.

Når mennesket konfronteres

med et stort onde, findes der en evne i det, som kalder et endnu større gode frem – Leibniz

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »Jeg mener, at vi må mobilisere befolkningen til at blive aktiv; for tiden er ikke til at sidde på stakittet og blot kigge på, hvad disse såkaldte 'eliter' foretager sig ... befolkningerne har mistet tilliden til disse eliter, der repræsenterer dette globaliseringssystem. Ansvar for at finde løsninger på situationen må derfor gå over til dem, der har ideer om, hvordan vi kommer ud af situationen. Hvilket er, hvad vi gør i New York med Manhattan-projektet; det, som det Internationale Schiller Institut gør; men jeg mener, at vi har brug for jeres støtte – I, som ser dette lige nu. Jeg vil gerne appellere til jer om at blive aktive sammen med os og være med til at gennemføre disse løsninger.«

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Vi må organisere et Nyt Paradigme omkring menneskets skønhed.

LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 5. august 2016

Zepp-LaRouche: »Men hvorvidt de eksisterende løsninger i tide bliver gennemført, afhænger i realiteten af befolkningens moralske kvalitet; især i USA og Europa. Og da jeg er overbevist om, at der findes en evne til det gode i mennesker, appellerer jeg til jer; påkald dette i jer selv. Sid ikke som tilskuere på sidelinjen og betragt historiens gang. Vi befinder os i en brydningstid af apokalyptiske dimensioner, der formentlig er lige så betydningsfuld, som overgangen fra Middelalderen til Moderne Tid var. Vi må lade denne aktuelle, kollapsende epoke bag os og erstatte den med et Nyt Paradigme, der er mennesket værdigt, og som manifesterer menneskets sande karakter som værende potentielt skønne, kreative; som næstekærlige væsener. Mennesket har potentiale til at blive genial; mennesket er af natur godt, og den blotte kendsgerning, at så mange mennesker ikke er gode, siger intet om menneskets natur. Det siger noget om omstændigheder, der har kaldt det onde frem i mennesket, snarere end at fremme det gode.«

WHEN MAN IS CONFRONTED WITH A GREAT EVIL,

THERE IS A CAPACITY IN HIM THAT BRINGS FORTH AN EVEN GREATER GOOD – LEIBNIZ

International LaRouche PAC Webcast, August 5, 2016

JASON ROSS: Hello! Thank you for joining us. This is our regular Friday webcast at LaRouchePAC.com. A special welcome to our new viewers! This is our weekly roundup, where we discuss the state of the world and our best options for changing it. I'm your host this week, Jason Ross. We'll be joined in this episode by two special guests, two leaders of the LaRouche movement. We'll be hearing from Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the President of the Schiller Institute, wife of Lyndon LaRouche, joining us from Germany; and by Diane Sare, who is a leader of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee, joining us from the greater New York area. Mrs. LaRouche has recently returned from a successful trip to China, about which we will hear more very soon.

To situate today's discussion, let me briefly discuss some of the major developments on the subject of warfare and on economy. On the war front, Obama is now engaged in a second war in Libya, again without Congressional authorization or a UN mandate. He is saying that he's attacking ISIS, which was not a problem in Libya, prior to his disastrous war there earlier and his attacks in Syria, creating an unlivable situation in the entire region.

Meanwhile, as Russia is collaborating with Syrian Armed Forces for retaking Aleppo from precisely such types of terrorists, this is being denounced by the media in the West as

"Russian meddling to prop up," as they always put it, "the Assad regime," as they say "in Syria." It's part of a broader orientation towards warfare with Russia, to prevent a new paradigm from taking the world.

As we've seen with the recent release of the 28 pages of the Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11, the Bush and Obama administrations have been covering up for almost a decade and a half now, Saudi Arabia involvement in 9/11, Saudi support for that attack. In light of this being known now, the wars in Iraq and other places, seem even more cynical and more oriented towards geo-politics, since we know what the real situation was, regarding 9/11.

And briefly on the economy: As a recent series of "stress tests," as they call them in Europe, have shown, leading European banks are ready to collapse. This was not really a secret before the stress tests, but now it's being discussed more openly, leading to a growing chorus of economists and others, calling for precisely the kinds of measures that the LaRouches have been advocating, namely, an end of the universal banking model, and a return to a Glass-Steagall type separation between commercial and investment banking. This is not to be seen as a banking reform in itself, but to make it possible to use the banking sector for real economic recovery.

Briefly on the U.S. election: I can say that Lyndon LaRouche's assessment, in the past couple of days, is that the

system is finished; that there is no solution in the game that the American and European elites are trying to play; that the financial sector has to be cancelled in large part, cleaned up, as Roosevelt did. Neither of these two candidates are winning in the United States. At most, the only success they can achieve, would be to cause doom. Hillary Clinton? A stooge for Obama; is going to push for increasing warfare, as expressed by her policy of her campaign team right now. What's needed instead, is a bulwark of positive ideas of what we ought to do.

