Trumps politik for fred med Putin og Xi er modig; Hans politik for fred med Wall Street er ikke

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 12. juli, 2017 – De seneste, forrykte udbrud af »Russia-gate« drejer sig ikke om et møde med en russisk advokat; det drejer sig om et topmøde med den russiske præsident.

Præsident Trumps politik har været konsekvent og modig – »Samarbejde med Rusland er en god ting, ikke en dårlig ting; vi har begge enorme atomvåbenarsenaler; vi kan bekæmpe terrorisme, vi kan afslutte de konstante krige« – konfronteret med stadig mere hysterisk McCarthy-isme fra medierne og begge partier i Kongressen.

Det, der stod på spil på dette Trump-Putin-topmøde: fred i områderne Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, der er ødelagt af Bush' og Obamas krige for »regimeskifte«; eller, mere krig, og muligvis atomkrig. Nogle Demokratiske ledere i Kongressen er blevet lige så forrykte koldkrigere som senator Joe McCarthy, eller J. Edgar Hoover, den fanatiske FBI-direktør, som fire successive præsidenter ikke kunne klare at fyre.

Blandt deres seneste udbrud finder vi Senatets mindretalsleder, Chuck Schumer, der siger: »Tiden, hvor man hævder, der ikke er nogen beviser for *aftalt spil med fjenden*, er forbi« (fremhævelse tilføjet); og Hillary Clintons vicepræsidentkandidat, senator Tim Kaine, der siger, »Vi taler nu ikke længere om forhindring af rettens udøvelse mht. det, vi efterforsker. Dette er nu gået videre til mened, falske erklæringer og endda, potentielt, forræderi.«

Andre Demokrater, der er imod denne Russia-gate-besættelse, klager, at det ikke er godt for det Demokratiske Parti. Det er ikke det, det handler om. Dette er en politik for krig. Schumer, Kaine og andre er modstandere af våbenstilstand i Syrien, succes i Genève-forhandlingerne, stabilisering af Libyen, potentiel fred og genopbygning (som Kina er parat til) i hele området, og fred i Asien.

Præsident Trumps politik for samarbejde med Putin og med Xi fra Kina er modig. Han vender væk fra det, der grundlæggende set er et establishment for britisk imperiepolitik, der insisterer på, at »ene-supermagten« kan kommandere rundt med atommagterne Rusland og Kina, og alle andre nationer, og gennemføre »regimeskifte« over for alle, der ikke adlyder. At Trump er modig nok til fyre en magtsyg FBI-direktør, er også vigtigt.

Men hvad der ikke er modigt, er præsidentens manglende evne til at tage skridt mod Wall Street i retning af at gennemføre den politik for økonomisk genrejsning, han gik til valg på. I stedet kører Wall Street, anført af sådanne personer som finansminister Steven Mnuchin, fuldstændig hen over ham.

Det amerikanske folk kræver, at Wall Streets storbanker brydes op i henhold til en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, før det næste finanssammenbrud, der nu sandsynligvis vil indtræffe til efteråret. En national kreditinstitution, i Hamiltons tradition, til ny, økonomisk infrastruktur, kan ikke længere opsættes; afgørende vigtige, men totalt forfaldne infrastruktursystemer, er i færd med at bryde sammen, helt uden orkaner eller oversvømmelser. Det er ikke nok blot at reparere dem: Der er brug for teknologisk og videnskabeligt nye infrastrukturplatforme, såsom højhastighedsjernbaner og svævetogssystemer, og forskning i fusionskraftteknologi – sådan, som Kina er i færd med at bygge det i hele den Nye Silkevej, der breder sig! Og »motoren« bag et sådant fremskridt må atter blive NASA og den avancerende udforskning af rummet.

Præsidenten kan ikke organisere dette alene. Det amerikanske folk må organisere for de »Fire Love«, som Lyndon LaRouche har formuleret, og for USA's tilslutning til den Nye Silkevej.

Præsident Trump kæmper mod den britiske imperiepolitik, og det var britisk efterretning, der lancerede »Russia-gate« imod ham for et år siden, og som har drevet lederskabet i Kongressen til vanvid à la McCarthy.

Men hverken han, eller nogen at de to partier i Kongressen, bekæmper Wall Street. Det falder på resten af os, og det kan ikke udskydes; i modsat fald vil det næste, overhængende krak totalt udslette os.

Foto: Præsident Trump på G20-møde den 9. juli, 2017. Bag ham, finansminister Steven Mnuchin.

»Alt kan falde på plads, eller kunne falde fra hinanden« – Topmøde mellem Trump og Putin fredag er historisk vendepunkt

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 6. juli, 2017 – Med det planlagte topmøde fredag, der nærmer sig, mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin, er der et stort potentiale for et brud, væk fra det britiskorkestrerede fremstød for at sabotere samarbejde mellem Rusland og USA. Men, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag advarede om, så er der imidlertid ingen tid at spilde på selvtilfredshed –

»Alt kan falde på plads, eller kunne falde fra hinanden«.

Situationen i Nordkorea drives helt ud på randen, og skylden lægges på Kina, alt imens briterne fabrikerer *fake-news* om et kemisk angreb i Syrien, hvor skylden lægges på russerne! Vi har spørgsmålet om krig eller fred liggende lige foran os!

Briterne og de neokonservative i både det Republikanske og Demokratiske parti i USA, med de løgnagtige medier som heppekor, ønsker at bringe USA tilbage til Obamas kurs mod krig med Rusland og Kina. Niveauet af kampagnehysteri og desperation for at bringe præsidenten til fald blev i dag udstillet under pressekonferencen mellem præsident Trump og den polske præsident Andrzej Duda, der fandt sted efter deres møde i Warszawa, og hvor en reporter forsøgte at lægge en fælde for Trump og sagde: »Svar ja eller nej; blandede Rusland sig i det amerikanske valg?« Trump levede op til situationen og sagde, i parafrase: »Det kunne have været Rusland, og det kunne have været andre lande. Jeg mener, det har fundet sted i mange år.«

Trump nævnte ikke eksplicit briterne, men han er selvfølgelig helt bekendt med det platte dossier, fuld af løgn, som blev udarbejdet af den britiske MI6-agent, Christopher Steele (på lønningslisten over britiske aktiver hos både det Republikanske og Demokratiske parti, og måske også hr. Comeys FBI), og som fremstiller Trump som russernes naive tåbe, der bliver afpresset og kontrolleret af Putin.