Let's bring in our special guest Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Thank you for joining us tonight, Helga!

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. Hello!

ROSS: As we can see in some pictures to display for you now, Helga has just returned from a trip to China, where she was a participant in this year's G-20 process, specifically with her participation in the T-20 Summit, the "Think 20" Summit, which was being held as a prelude to the Heads of State G-20 Summit coming up in early September. As you can see, Helga was one of the panelists at this discussion forum.

In your speech there, Helga, you pointed out that the G-20 is the most powerful combination of nations on the planet, having a unique and appropriate forum to discuss the existential challenges facing civilization. You called upon the world "to take up a new paradigm that can lay the basis for the next 100 years of the human species and beyond," and pointed to the New Silk Road being led by China, as an "expression of that vision."

You called for that to be coupled with projects "to have the optimal impact on the cognitive powers of the populations of the respective countries, to facilitate the best possible increase in the productivity of the world economy," such as through "crash programs for the development of thermonuclear fusion power."

So, Helga, could you please tell us about your participation in the T-20 forum, about the responses of others to your initiatives and discussions?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This coming G-20 meeting, beginning of September, which will be sponsored by China, will take place in Hangzhou, is coming at an extremely important moment. That was also expressed by many of the participants, representatives of different think-tanks from mainly Asia, Europe, Australia, Japan, South Africa, other places, India. People were expressing, to different degrees, an awareness of the fact that you have an absolute coincidence of many crises, and that therefore the fact that China is the one which is designing this G-20 meeting, if there's anybody who can come up with a positive approach, it is China. At least that's what I would also say was confirmed by the different speeches.

One goal the Chinese expressed, for example, was to move the G-20 process away from crisis-reaction, to a more doable global governance structure. In other words, bring the world in such a shape that you're not just running away from one crisis to the next, like the response to 2008 – the financial crisis – or

other crises. I think that this will be very difficult to accomplish, because to move away from crisis-reaction, to a more global governance, a new relation among nations in the world, would require that the trans-Atlantic countries – the Europeans and the United States – would be willing to look at why is the world so much in disorder.

There was actually quite upsetness [sic] and heated presentations by some of the participants, pointing to the fact that you have an unprecedented coincidence of crises. The Eurozone, after the Brexit, is on the way of disintegration. Other countries may follow the example of Great Britain, leaving the EU. There was much awareness of the fact that the 2008 financial crisis was never really remedied, and that we are now in front of a new crisis, which some participants, more privately, said they fear would be much, much worse than that of 2008.

Then, terrorism out of control, especially in France, in Germany, in Belgium; the whole refugee crisis; the coup [attempt] in Turkey, which had just taken place shortly before. Generally, there were many people expressing complete outrage, or dismay, about the fact that there is such a strong anti-globalist/globalization movement, the rise of populist movements. They were really upset. They said this is bringing everything in[to] question, what we've been working for.

But what I thought was the most striking, is that these same speakers who were expressing quite an outrage about all of this,

{totally} lacked the ability to make the right analysis and diagnosis of why is the world order so completely out of whack and out of order. While people were reacting to all of these phenomena, there was a complete lack, at least on the side of most Europeans and most Asians other than, let's say, the Chinese, to investigate what are the wrong beliefs, what are the wrong assumptions. If there's not even a question of asking why we have this accumulation of crises, then, naturally, they can't come to decisions, and they can't come to the correct perspective of remedy.

The Chinese said many things which were very useful. For example, they put a lot of emphasis on that we have to bring the world economy on an innovation basis; that everybody must join in the fruits of innovation, as the only basis for "sustainable" development. But the Chinese gave this word a new meaning, and that no one must be left behind; that also the developing countries should have immediate access to the fruits of innovation. That is, naturally, a very good approach, which however I don't think will be shared by all the participants from Europe, or, potentially, even the United States.

I think it was a very important meeting. There is some hope, because I think China has a clear sense that you need a new paradigm. But everything will really depend on will the Europeans, in time, be able to reflect on why is the EU disintegrating; why do [we have] all of these problems, including the non-performing debt? There was a lot of talk about the Italian financial crisis. Will the Europeans be willing to

correct their erroneous views? I did not see much [of this] demonstrated at this meeting, but we will see. It's less than four weeks until this Summit will take place. One thing is for sure: the crises will get more acute as the days pass.

ROSS: It seems that there was, from what you're saying, an understanding among the people, that there is a serious financial crisis in the works. Could you say more about the contrast between the view of China, and the view of other leaders, that you saw at this Summit? What more does the world need to learn from China? What are some of the blocks that you're seeing, in terms of people's abilities to understand things?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think the Chinese approach is the only one on the table to overcome geo-politics. The Chinese new model of relations among nations, is reflected in many different aspects. One of them being what they call the "One Road, One Belt" initiative, which, for Western ears sounds a little bit funny, but that's how they call the New Silk Road perspective, domestically in China. That has, very clearly, the idea of a "win-win" cooperation. They are inviting every country on the planet to cooperate in these projects. They want to work with the European nations. They want to work with the United States. They want to invite all developing countries. And they explicitly do not have a geo-political confrontation [policy] of "China vs. the United States," or "China vs. the West," but they want to be {inclusive}.

It's very interesting, that one of the speakers –

actually

the professor who gave the final speech – explicitly said that this is a Confucian idea; that if you want to have benefit, you

have to make sure that the other one has a benefit as well. That

is actually what {can} constitute a harmonious development among different nations of the world.

I think that the idea of inclusiveness, of overcoming geo-politics with a win-win cooperation for the extension of the

New Silk Road to every corner of the world; the idea of having an

innovation-based approach, where everybody can share the benefits, especially developing countries, so that their development is not being held off – I think these are all extremely useful conceptions, which I think are in real stark contrast to the kind of United States being the only one setting

the rules; sticking to the unipolar world, which, obviously, means confrontation in many parts of the world.

I must say that, unfortunately, some of the Europeans, especially the Germans, were all on this green-economy perspective, which really is a British policy, because it goes back to a paper which was published by Hans Joachim Schellnhuber,

who is a leading energy advisor of the Merkel government, who published in 2011 this paper about the great transformation of the world economy; requesting the de-carbonization of the world

economy. And Schellnhuber had said that the carrying capacity of

the world would only be 1 billion. Now, what to do with the other 6 billion people living on the planet is obviously a question he didn't want to answer; but there is such a thing as

the correlation between the energy flux density used in the production process and the number of people which can be maintained. This is one of the key principles of the physical economy as it was developed by my husband, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

Therefore, if you want to go to only very low energy flux densities like solar and wind – renewable energies – but without nuclear, which is what the German government has decided

to do; that is terrible. So, I think that the conflict between

ideology and reality clearly was visible in this conference as well.

ROSS: You're mentioning the economic conceptions of your

husband, Lyndon LaRouche, whose ideas are becoming increasingly

well known in China. You're also quite well known in China, and

I know that while you were at the conference, there were some interviews that took place; I think we can show on the screen one

of these interviews that was with the {Beijing Review} which was

just published in yesterday's edition. Could you tell us, what

is the interest in China in your activities, in the LaRouche outlook?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, first of all, the ideas of my husband,

Lyndon LaRouche, have been studied by many scholars since at least the '90s; maybe even earlier. There are quite a number of

scholars who have gone in depth into the question of physical economy, of studying the whole question of physical economy

going

back to Leibniz, going back to Friedrich List, Henry C Carey. Friedrich List is one of, if not the most known economist in China. I think these scholars have recognized from a very early

time, the affinity between what they call the Chinese economic model and the ideas of Mr. LaRouche. I personally was in China

many times since the '90s; because we had promoted at that time

the question of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the New Silk Road. Which at that time was declared to be a long-term strategy of China until the year 2010; but then the Asia crisis intervened.

George Soros speculated against the currencies of the Asian nations, bringing them down by 80% in one week in the cases of Malaysia and Indonesia and so forth.

So this whole process was interrupted; but now, it's fully

back on the agenda in the form of the New Silk Road/Maritime Silk

Road initiative which was announced by Xi Jinping in 2013.

This

initiative is now the most dynamic policy on the whole planet; because more than 70 countries have joined already in different

infrastructure projects, high-tech cooperation. It is expected

that by the end of the year, about 100 nations will cooperate with this new economic model, which is not only infrastructure,

R&D, high-tech projects; but also has developed an entire parallel banking system in the form of the AIIB, the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank of the

BRICS, the Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund. And all

of these banking institutions obviously function completely differently; they're not oriented towards a casino economy, but they're oriented towards infrastructure financing, and therefore are really the kind of industrial banking, or financing of agriculture and other projects of the real economy, which unfortunately the trans-Atlantic sector has completely abandoned – especially since the repeal of Glass-Steagall. Therefore, it's now a very important lifeboat in case of the collapse of the financial system of the trans-Atlantic sector; which may happen sooner than most people think is possible.

The good news is you have this parallel, or as the Chinese would say, this complementary banking system; so it's not completely without hope that the Europeans and the United States could associate with this system, if the non-sustainability of the present system becomes obvious – which could happen at any moment.