Presset af den afsporede journalist, der sagde, at det amerikanske efterretningssamfund direkte placerede det på russerne, svarede Trump, helt korrekt, at efterretningssamfundet og journalistens reporter-kolleger for nylig var blevet afsløret i at bringe falske nyheder til torvs med deres påstand om, at »alle 17 amerikanske efterretningstjenester var enige i«, at det var russerne; og at medierne var blevet tvunget til at indrømme, at de havde taget fejl med hensyn til denne og flere andre falske nyhedshistorier om Rusland. »Husker I Irak?«, spurgte Trump. »Alle var enige om, at Irak besad masseødelæggelsesvåben, 100 % enige, og det var forkert, og vi endte i ét eneste stort rod.«

Udenrigsminister Tillerson, på vej til G20-mødet, der begynder fredag, sagde til pressen, at det vigtigste på topmødet mellem Trump og Putin fredag »er at få en god diskussion mellem præsident Trump og præsident Putin om det, de begge ser som arten af denne relation mellem vore to lande«. Han bemærkede, at, i Syrien, »påbegyndte vi en indsats … for at genopbygge tillid mellem os selv og Rusland på det militære niveau, men også det diplomatiske niveau. Jeg mener, at denne indsats tjener begge vore interesser, såvel som også det internationale samfunds generelle interesser«.

Trump vil også mødes med Xi Jinping fredag. Han har allerede offentligt erklæret, at han ønsker, at Amerika skal samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet; den Nye Silkevej. Samtidig vil en stor gruppe ledende, kinesiske landbrugseksperter tale ved et arrangement i Manhattan fredag, med Schiller Instituttet som medsponsor, sammen med også Helga Zepp-LaRouche og flere ledende, amerikanske landmænd og landbrugsfolk, om det presserene nødvendige i globalt samarbejde for at imødekomme den voksende hungersnødkrise i verden. FAO rapporterede i denne uge, at antallet af underernærede mennesker i verden atter var voksende og demonstrerede behovet for samarbejde for at udvide den videnskab og teknologi, der er nødvendig for at brødføde hver eneste borger i verden.

Trump har forpligtet sig til at afslutte krige for »regimeskifte«, arbejde sammen med Rusland om bekæmpelse af terrorisme og arbejde sammen med Kina om den Nye Silkevej. Han har også forpligtet sig til at gennemføre Glass-Steagall for at gøre en ende på Wall Streets hasardspilsoperationer og vende tilbage til Hamitons tradition med det Amerikanske Systems dirigerede kredit til den fysiske økonomi og Det almene Vel. Vil han gøre det? De kommende dages historiske begivenheder vil på afgørende vis besvare dette spørgsmål.

Bælte & Vej Fyrværkeri

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 3. juli, 2017 – Koncerten i Carnegie Hall, New York, i slutningen af sidste uge og det efterfølgende symposium for at hædre Sylvia Olden Lees arbejde, samt den forestående konference, »Mad for Fred«, i slutningen af denne uge, udgør de to »bogstøtter«, der leverer det idémæssige lederskab og den programmatiske direktion for det, der er i færd med at blive én af de mest dramatiske uger for internationalt diplomati i nyere historie.

For det første er der topmødet den 4. juli i Moskva mellem den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin og den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, med forventede resultater, der har fået begge sider til at karakterisere mødet som »årets begivenhed«. De planlægger at konsolidere koordineringen af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ med den russiskledede Eurasisk Økonomisk Union; de vil åbne nye områder for videnskabeligt samarbejde, inklusive det Arktiske Område; og de har til hensigt at arbejde tæt sammen for at bekæmpe terrorisme, narkotikahandelen og andre trusler mod global sikkerhed.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche bemærkede i dag, så tager Xi-Putin-topmødet form af det afgørende spørgsmål i denne strategiske kombination af begivenheder. Derimod truer G20-mødet den 7. – 8. juli i Hamborg med at blive mere et gadekarneval end et seriøst topmøde: USA's finansminister Steven Mnuchin og

Tysklands finansminister Wolfgang Schäuble har gjort fælles sag i et forsøg på at bandlyse enhver diskussion af en seriøs finansreform, såsom Glass-Steagall og LaRouches Fire Love, som alene ville kunne give G20-topmødet mening og gøre den transatlantiske sektor i stand til at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Men de såkaldte »sidelinjer« af G20-topmødet ser ud til at blive langt mere produktive end den formelle dagsorden, som Merkel-regeringen har sat for selve topmødet. Statsoverhovederne for Kina, Japan, Sydkorea og selvfølgelig USA har planlagt mange møder på sidelinjerne af topmødet. Ruslands Putin har planlagt ikke færre end 11 bilaterale møder på topmødets sidelinjer – og dette omfatter ikke hans forventede møde med den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, det møde, der »er afgørende, og som alle har ventet på«, med Kreml-assistent Yuri Ushakovs ord.

Hvis USA, Rusland og Kina kan arbejde sammen, kommenterede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, så findes der en vej ud af den nuværende sammenbrudskrise. Dette vil kræve en desarmering af de multiple provokationer, som det bankerotte Britiske Imperium lægger i vejen for dem – fra Syrien til det Sydkinesiske Hav og til Koreahalvøen – og de må nødvendigvis adressere krisen med finanssammenbruddet, som er det Damoklessværd, der hænger over Vesten, og det må ske gennem de eneste programmatiske og idémæssige redskaber, der vil virke: nemlig dem, som Lyndon LaRouche har foreskrevet i sine »Fire Love«.

Foto: Et billede fra Hongkongs spektakulære fyrværkeriforestilling, i anledning af markeringen af 20-året for briternes overrækkelse af Hongkong til kinesisk myndighed, juni, 2017. (*Telegraph/Youtube screen grab)*

En afgørende uge for virkelig uafhængighed:
Det Amerikanske System mod Det britiske Imperium

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 2. juli, 2017 – Netop, som ugen for Amerikas Uafhængighedsdag begyndte, fejrede kineserne i Hongkong velsignelserne ved 20 års reel uafhængighed fra Det britiske Imperium.

I løbet af disse 20 år, siden briterne modstræbende opgav Hongkong, er det blevet en blot åbenlys konstatering at sige, at Kina har gjort det mest forbløffende fremskridt blandt alle nationer ved at vedtage de politikker for kredit, infrastruktur og produktivitet, der plejede at blive benævnt »det Amerikanske Økonomiske System«.

Spørgsmålet i denne uge handler om, hvorvidt USA under præsident Trump vil gå med i denne udvikling. Vil vi atter vedtage Alexander Hamiltons, George Washingtons, Abraham Lincolns og Franklin D. Roosevelts Amerikanske System, imod det, der stadig er det britiske imperiesystem – globalisering af frihandel, miljøbevægelse, post-industrialisme og krige med det formål at fjerne, hhv. installere, statsoverhoveder?

Trump bekæmper fortsat forsøget på at tvinge ham ud af embedet, som for femten måneder siden blev indledt af visse britiske efterretnings-'dossierer' mod Rusland. Mere generelt, så er spørgsmålet i denne uge op til G20-nationernes topmøde den 7. – 8. juli den samme politik for frihandel / miljøbevægelse (læs: »Grøn kult«), der stadig kan spores tilbage til britiske, royale personer, og som den Europæiske Union vil arbejde for på G20-mødet. Alternativet hertil er USA's, Kinas, Ruslands og Indiens samarbejde om videnskabelig og økonomisk fremskridt, og fred.

Søndag aften talte præsident Trump over telefon med premierminister Abe fra Japan og med præsident Xi fra Kina, med sidstnævnte, der mandag skal mødes med Ruslands præsident Putin i Moskva. De næste skridt i den progressive reduktion af krig i Syrien, hvis flygtninge er begyndt at vende hjem, vil blive taget ved møder den 4. og 5. juli, med repræsentanter for Rusland, USA og FN. Og præsident Trump bør have bilaterale »topmøder« med Xi, Abe og Putin ved G20-møderne, der finder sted i dagene 7. og 8. juli.

En ny æra for økonomisk fremskridt begyndte med topmødet, omfattende 130 nationer, for Bælte & Vej Initiativet i Beijing i midten af maj måned, et fremskridt, for hvilket Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har arbejdet og organiseret i fire årtier. Denne nye, økonomiske orden øger i enorm grad muligheden for Trumps USA at vende tilbage til det Amerikanske System og »gøre Amerika stort igen«.

Dette politiske skifte, og det Amerikanske System, er indlejret i LaRouches »Fire Love«, omfattende bankopdeling (Glass-Steagall), statslig bankkredit, samt udvidelse af udforskning af rummet og den fremskudte, videnskabelige grænse, som repræsenteres af fusionskraft.

Schiller Instituttet, Kinas Energifondskomite og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur vil holde en afgørende konference, »Mad for Fred: Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«, i New York den 7. juli og i de to dage, hvor G20-mødet samtidig finder sted i Hamborg, Tyskland.

Der er store muligheder i denne uge, men også en betydelig fare, der kommer fra strategiske konfrontationer og endda nye krigshandlinger. Enhver indsats og støtte må kastes ind på vægtskålen for reel uafhængighed, og for det Amerikanske Økonomiske System.

Foto: En ceremoni, hvor Hongkongs og Kinas flag hejses, *markerer 20-året for byens tilbagelevering til Kina fra Storbritannien. 20. juli, 2017. (Youtube Screen Grab/AFP)*

Publikation fra Credit Union har et stærkt krav om Glass-Steagall

26. juni, 2017 – En stærk støtte til genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven fra en ny, institutionel kilde forekom i *Credit Union Times* fra 21. juni, der siger, publikationen udsendes til omkring 11.000 kreditunioner. Artiklen, skrevet af Kathy Geary og Bernhard McLaughlin, begge præsidenter for kooperative kreditinstitutter (kreditunioner), kaldte USA's Senatshøring i Bankkomiteen for »den officielle begyndelse af debatten om en 21. århundredes version af Glass/Steagall-loven«, og støttede senator Elizabeth Warren i den dags konfrontation med finansminister Steven Mnuchin.

»Enhver ny form for Glass-Steagall, uanset, hvordan den skrues sammen for den aktuelle økonomiske situation, ville blive voldsomt modarbejdet af bankindustrien«, skriver Geary og McLaughlin. »Den Amerikanske Banksammenslutning (ABA) erklærede, 'Der er, inklusive blandt alle vore banktilsynsmyndigheder, bred enighed om, at Glass-Steagall ikke ville have forhindret krisen eller kollapset på ejendomsmarkedet' … En ikke overraskende erklæring, i betragtning af kilden.

»Denne debat er vigtig for kreditunioner, fordi den vil afgøre, hvorvidt banker vil bevare evnen til at udføre både kommercielle bankaktiviteter og risikable investeringsbankaktiviteter under samme tag, eller ej.

Desværre forspildte vores industri, i det umiddelbare kølvand af finanskrisen i 2008, chancen for effektivt at fastslå, at vi ikke startede branden, og at en ubegrænset bankindustri havde størstedelen af skylden …«

Deres konklusion er at kræve en mobilisering. »I takt med, at Glass/Steagall-debatten udspilles i de kommende måneder, er kravet til kreditunioner klart. Vi anmoder om, at kreditunioner, sammenslutninger af kreditunioner og vore to, nationale handelssammenslutninger slår sig sammen til én stemme i denne vigtige debat om en Glass/Steagall-version for det 21. Århundrede. At ignorere det kunne lægge vores industri, vore medlemmer og hele vores land åbent for en gentagelse af krisen i 2008.«

Samtidig med, at artiklen blev udgivet, fremviste American Bankers Associations (ABA) »topmedlemmer«, de 34 største, amerikanske banker, et fremskrevet tab på $500 mia. i en »recessionstest«, der blev kørt af Federal Reserve (USA's centralbank) og FDIC (USA's Statens Indskudsgarantifond).

Tab på $21 mia. blev fremskrevet for en enkelt bank, Capital One; tabene var koncentreret om selskabsgæld, kreditkortgæld og modparters betalingsstandsning (derivatmarkeder).

Foto: Viser uret ét minut i tolv til finanskollaps?

Trump vil samarbejde med Kina om Bælte &

Vej / Indsats for Glass/Steagall optrappes: LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 23. juni, 2017

… Ifølge det Kinesiske Udenrigsministeriums rapport om mødet, responderede præsident Trump til denne udtalelse fra rådgiver Yang ved at sige, at han – præsident Trump – ville være åben over for at samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet og hermed relaterede projekter. Han sagde, han er tilfreds med de positive fremskridt, der er sket i de kinesisk-amerikanske relationer, siden sit møde med præsident Xi i Mar-a-Lago. Og han meddelte, at han planlægger at besøge Kina inden for det næste (nuværende) år.