ROSS: It's interesting, while the Germans are bringing this deadly Green ideology to China, at the same time you were in China there was a conference in Hannover marking the 300th anniversary of the passing of the great German thinker Gottfried Leibniz. And a number of Chinese scholars participated, and some of their themes were on the relationship between Confucianism and Leibniz's outlook on world affairs. The theme of the overall conference, as stated by one of the Chinese-born main speakers,

was about how concern for others is the necessary outlook to have in life.

Let me ask just one more question about the G-20; and then I want to ask you about Deutsche Bank. Do you see that this is the kind of forum that can be effective in making these sorts of policies a reality? In other words, is the G-20 a sort of discussion group that can make headway on getting these policies implemented?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I don't know. As I said, it is the present organization of the most powerful nations. Naturally, there were also some representatives from some smaller countries who were expressing that they did not feel totally represented by this combination of the G-20; and it remains a big question. I think the Chinese will have the best intentions to bring in a New Paradigm; to address the questions from the standpoint of moving mankind into a new era at a point of utmost peril. But I don't know if this format will be suitable to accomplish that, given the fact that it's one thing to have nice summits and obviously it is important to have them; but the real questions are decided in what will happen to the financial crisis. As I said, to turn the G-20 process from crisis reaction to a more stable perspective for the entire human species would require that

the

Europeans and the Americans are willing to address the fact that

their financial system is bankrupt; and implement Glass-Steagall.

Get rid of the non-performing debt; stop the casino economy – what we have proposed. Fortunately, there is some motion for Glass-Steagall in the United States and also in some European countries; but presently the G-7 governments are not expressing a

willingness to do so, so that will create a real conflict.

Naturally, on other issues which you mentioned in your introduction, the conflict between the United States and Russia

in Syria and over the question of who is a terrorist and who not;

these are question which will be decided outside of the framework

of the G-20 summit, which only deals with economics and financial

matters. Even if these other issues naturally impact the financial system.

I think it will be very important to mobilize the populations of Europe and the United States to recognize that we

have to move into a New Paradigm of international cooperation.

Because the problems which are facing mankind right now are so big, that I don't think – if you don't come to a solution which

is inclusive – we have to move from geopolitical confrontation to the common aims of mankind; such as fighting I think the G-20

probably will say something useful in terms of addressing overcoming hunger and poverty. From various discussions I had, I

think there will be such an agenda; but will it be realized?

Because it means to get rid of \$2 quadrillion in outstanding

derivatives. So, will these nice words be accompanied by the actions which will make it possible? Which is ending this present system of globalization based on high-risk speculation;

that is the crucial question. So, therefore, I think we should

not sit there and wait to see what happens, but we have to mobilize the populations in the respective countries in the United States and European nations to make sure that the existing

solutions are being implemented. Such as the Four Laws defined

by Mr. LaRouche.

Immediately, Glass-Steagall is the first step; then move to

a credit system in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton; then go

to a science driver based on space cooperation and colonization;

and create a new international credit system to facilitate the kinds of projects defined in the New Silk Road. I think we have

to mobilize the population to get active; because this is not a

moment to sit on the fence and just watch what these so-called "elites" do, because this was another thing that came up in various forms. That the populations have lost trust in these elites representing this globalization system. Therefore, the responsibility to remedy the situation must shift to those who have concepts of how to get out of the situation. Which is what

we are doing in New York with the Manhattan Project, what the international Schiller Institute is doing; but I think we need your support – you, who are watching us right now. I want to appeal to you, to get active with us to help to implement these

solutions.

ROSS: Good! Thank you very much for joining us, Helga. I really appreciate your time.

Now, we're going to be hearing from Diane Sare, a leader of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee and the founding director of the Schiller Institute New York City Community Chorus. So, thanks for being with us, Diane. Hello.

Let me start by asking you to help our viewers understand how to approach the context of the election; how we can shape what the United States does, which in many ways, many people think that the election is the most important way to shape that.

But in reflecting on what Helga had discussed about the potential

for the G-20 to have ideas about eliminating hunger, poverty; but

where will the ability to take on the derivatives bubble come from? And where will the ability to stop the push of geopolitics

and war come from? The US is really essential to change that.

Let me ask you if you could share with us what is your assessment, what is Mr. LaRouche's assessment about the selection, about Hillary Clinton, about the threat of war in particular?

DIANE SARE: Well, the so-called election is really a fraud.

I think what Helga Zepp-LaRouche has just outlined is the major

"game in town" to put it in American lingo; and the truth of the

matter is that the major player in world politics today is Vladimir Putin. It is not Obama; it is not the United States, although we are, I'm afraid, a deadly menace because we have the

wrong policies. What we've been discussing recently here in Manhattan, because Manhattan in a sense is the center of this electoral process; both Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump are based in this area. Both of them are highly destructive individuals; and Americans should simply not fall into the trap that they somehow have to choose between one or the other. In fact, we heard recently that only 9% of the American population have indeed voted for one of them; so you have 91% of the population whose "vote" is for neither. That in and of itself is not sufficient; we have to actually identify the root of this evil, and we have to put the solutions on the table.

ROSS: Well, the Four Laws is something we've been discussing in this broadcast today; that history isn't made only through opposing things. In mid-2014, LaRouche had issued this policy document on "The Four Laws to Save the USA Now". Let me read a concluding section of this, and then ask you to comment on this. LaRouche ends: "Mankind's progress, as measured rather simply as a species, is expressed typically in the rising power of the principle of human life over the abilities of animal life generally; and relatively absolute superiority over the powers of non-living processes to achieve within mankind's willful intervention that intended effect." He says, "Progress exists so only under a continuing progressive increase of the productive and related powers of the human species. That progress defines

the absolute distinction of the human species from all others presently known to us. A government of people based on a policy of zero population growth and per capita standard of human life, is a moral and practical abomination." He concludes saying a fusion economy is "the presently urgent next step and standard for man's gains of power within the Solar System and later, beyond." That's how he concludes this document that opens with some of the necessary steps: Glass-Steagall; national banking; Federal credit; a commitment to a fusion driver. And he puts this all in the context of what economic value means to the human species.

So, I was wondering, Diane, could you say more? How do you see the purpose, the nature of the human individual and the relation of that to economy?

SARE: Well, I think the key is as Alexander Hamilton, his understanding; and Lyndon LaRouche – I do think our viewers should really be aware – is a great scientific thinker and has made great unique contributions in this field. Specifically, the relationship of human creativity to generating the conditions where a growing population can have a higher standard of living from one generation to the next. What they understood is that the source of wealth is not money; it's not property; it's not even labor – we are not animals. The source of wealth is the potential to make a creative discovery which exists in the mind of each human individual; which transforms our relationship to the Universe and our power over the Universe. For any society

to
be just – and that I think is the importance of Leibniz and
the
relationship of Leibniz to the framers of our Constitution;
for a
nation to be just, it has to embody a commitment to that
principle of creativity in the individual citizen.

ROSS: You know, maybe Helga might actually like to
speak on
this, too. When these proposals get made, for example the
proposal by Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche on having an emergency
recapitalization of Deutsche Bank on condition that the role
of
that bank would change in a different context of economic
activity. Sometimes, some of our supporters have a very
difficult time believing Mr. LaRouche would ever call for the
helping of a bank as it seems. Would either of you like to
say
more about that proposal and about what is the true role of
the
banking sector in a productive economy? Why would we need
say,
for example, Deutsche Bank? What role can banking play
usefully?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we were all very surprised at
the
waves of almost hatred came out when we made this proposal.
People reacted in the strongest terms, saying "Let them go
bankrupt! Why should we save this bank? Or, why should we
save
any bank, for that matter?" Which naturally has to do with
the
fact that the populations who have been victimized by these
policies for the last really decades, but especially after the
2008 crisis; experience that the rich becomes more rich, and

that
the middle class vanishes – becomes poor; and that the number
of
poor becomes bigger and bigger, and their livelihood is being
eaten away. People just have a sense to just get rid of these
banks. But naturally, the question is, what happens if you
have
an uncontrolled collapse? That is what we are looking at
right
now; where it's staring at us that you could have right now a
collapse of the system which would create instant chaos. And
that chaos is probably as dangerous as the danger of
thermonuclear war; because once you have a collapse of
production, supply, there is no food anymore in the store.
Which
could happen if one of the "too big to fail" banks would go
bankrupt. You have now so many mines, it's like a minefield
with
a thousand possibilities to blow up.

The idea to have an orderly process of unwinding these
very
complicated instruments – the derivatives have so many
counterparties that you need an approach. You need to have an
approach to bring some kind of orderly reorganization in this
to
prevent a chaotic collapse. We are not proposing to save
Deutsche Bank or any other bank for that matter, as they are;
but
the idea is to put a control commission or insolvency
commission
or some kind of administration in there which does an orderly
unwinding of these outstanding debts and their complicated
involvements with many international contracts. Nobody has an
overview anymore about these matters, not even the central
banks
have an overview. Then put a different business plan in such
a

bank; the reason why we were referring to Alfred Herrhausen, who was the last decent industrial banker of Deutsche Bank, is because you need to get people an idea of what we are talking about. There was once a different kind of banking philosophy, namely that banks are not a thing in themselves, but they should be the servants of industry, and agriculture and trade. Right now what you have is, the bankers think they are the kings of Olympus; that they should have bonuses of two to three digit million sums every year. For what? I cannot see that they do any work which is productive; but they somehow have developed that they should have all of this wealth and bonuses and millions. And that the effects of their policies should be discounted. But there was once an idea of banking – in Germany it was such bankers as Herman Abs; the postwar reconstruction period which contributed to the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period. Or Alfred Herrhausen, who had the idea that banking must provide for the well being of the people; that the idea of giving credit is to promote the productive part of the economy and to further productive relations among different nations. That is what we have to get back to; but people have such a short memory that nowadays people have no memory of how it was. How was the Franklin D Roosevelt Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was exactly such a mechanism, that you have a certain state role in providing for the productive capacities of labor.