Matthew Ogden: Med mig i studiet i dag har jeg Paul Gallagher, redaktør for *EIR's* økonomiske stof, og som har været meget aktiv i Washington, D.C., i den eskalerede kamp for genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall og resten af hr. LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love i Hamiltons tradition. Han har mange opdateringer til os på denne front. Og via video har vi Diane Sare, LaRouche PAC Policy koordinator for New York, med os fra Manhattan. Hun har netop skrevet en artikel med titlen, *»Gullivers rejse til Manhattan! Kun LaRouches Fire Love og Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ kan løse Manhattans infrastrukturkrise.«* (*EIR*, 23. juni). Som vi alle ved, venter »Helvedessommeren« forude i New York City, mht. transportinfrastruktur.

Jeg vil straks begynde med nogle meget signifikante udviklinger i kampen for at bringe USA ind i den Nye Silkevej, ind i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. For det første vil jeg rapportere direkte, at *Xinhua*, et kinesisk nyhedsmedie, rapporterer, at præsident Donald Trump i går mødtes med Kinas statsrådgiver Yang Jiechi i Det Hvide Hus, og til statsrådgiveren Yang sagde, at USA er villig til at samarbejde om projekter relateret til det kinesiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ. De to havde dette møde i Det Hvide Hus som en del af statsrådgiver Yangs besøg til Washington; dette var et møde på højt niveau. Og, iflg. nyhedsrapporter, sagde Yang til præsident Trump, at Kina var meget tilfreds med, meget glad over og satte meget stor pris på det faktum, at Trump-administrationen havde besluttet at sende en repræsentant på højt plan – Matthew Pottinger – til at deltage i Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing i sidste måned. Vi har rapporteret, at denne repræsentant for USA var en beslutning i sidste sekund fra Trumps side, og at det var en meget god beslutning. Rådgiver Yang sagde også til Donald Trump, at Kina ville være villig til at arbejde sammen med USA om Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Ifølge det Kinesiske Udenrigsministeriums rapport om mødet, responderede præsident Trump til denne udtalelse fra rådgiver Yang ved at sige, at han – præsident Trump – ville være åben over for at samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet og hermed relaterede projekter. Han sagde, han er tilfreds med de positive fremskridt, der er sket i de kinesisk-amerikanske relationer, siden sit møde med præsident Xi i Mar-a-Lago. Og han meddelte, at han planlægger at besøge Kina inden for det næste (nuværende) år. Dette blev bekræftet af udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson i en pressekonference, han holdt onsdag. Præsident Trump rapporterede ligeledes, at han ser frem til igen at mødes med præsident Xi Jinping ved G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland, i juli måned. Det var første punkt, og det er naturligvis en meget signifikant udvikling.

Det andet punkt er, at der samtidig, dagen før dette møde mellem præsident Trump og statsrådgiver Yang, var en møde på højt niveau mellem tidligere kinesiske regeringsfolk og amerikanske erhvervsledere på højt niveau, i regi af et bilateralt eller fælles møde, der fandt sted mellem USA's

Handelskammer – der repræsenterer førende, amerikanske erhvervsinteresser – og Kinas Center for Internationale Økonomiske Udvekslinger, der er en regeringstilknyttet tænketank med base i Beijing. Under dette møde udstedte disse to grupper et fælleskommunike, der promoverede fælles samarbejde mellem USA og Kina.

Her følger resten af webcastet på engelsk:

So, I'm going to put on the screen here a picture of this meeting that occurred [Fig. 1]. As you can see, it's the 9th U.S.-China CEO and Former Senior Officials Dialogue; jointly sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the China Center for International Economic Exchanges. What the joint communiqué reports is that not only would the U.S. businessmen be interested in joint cooperation on the Belt and Road, but they would also be interested in cooperation on building U.S. infrastructure here domestically. So you can see here a direct quote from their communiqué. This is under the subtitle "Strengthening Investment Cooperation Under the Framework of Belt and Road Initiative and Through Other Means." So, here's what it says:
"Investment is an important driver of China-U.S. trade relations and the growth of the two economies. There is great potential for the two sides to further expand mutual investment.
China's Belt and Road Initiative, which has spurred investment in infrastructure building, will considerably broaden the space for Chinese and U.S. investment and open many opportunities for Chinese and U.S. companies to cooperate in third countries. Significant participation by U.S. companies, including in

partnership with Chinese companies, can make new contributions to
the furtherance of China-U.S. economic and trade relations. In
certain areas, U.S. companies can offer the world's best
technology and management capability, thereby helping to insure
smooth and efficient completion of Belt and Road projects.
Infrastructure building in the U.S. will generate an enormous
need for investment, and the new U.S. administration has
indicated that this is a major priority. China has strong
capabilities and cost advantages in infrastructure building,
including the building of urban roads, expressways, fly-overs,
high-speed rail, and ports."

It goes on to say: "Chinese companies and financial
institutions are ready to contribute to this effort through
financing and through the provision of goods and services.
Chinese investment in certain areas of U.S. infrastructure
development has the potential to help strengthen business
relations between the two sides, and in some cases, speed up
completion of the needed projects at lower cost and with greater
efficiency. Both sides agreed that the two countries can engage
in full cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative and
through a number of other means, including the Asia
Infrastructure Investment Bank, the World Bank, and other
multilateral investment and financing institutions."

Then it has a subtitle: "Agreed Action"

"Within the next twelve months, the CCIEE and the U.S.
Chamber of Commerce will organize a conference on the Belt and
Road in China or in the United States; which will allow the
Chinese side to brief the U.S. side on the Belt and Road plans,
including initiative content, current progress and projects that
might be appropriate for U.S. company participation, including

in
partnership with the Chinese companies. The U.S. side will brief
the Chinese side on the latest infrastructure developments in the
United States and share reflections on pathways for Chinese companies to participate in U.S. infrastructure revitalization initiatives."

So, this is a very important development. And now, third, here's an article from {China Daily} which reports on a rather extraordinary forum that happened in San Francisco yesterday, which was titled "2017: U.S.-China Transportation Cooperation Forum." Before I get to the next slide, just see here, the beginning of the article. It's titled "Chinese Builders Wanted
in the U.S.." The beginning of the article says, "Chinese infrastructure techniques are urgently needed to rehabilitate America's poorly maintained and in some cases dilapidated bridges
and road system, industry experts from both countries agree. The
fact that the U.S., the world's most economically and technologically powerful country, should import fast-train know-how from a developing China, reflects a new normal for China-U.S. cooperation and communication." Then, the article quotes Chinese Consul-General to San Francisco Luo Linquan, who
gave the keynote. He said, "China and the U.S. cooperation on the infrastructure front is posed to become the new highlight in
the trade engagement between the two countries. California along
with its neighboring states has especially close trade relations
with China," he added. "The import and export volume between this
region and China has mounted to more than $201 billion in