That was also the philosophy in the reconstruction of Germany after the Second World War; and Herman Abs and Alfred Herrhausen are the kinds of bankers who should be a role model,

because banking is necessary. You have to have some kind of distribution of credit lines, because we have to reconstruct the real economy; so the idea to just close down the banks is an impulse which is understandable, but it does not address the problem. Because we have to rebuild the economy, we have to have a banking system where credit lines are given for those kinds of things for which you would invest if the economy would be in good shape. You have to have physical principles, you have to have the idea that these credit lines should increase the productivity of the industrial capacities and the labor power.

We have a gigantic job of education to do, because the dumbing down of the labor force as part of the general population has become such a crucial factor. That you have many people, who maybe they can write and read comics, but they are functionally illiterate from the standpoint of comprehending difficult texts or difficult physical conceptions of the economy. There are many people in the youth age who, from the standpoint of industry, are completely unemployable. What you need is a kind of approach like the CCC program of FDR; where you have training programs. You have to increase that creativity in the population which makes them want to know new things; to be part of an innovation-based economy. Which is why I was emphasizing the Chinese; fortunately, they have this idea. They put an enormous amount on the best qualification of their youth, their students.

They have the idea of not using up old industries from the so-called West; but they want to leap frog always to most advanced technology. They have an enormous emphasis on the development of thermonuclear fusion power of other advanced scientists. And among the scientist community, there is a general understanding; if you want to get something done in science, go to China. It's no longer go the United States or go to Europe; and that has everything to do with the Green policies and these ideological policies, which have more to do with control rather than promoting excellence or scientific progress.

So, I think that the idea of going back to the paradigm of Alfred Herrhausen is much more a pedagogical device; because you have to get people to understand that banking is necessary, but it must be based on completely different principles.

SARE: I'd just like to follow up with what Helga said in terms of the US elections and people's hatred for Hillary Clinton; which is similar to their hatred for bailing out banks, although in the case of Hillary, they're more correct than they might realize. We just had here, as people know, the Democratic Party convention; where even in the somewhat scrubbed coverage that you saw, you could see huge numbers of people who were frowning, scowling, who had signs up about not having a war – "Walk the Walk". There's a great deal of anger at Hillary Clinton. People perceive her correctly as a stooge of Wall Street; as she identified herself last year, when one of my associates – Daniel Burke – asked her at a meeting whether she

would support the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall. She refused to answer. Mr. LaRouche said that was the beginning of her disintegration; although it was not the beginning of her becoming a stooge, of selling her soul to the Devil, so to speak, and her decision to work with Obama. I just want to fill this out, because there's not a difference between someone who would support these criminal bail-outs and bonuses that Helga was talking about for these bankers, these speculators who have destroyed the entire trans-Atlantic economy and the living standards of all the people here; but also those who are pushing war. In the recent days, several of Hillary's spokespeople have come out calling for the overthrow of Assad explicitly. She herself has commented that she knows for a fact that Vladimir Putin is somehow behind the hacking of the emails among the Democratic National Committee. How she knows that, what her evidence is, I have no idea. She has not been forthcoming on it.

There's an op-ed in the {New York Times} today titled "Spooks for Hillary", written by Michael Morell, who describes himself as a 33-year career CIA operative. In fact, he was the Deputy Director during the September 11th attacks. First of all, that in and of itself I would say, is a complete indictment of his own powers of morality and judgment; because as we know from the 28 pages that were just recently released, both the CIA and FBI had quite intimate knowledge of the activities of the people who became the hijackers on that day. They were tracking many of

them two and three years before the September 11th attacks; and they decided not to pursue these leads, because Saudi Arabia was an ally of the United States. So, first of all, who would want to be publicly associated with such criminal agencies and brag about that as if that gives them any kind of authority? Then, he goes on to say that the reason he's endorsing Hillary is because "Mrs. Clinton was an early advocate of the raid that brought bin Laden to justice, in opposition to some of her most important colleagues on the National Security Council. During the early debates about how we should respond to the Syrian civil war, she was a strong proponent of a more aggressive approach. When some wanted to delay the bin Laden raid by one day because of the White House Correspondents' Dinner, she said 'Screw the White House Correspondents' Dinner!'"

So according to this CIA careerist, who presumably was involved in the cover-up of the Saudi role in 9/11 and the activities of the hijackers going into this, Hillary Clinton is the qualified candidate. Then he goes on to attack Vladimir Putin and says Putin is manipulating Donald Trump. It's outrageous. Seymour Hersh has exposed the Osama bin Laden [inaud; 47:36] as a complete media-video-public relations stunt done by Barack Obama; where the location of Osama bin Laden was revealed by a Pakistani physician who wanted to get the reward that was being offered by the US State Department. So, they had all of the details of his whereabouts; the security was taken

down so we could march in and film the capture and killing of Osama bin Laden. And Barack Obama could take credit for it.

So, you have Hillary Clinton on record as backing that premeditated assassination of Osama bin Laden; you have her on record giggling after Qaddafi was killed, saying "We came; we saw; he died" or whatever it was. This is a form of pure evil;

it's a terrible sell-out of the American people. And it is actually a cover for Obama continuing his war policy now; which

you referenced at the beginning of this discussion – the new war

in Libya. Where apparently, Obama gave a speech yesterday, claiming that the United States is conducting the most precise air campaign ever waged. We're invited by a Libyan government that has not even been officially confirmed by its own parliamentary rules. This is a war that has not been approved by

Congress; and Obama is engaging in this against our Constitution.

You then had the questions of who we're supporting in Syria; the

alleged "moderate" Syrian rebels, one group of which that we are

claiming to be an ally – this al-Zenki group, who just decapitated a 12-year old and filmed it. And now it's been found

that they used poison gas in an area; and when our State Department spokesman, Mark Toner was asked about this and whether

we would continue to provide funds to what I would class a terrorist organization, he said well, one incident here and there

doesn't necessarily make you a terrorist group. So, if you're using chemicals to exterminate groups of people, or beheading children, don't worry; you most like will not lose your funding

from the US State Department.

This is what Hillary Clinton actually represents.
What Mr.

LaRouche further stressed – which I think is the important question for Americans and the viewers – is we have to look at what action created Obama. How do we get the Obama Presidency?

What was the role of the British monarchy, through certain of Her

Majesty's creatures like George Soros; the Jew who claimed that

the high point of his life was working for the Nazis in Hungary,

taking all of people's possessions as they got herded off to the

boxcars for the concentration camps? People know that Soros played a major role in funding the Obama campaign; he has given

Hillary Clinton's campaign millions of dollars, and that would imply ownership of this.

I would just say that it is really high time for the American people to stop going along with these kinds of criminal

policies. There is an entirely New Paradigm out there which is

largely the creation, the work of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche has been

the inspiration of this. The United States could choose to leave

the insanity of – frankly, the way the United States is functioning, it's almost like we're in a real live Pokemon Go game, which they're calling an election. We could actually step

out of that and into reality. I would say that people should know that within the next couple of days, we're going to be launching a campaign here in Manhattan, producing several thousand copies of a broadsheet which will have the

documentation

on Hillary Clinton's criminal background and her commitment to a war drive against Russia and China; which I think will have quite an impact here. The material in that will be available on the LaRouche PAC website very soon.

ROSS: I'd like to just ask Helga if you have any other remarks you'd like to add?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think most people have a sense that things are really getting out of control. That the coincidence of all these things happening at the same time gives many people the feeling that there's nothing one can do; that there's an unbelievable process of disintegration going on. Naturally, if you look at the two candidates of the United States, there is a rather perplexed reaction in the rest of the world that the United States should not have come up with some better candidates. The rest of the world looks at the European Union and says the European Union is no longer a model; it used to be a model of integration for ASEAN, for Latin America, for the African Union. But no longer; the elites obviously can't handle the situation that is credited by the people and so forth. So, while I could describe these symptoms more, I would like actually to say that we are in a moment which is really an extraordinary

moment in history. At this T-20 conference, one Chinese speaker said this is moment like 1989; referring to the point when the Berlin Wall came down, which was the prelude to the German reunification and the collapse of the Soviet Union. So, it's one of these monumental, apocryphal moments in history, where it is impossible to make a prediction. We cannot responsibly tell you this will be the outcome of this period of history. All I can say is – and Jason, since you mentioned Leibniz, who was an important influence in the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the whole idea of the pursuit of happiness goes back to Leibniz. He said something which I think we should think about, and that is that the nature of human beings is such, and the nature of creation is such, that when man is confronted with a great evil, there is a capacity in him that brings forth an even greater good. I think it is very important that each of becomes conscious about that; and you consciously actualize that greater sense of good in yourself, each of us in ourselves.

Because I am absolutely certain that the solutions are at hand; it's not a reason to be desperate. Because it would be relatively easy to implement Glass-Steagall; you just have to move it from the Glass-Steagall formulation in the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties, to move it into actuality.

And do a similar reform in Europe and then have the United States

and Europe join with this parallel economic system which I described before with the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and so forth. Then move to a New Paradigm; do what Franklin D Roosevelt did with the New Deal, with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with the rebuilding of the economy in the '30s. This can all be done today. So, it's not that we are without solutions; we have a clear perspective, because you have all of these nations working together already in different degrees on this "win-win" perspective for a New Silk Road.