2016.
The One Belt, One Road Initiative was conceived in China," he added, "but it provides a global platform for economic development for all the countries participating."
So clearly, all three of these are extraordinary developments, highlighted by this meeting in the White House, where Donald Trump said — according to Chinese reports — that the United States would be happy to participate in the Belt and
Road Initiative. This is clearly coming along very rapidly; and
as Helga LaRouche said when she was briefed on these developments
earlier today, she said "Remember, it was only three years ago,
in 2014, that the LaRouche movement put out the call for the United States to join the Silk Road." I think you can remember
the pamphlet that was printed by the LaRouche Political Action Committee that was called "A Hamiltonian Vision for the Future of
the United States: The United States Joins the New Silk Road."
But Helga LaRouche said, at that point — 2014 — this idea was almost unheard of. But now, as you can see from these developments and otherwise, this initiative has really gained prominence and is becoming a dominant reality. It is very urgently needed. "We've seen a very significant victory," she said, "on this front; and we should recognize it as such." She
said, "I think an appropriate for this is 'Ideas Matter; Ideas Shape History'."
I think you can really expect the consolidation of this with the meeting between Trump and Xi at the G20 summit in July. And
I think we can also see some dramatic developments between the potential for a bilateral meeting — and this is becoming more

solid as the days go on — between Trump and Putin. But, as the
lead article on the LaRouche PAC website states very clearly today, although it's widely expected that President Trump and President Putin will meet for the first time on the sidelines of
this G20 summit, it's very clear that the opponents of this world-changing event of the United States-Russia-China cooperation, are doing everything they can in an hysterical fashion, to try to undermine this before it ever happens, to force the cancellation, to cause it to become totally hostile, or
to cause there to be no positive progress that can be made out of
such a summit. You see this crazy Russian sanctions bill that was rammed through the Senate 98-2; you can see the efforts by the U.S. forces shooting down this Syrian jet over Syrian territory, which has the potential to develop very rapidly. This
forced the Russians to again terminate the non-confliction hotline between the United States and Russia. You can see Steve
Mnuchin's efforts to levy new sanctions against 38 Russian and Ukrainian firms and individuals. Then you can see this F-16 that
buzzed the military aircraft that was carrying Russian Defense Minister Shoigu. All of these are very dangerous, and are obviously planned to try to derail any potential for a positive
relationship between the United States and Russia.
One only has to read this hysterical article in the {Washington Post} today, "Obama's Secret Struggle to Punish Russia for Putin's Election Assault," which only continues this
false narrative.

PAUL GALLAGHER: Not so secret.

OGDEN: Not so secret. So, that gives you a picture of where we stand, but a very optimistic picture, as Helga LaRouche underlined; if we see in terms of the potential for this United States New Silk Road, New Paradigm consolidation. But it's very urgent that this happen as well. That was why I asked both Paul and Diane to join me on the show today.
First, I'd like to ask Diane to go through a little bit of what you have in this article. As I said, it's titled "Gulliver Travels to Manhattan! Only LaRouche's Four Laws and the Belt and Road Can Save Manhattan Infrastructure Crisis." So Diane.

DIANE SARE: Sure. I was inspired, if one can call it that, by my attendance at a Cranes, New York real estate conference, where they had three panels. The way it was billed was that — and they had the CEO of the Port Authority, and the building trades union, and Staten Island and Brooklyn. And given what's about to happen here, which people may or may not be aware of, basically we are at a total breakdown point in the greater Manhattan area. During the day in Manhattan, you have about 3.1 million people; at night, it's about 1.8 million. There's something between 1.5 million and 1.8 million who commute into the city to the island of Manhattan on a daily basis. That's a very large traffic flow. Penn Station handles about 650,000 people a day; I think that's triple what it was built for. Similarly, every other major transit point, whether it's coming in from Long Island and Brooklyn across the East River, or coming in from New Jersey on the western side, everything is completely overloaded; at or well above capacity. So now, the system itself is anywhere from 70 to 100 years old, and very little maintenance or repair or upgrading has been done. We’re using switching systems which were built before World War II largely; I think they’ve modernized one line so far, and another one will be done in a few years. It really is insane.

So, I went to this conference, because starting on July 10, since there were two train derailments in early April in Penn Station on the tracks there, they’ve decided they cannot put off repairing those tracks. But of course, to repair tracks, then you cannot use them while you’re repairing them. They’re saying they’re going to have to reduce the traffic coming in from Long Island by 20%; I don’t know what the percentage is from New Jersey, but it’s probably something similar or greater. I know the commuter routes from Essex and Morris Counties, which include commuters coming in from Pennsylvania who go to various places and then take a train into Penn Station, that’s all going to be rerouted into Hoboken; the PATH system which is also overloaded.

At any rate, these repairs start on the 10th of July, and they’re going to be going on for at least six weeks or longer. Who really knows, frankly?

There’s no redundancy. This is a system that any section of it that you shut down, if you’re talking about transit points that are already functioning or not functioning I should say,

at
over capacity. And you're going to add 20% more traffic, or 30%
more traffic, or 50% more traffic to it; you could have a total
breakdown of everything. None of the plans I've seen so far
really are adequate. I don't know what they're going to do as
they get closer; maybe they're going to have to have people come
into work on rotating shifts, people's hours are going to change,
I don't know. But at any rate, I was hoping that this conference
might address it. What I heard there – and it's not as though
these speakers were completely incompetent or were not aware of
the crisis in some way – but what you saw was that people's
thinking has been so warped. One, as I said in the article, by
this Bertrand Russell legacy that there's no such thing as a
creative idea, or a new idea; but that everything is an algebraic
system of linear deduction. Of course, from that standpoint, you
could never conceptualize where this region should be in 50 or
100 years.
So, the things that they were proposing be done, like
turning Rikers Island into a part of LaGuardia Airport –
LaGuardia Airport, as people may know who have travelled into New
York, is very much overloaded. They don't have the space for the
number of flights that are coming in, and they're projecting that
by 2030 there will be another 30 million people per year trying
to fly into the city. So, how do you handle this? They said,

well we need 75 more flight operations per hour. Taking over all of Rikers Island for this and a new wastewater treatment plant, only gives you an increase of 30 more flight operations per hour.
So, why would you do that? What is the point of investing in something that doesn't even meet either the current needs or what you are projecting? It's really insane. So, you have that factor; and the other factor is the funding, which I think Paul may deal with more; but the idea that everything can only be done through public-private partnerships. As people know, my colleague Bill Roberts has an article in the same issue of {EIR} about the Soo Locks, where of course they figured out in 1986 that this is a key transshipment point for coal and other things in the United States; and they really needed to be repaired and modernized. So, this was approved in 1986, but they concluded that you'd only make back 75 cents on the dollar of what was invested. Clearly by Bertrand Russell-type methods, where it's all linear, because if you cause 11 million people to be unemployed, which is what would happen if this thing wasn't done, that's not taken into account.
Similarly, the speaker at this conference from Brooklyn, showed pictures of the damage from Hurricane Sandy, which were horrific; I was here in New Jersey when that occurred. We didn't have electricity for about two weeks; it was very damaging, very devastating. There were several proposals made in 2009 at a

conference in Manhattan for storm surge barriers. My favorite was a five-mile one that went from Sandy Hook in New Jersey to the Rockaways. So you go across the whole area before you even get to Staten Island, and it would have an underground tunnel and it would have gates that came up; but normally the ocean would be flowing through. I think that would cost something like $6 billion. I can see these silly accountants with their mathematical methods saying $6 billion, what's the profit? Well, how about saving $80 billion? $6 billion versus $80 billion in damage when you get one of these storms. But nonetheless, they decided not to build it, and we got what we got with Hurricane Sandy. So, because of the way people think in terms of worshipping money, as opposed to seeing money as a means of credit generation, or as a means of figuring out how to measure the cost of an improvement that you need; which will lead ultimately to the increase in the productivity of your population.

What does it mean when you say we want our standard of living to be higher? Well, that doesn't mean having seven television sets in every room as opposed to one, or something like that. When you say the standard of living, we mean things like life expectancy, being free from disease, being better educated. How many Americans speak only one language, and maybe that's an exaggeration to say that Americans even speak a language. Many people now do not have a very good command of the English language, which is our language in this country. In other words, how many Americans know how to read music? How

many
Americans have conducted basic scientific experiments in school;
have ever tried to make a painting or a work of art or write a poem? In other words, by standard of living you mean that there’s a life expectancy which allows for a young person to be
educated to the age of 22, 25, 28; and then that person has an adult lifespan in which they’re still developing and learning. You can get human beings developing a quality of genius which contributes to the future for all mankind.
The only reason for money, is to create a situation where you can think in those terms. That the people living 100 and 200
years from now will live longer, be healthier, be better educated, and be better; which is what you would want. Who really wants to be the best of all time? That means, in effect,
that your life is meaningless, if everything coming after you is
going to be worse than you. So, that’s the point of economy; but
none of these people was thinking that way at all. It really struck me that here we are sitting on potential complete chaos;
you already had two weeks ago, there was a subway that got stuck,
and it didn’t have air conditioning because the power was out. So you had people packed in this car, and the temperatures were
getting to 100 degrees, it was like a sauna in there. No one could move for 45 minutes and they were on the brink – as you might imagine – of getting completely panicked. Happily, no one
had a heart attack or other medical disaster, but it does make people nervous. A few days ago, another subway car was stalled

out, so people went out the back exit and got down on the track
and started walking to the station. That's extremely dangerous.
What happens if you lose all order because people just panic
because they don't know if they're going to reach their
destination? They don't want to be stuck in a subway for hours
on end. We're really on the brink of a situation like that.
People would be prepared to tolerate hardship if they knew that
there was a plan to actually address it.
For example, if President Trump, as a result of his
dialogues with Xi Jinping and President Putin, were to say "Look,
we actually think the Bering Strait tunnel should be built within
the next decade; and we're going to launch a crash program with
China and Russia to develop high-speed rail corridors across the
United States. So that Manhattan really should be connected with
Paris; and that's something that will happen. I'm going to
initiate that in my Presidency, and it's something that will be
completed during a future administration." Now knowing Trump,
he'd probably say "Well, it has to be done within my first term."
But at any rate, what would that mean for Manhattan? What kind
of infrastructure would you want to have in place? If you had
high-speed rail connecting Washington D.C., Philadelphia,
Manhattan, New York City, and Boston, then you would know that
you might have a free flow of people in the entire northeastern
coastline — this huge metropolitan area — because you're

talking about taking an hour to travel from D.C. to New York. So, what does that mean? What do you want New York City to look like under those circumstances? Maybe we have to consider taking advantage of this massive 22% of New Jersey's land areas in the Pine Barrens, and convert part of that into a large city where part of the population of New York City could be relocated, while you build something which is actually appropriate. But no one is thinking in this way.

Apparently, plans have been made, as we know with the Soo Locks, plans have been made. There are engineers who are highly competent who are aware of these things, who know that there are limits on the life expectancy of cast iron and things like that. They may have long life expectancies, but there is a point at which things begin to corrode and things like that. So, plans have been made, plans exist. But where do you get the funding to implement it? What is the magnitude of these plans? If the population were aware that such a thing existed, that is was going to be set into motion, then people would be prepared to put up with a certain amount of hardship; probably very happily, knowing that their children were going to live in a much more beautiful and functioning location than we currently do now.

So, this is the battle. And I think Matt, what you reported just at the beginning of this show, in terms of the commitment of President Trump to work with the Chinese, the commitment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce explicitly to collaborate with the

Belt
and Road Initiative; this is extremely promising, and should absolutely be promoted.

OGDEN: Well, I think those scare stories you have from New York City should probably encourage people that this is a rather
urgent initiative. I know from talking to Paul, that you have a
few more scare stories that you might want to share with us. I'm
going to just let you go through a few of those also.

GALLAGHER: Well, I'm going to come back to this. I wanted to just briefly sketch the fight around Glass-Steagall; but I'm
going to come back to this in particular on the character of the
PPPs — public-private partnerships — as actually "poison pill policy," which is really threatening this entire potential for collaboration, China-U.S. collaboration both on the Belt and Road, and also starting with the Bering Strait Tunnel. Also in
regard to infrastructure in North America and infrastructure in
the United States.

But on Glass-Steagall, let me just indicate, you have a very stark comparison in terms of infrastructure investment between the United States and China. In the United States, about $300 billion is invested in infrastructure every year, and that is, every school, every hospital, every road job, every subdivision's
new sewer and water and optical fiber, and so forth — that is absolutely everything, public, private, local, Federal, amounts
to about that much investment. In China, the four major state banks which provide the credit for the infrastructure

breakthroughs that have been made in China, those four banks issue about $140 billion worth of credit annually for high-speed
rail in China alone. And just that form of advanced infrastructure and just that public investment by those four national banks: the Exim Bank, the China Development Bank, the
other China policy banks, as they're called. That investment in
just high-speed rail is half of the total investment made by the
United States – public, private, in every form, on every kind of
infrastructure and every public band-aide that's put on, and claimed as infrastructure, every year.