So, a lot depends upon the subjective; because it's not that we have an objective breakdown crisis, we have that. But if the solutions which exist can be implemented in time, really depends upon the moral quality of the population; especially in the United States and in Europe. And since I believe there is this capacity for the good in human beings, I appeal to you; invoke that inside yourself. Don't sit on the fence and watch history.

We are in an apocryphal change, which is probably at least as big as the transformation from the Middle Ages period to the new modern times. We have to leave this present collapsing epoch behind us and replace it with a New Paradigm which is worthy of the dignity of man and is the true character of human beings as being beautiful potentially, as being creative, as being loving.

The human being is potentially a genius; human beings are good by nature, and just the fact that today so many people are not

good
doesn't say anything about the nature of man. It says
something
about conditions which have evoked the evil in people rather
than
promoting the good. I think history is not determined by
objective factors; we don't have what the Communists used to
call
a "histo-mat" – historical materialism – or "dia-mat" –
dialectical materialism. I think that the subjective factor
in
history is much more important, and many times really decides
it.
I want to say that both to give you confidence about the
nature
of man; but also to appeal to you to get active with us. So,
contact us and we will move mountains.

ROSS: Many opportunities to do good right now. Thank
you
both for joining us; and thank you, viewers. To find out more
about these things, "The Four Laws to Save the USA Now" – the
document by LaRouche as displayed during this webcast – is
available through a link in the video description, and at
lpac.co/four-laws. Please subscribe to this channel if you
haven't already; "like" this video. If you have questions or
comments, leave them; and {donate} to LaRouche PAC. We rely
entirely on the support of individuals like you to finance our
operations and to achieve this victory. So, help; let's win
this
one. Thank you for joining us.

Putin skal være »Æresgæst« ved G20-topmøde i Kina

5. august 2016 – En regeringstalsmand fra Kinas Udenrigsministerium meddelte i går, at den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin vil være 'æresgæst' ved G20-topmødet i september, som Kina er vært for i byen Hangzhou. Putin er blevet inviteret af præsident Xi Jinping, der vil afholde et fuldt bilateralt møde med Putin i løbet af den periode, hvor topmødet finder sted.

Gui Congyou, direktør for Ministeriets Departement for Europæisk-Centralasiatiske Anliggender, sagde til reportere, at »Ruslands tilstedeværelse ved topmødet er meget vigtigt for Kina, og også for hele verden. Uden Rusland er det umuligt at genrejse verdensøkonomien«. Med en rapport herom den 4. august kommenterede pravdareport.com, at Gui »fremhævede, at Kina og Rusland er de betydeligste magter i Eurasien, og deres strategiske alliance sikrer tryghed og afbalanceret udvikling på hele kontinentet«.

Udover medlemslandene fra G20 har Kina inviteret flere deltagere fra gæstelände. Disse omfatter foreløbig, fra Afrika: Egypten, Senegal og Tchad; fra Sydasien: Pakistan; og fra Sydøstasien: Thailand og Laos.

Den 3. august talte den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi om det, han kaldte for en 30 dages »nedtælling til G20-topmødet, der vil finde sted den 4. – 5. september«. Han sagde, at topmødets tema vil blive »Mod en innovativ, stærk, forbundet og inklusiv verdensøkonomi«. Ved en fælles pressekonference med udenrigsminister Saleumxay Kommasith i Laos, nævnte Wang de dusinvis af formøder, der har fundet sted som optakt til topmødet. Han sagde, at mødet i september vil blive meget produktivt, i modsætning til det foregående møde. Han forudser, at henvend 30 betydningsfulde resultater vil blive

opnået ved begivenheden.

(Info: G20 er en forkortelse af Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, og består af en gruppe af finansministre og centralbankledere fra 20 væsentlige økonomier: 19 lande samt den Europæiske Union, der repræsenteres af præsidenten for EU-rådet og den Europæiske Centralbank. Landenes regeringsledere eller statsledere har også periodevis deltaget i G20-topmøder siden første møde i 2008. Samlet udgør G20-økonomierne mere end 80 % af det globale BNP, 80 % af verdens handel (inklusive intern EU-handel) og 2/3 af verdens befolkning. De udgør 82,2 % af verdens økonomiske vækst, målt i forhold til bruttonationalprodukt (BNP) og bruttonationalindkomst (BNI) i årene 2010 til 2016, ifølge IMF.)

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: Institut for Verdensøkonomi og Verdenspolitik (IWEF) ved det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber (CASS), Shanghai Institut for Internationale Studier (SIIS) og Chongyang Institut 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 stadig 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 selvmodsigelse – 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.