In addition, those banks in China have invested and committed $300 billion just in the three years since the Belt and
Road Initiative of President Xi began to take off, and that $300
billion invested and committed by those banks is outside China.

So that's going on simultaneously with the large-scale investments in completely frontier, including things like maglev
subways, in the major cities of China, and there are many, many,
many major cities in China as people know.

So this is widely in the financial press in the United States and Europe, the old imperial liberal order defends itself
by saying, "This credit issuance of China can't possibly be sustained. There will be a tremendous, earthshattering collapse
of all of this infrastructure credit, because the banks – it has
dwarfed even what the Federal Reserve has done for the banks

here, and for a good purpose, and it can be sustained; it'll all
blow up." There is a very fundamental difference here, though,
in that China, for the last 20 years has had bank separation; it
has many shadow banks, it has a lot of investment companies
involved in broker-dealers, but they are completely separated
from the both private commercial banking system, which they want
to build up further, and also from this kind of public banking.
So that these banks are not involved in the $550 trillion
derivatives exposure of the banks in London and New York. These
banks are not involved in securities speculation. They are able
to handle bankruptcies; they're able to handle non-performing
loans when they appear in various sectors as the economy
develops. So, Glass-Steagall, although they don't call that law
"Glass-Steagall" in China, that bank separation is important to
what they are able to do and the fact that they've been doing it
now for 20 years on a level of spending nearly 9% of their GDP on
new infrastructure every year, for more than 20 years. Compare
that to the United States, which spends about 1.3% of its GDP now
on infrastructure annually. They've been able to do that, and
keep it up.
Now, we've been fighting for Glass-Steagall in Washington.
It's really taken on much more of the characteristics of a good
brawl, in the recent weeks. It's become a big public fight,

for
one thing, where you have on the one hand, especially for the last two months, three months, – on the one hand, you have all
the financial press and the major national {Wall Street Journal,
Washington Post, New York Times}, running all kinds of editorials
and op-eds on why Glass-Steagall is not necessary, why it's terrible, why it's completely outdated; it was only repealed 20
years ago, but it's completely outdated, practically a relic of
the Middle Ages, why it didn't have anything to do with the crash
in 2008, and so on and so forth. You have that going on, you have think tanks in Washington, like Heritage Foundation and American Enterprise Institute running whole events which consist
of nothing but examining Glass-Steagall. I went to one recently,
at the American Enterprise Institute, where six different speakers were attacking Glass-Steagall. The only person in the
room who was fighting for Glass-Steagall was me, and I was not one of the speakers.
So you have these kinds of attacks on it, but also the sponsors. The main sponsors of the House bill, Marcy Kaptur (D)
of Ohio, Walter Jones (R) of North Carolina, the Republican main
sponsor, have started to really fight publicly. They had a public press conference when they introduced the bill three and a
half months ago with 25 sponsors. They now have about 55 sponsors as a result of fighting for it publicly since then. This is a much faster rate of getting sponsors onto the bill

than
was the case in the last session, where eventually there were about 85 sponsors after two years of work. But in this case, the
week before last they had a congressional briefing for the staffs
of Congressmen throughout the House, about somewhere between 35
and 40 other Congressmen sent their staffs to this briefing, so
it was really quite a packed event in one of the office buildings, to take notes and report back to their Members of Congress. And not only Kaptur and Jones, but also experts from
the AFL-CIO, from the Americans for Financial Reform, from Public
Citizen; Nomi Prins, an independent, former investment banker and
author on banking, independent expert – they all testified. And
this is causing a tremendous amount of discussion throughout the
House in particular.
On the Senate side, the leading sponsors have all made it a point to draw out the Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, and make
it clear that what he was advising Donald Trump to do during the
campaign essentially, was not the real Glass-Steagall or anything
like it; but rather Mnuchin's advice to Trump during his campaign, was to talk about Glass-Steagall while Mnuchin privately was designing something which was really Wall Street deregulation like the bill that recently passed the House.
So the fact that they have really broken Mnuchin down on this and made him say "No, no, no, I don't believe in anything like separating commercial and investment banking." This has

also dramatically clarified issues for people in both the Senate
and the House. And secondly, we have begun to get close to the
mobilization of large organizations, large trade unions,
coalition organizations like Public Citizen, and in this I don't
mean them endorsing Glass-Steagall, I mean them mobilizing their
hundreds and hundreds of thousands of members to demand this from
Congress. We've come very close to getting to that stage, and in
particular you saw last week a broadcast that Public Citizen ran
on their Facebook page with Rep. Marcy Kaptur, in which they were
motivating and calling on their reportedly 400,000 members to go
after Congress to get this.

So the objective is to get from the 55 sponsors now to 100 – fast. Because it's not so important in the Senate, to pile up
a lot of sponsors – there are only a 100 Senators. It's very
important in the House, when the leadership of both parties is
against Glass-Steagall, which they are: Both the Republican and
the Democratic leadership do not want to see it; the Democratic
leadership wants to cling onto this failed Dodd-Frank Bill, and
pretend that Obama came up with something nice there. And the
Republican leadership wants to give Wall Street every kind of
deregulation that they've ever asked for.

So in that situation, it is crucial to get to 100 sponsors.

This is the stated objective of the major sponsors in the House

and when they do that, then they really want to go public and start to hold the kind of press conferences and press bugging of
other Members which will get widely covered in the media and really make this into a bigger brawl.
So that’s just an indication of some of the things we have been getting going. And one of the arguments that Jones and Kaptur have started to use, for example when they – I didn’t mention this, but they also went to the Rules Committee when it
was marking up this crazy Republican deregulation bill called the
“Financial CHOICE Act.” They went to the Rules Committee with an
amendment that said, strike CHOICE Act, take it away, and put Glass-Steagall reinstatement in its place, and that’s our amendment.” So they got to make a fight in front of the Rules Committee on that.
But they’ve begun to make the very coherent argument that not only did Glass-Steagall’s elimination lead directly to the crash in 2008; there’s no need to go over this now, it’s the most
obvious thing in the world to most thinking Americans. It’s like
the guy who ate nothing but McDonalds food for four months and after four or five months his organs were failing, he was catastrophically obese, he was near death! And this is like saying “there was no connection, there were other factors that brought this guy into this condition. It wasn’t the McDonald’s
Big Macs that he was eating.” That’s what it amounts to to tell
Americans that less than 10 years after getting rid of Glass-Steagall, the whole banking system blew up simultaneously,
which has never, for all of the major banks to be bankrupt at the

same time, as Ben Bernanke admitted they were, has never happened
in the entire history of the United States. It took less than 10
years without Glass-Steagall to bring that about.
So they also are now arguing that the period in which
Glass-Steagall was in effect, which is also the period in which
the biggest infrastructure investments in new infrastructure in
the United States were being made, from the '20s, up through the
end of the '60s and into the '70s, that that was a golden era of
productivity in the United States. We had a banking system then,
which concentrated not only on loaning to – but you see it in
many examples of the history of that period – concentrating on
making commercial and industrial loans to businesses for
expansion and for participation in major projects. You don't
have that kind of a banking system without Glass-Steagall;
instead, you have a banking system which wants to underwrite bond
issues for only the biggest corporations, with which they can
play around with their stock prices and so on. And it brings the
entire economy down.
It gets us right back – and they're making now the right
argument and very powerful argument, that if we want to rebuild
the United States, and particularly build new, frontier new
infrastructure in the United States, we have to have a commercial
banking system which is separated from securities broker-dealing
and speculation in the derivatives markets; and which is
concentrating on household lending and commercial and

industrial
lending to the companies participating in these great projects.
Now, public-private partnership is, again, back to Treasury Secretary Mnuchin, the conference that was held in Washington last week, SelectUSA, which was a conference trying to get foreign investment in the United States. So this is the Treasury
Department; you've already given the context for this, along with
what Diane reported, in terms of the imminent potential, absolutely imminent potential for large-scale investment, particularly from China in an infrastructure build in the United
States. instead, what the Treasury Secretary went there and offered was, he said: We want this kind of investment and public-private partnerships are critical.
Suffice it to say, never in the United States has a major infrastructure project or major new element of the infrastructure
of the United States, {never} has such a thing been constructed
with a public-private partnership, let alone by private investment alone. The Transcontinental Railroad was by no means
a public-private partnership. And these things simply don't work. The investors in them want their capital back in 10 years,
and they want 10-12% rates of interest in their invested capital
during that 10 years. Well, that means they want it back, if it's anything major, while the thing is still not finished, and
still not being used to a full extent; and they want to absolutely rob the public taxpayers whose money is going into such a project. It simply cannot work, and it will sabotage foreign investment in new infrastructure building in the

United
States if this method is used.
We have a threadbare public investment in infrastructure
now. What President Trump has spoken about, the time has run out
for him and for the Congress to implement it. They have to now
create, immediately, a National Bank on the order of $1-2
trillion in capital, in the way that Alexander Hamilton and his
successors in the American System built such National Banks
starting in 1790, through the 19th century. They have to create
such a bank {now}, so that there is a credit institution here, to
cooperate with the credit institutions like those in China that I
was discussing earlier.
Otherwise, we are really facing disaster. I'll give you an
example: I went to a Congressional hearing yesterday and talked
to some of the witnesses who were involved in exactly trying to
organize some of the infrastructure developments that Diane
indicated are so needed in the New York area. One of them is a
bridge over the Hackensack River near Secaucus, New Jersey,
called the Portal Bridge, which is 108 years old. It was
designed in the 19th century, completed in 1910. It has ships go
under it by splitting the bridge, but opening as a drawbridge.
All of the rail traffic, freight and passenger, between Florida
and Massachusetts goes over that bridge — all of it! And that
bridge, when they open it to get a ship go through, when they try
to close it now, 9 times out 10, according to the fellow who

spoke to me there, 9 times out of 10 it doesn't close properly,
so that rails don't align. And they then send workers out on the
concrete abutment of the bridge with sledgehammers, and they
hammer at the iron trusses of the bridge to get the rails to align.
All that it would take is for them to be able to unable to
get them to align, once, and as he estimated, that would be a
single-point loss of potentially 10% of U.S. gross domestic
product. Right there.
And then you have, in the Poe Lock, the potential failure of
the Poe Lock between Lake Superior into Lake Huron, and the whole
Mesabi Iron Range, and all of the ships which are carrying all of
the strategic metals, the iron, the coal coming out of Northern
Minnesota, Ontario, the Mesabi Range, all of that would be
stopped: another 10% of the gross domestic product of the United
States would be frozen and they estimated up to 11 million jobs
would be lost.
So you say, "well of course, they're replacing this bridge
at Hackensack," but actually, they're not! They don't have the
funds! They have a plan, it's all worked out, it's engineered,
but the replacement is not under way.
So you have here, the makings of a movie you could call it,
a suspense thriller: "The Bridge over the Hackensack River." But
with 10% of the U.S. economy hanging on the guys banging those
rails back into place, but there is not any funding arranged to
replace that bridge. And you can multiply that for all the

other
things that have to be done.
We’re very far from the frontier, national high-speed rail network, nuclear desalination plants, the Western water management systems, — we’re very far from the frontiers in space infrastructure that we have to be building. We’re actually
threadbare in terms of just continuing to use, and have an economy, what we already have.
So there’s no time at all left, for these wonderful prospects by the discussions with the Chinese now at the highest
level, between President Trump and one of the tope people in the
Chinese government, State Councilor Yang Jiechi, for these wonderful prospects to be backed up by the institution which issues credit for the United States, a Hamiltonian bank for investment. It must be formed. It must come out of the Congress
with the drive from the White House in order to get it done.

OGDEN: As you said, time is running out: We’re five months now into the Trump administration, and you highlighted the role
of Steve Mnuchin: I think this continues to be a very bad element in the Trump administration. And the kind of support that Trump gained from his support for Glass-Steagall during the
Presidential election campaign, is something that has now — that
has to become visible. That has to become a visible, vocal, sort
of element from the population, from the constituency. And I just want to put on the screen the URL that we have for the mobilization that we have for H.R.790: That’s the bill that’s in
the House, the “Return to Prudent Banking Act” —

GALLAGHER: The Glass-Steagall bill.

OGDEN: Which was introduced by Marcy Kaptur and Walter Jones. This is the return to Glass-Steagall. As you can see, this is the website: http://lpac.co/hr790 And I think that this goal of reaching 100 cosponsors in a very short amount of time, is a very tangible goal that we can mobilize for, along with this vision of, the United States joining the New Silk Road. But Paul, as I think you just laid out very clearly, that is impossible without Glass-Steagall. You cannot set up the kind of national credit institutions, the national banking credit institutions that would channel that kind of joint investment into this infrastructure in the United States, without this critical first step of the return to Glass-Steagall.
One thing I wanted to ask you about, Paul, is just the prognosis on how close we could be to another disastrous blowout of the trans-Atlantic banking system. I know Nomi Prins did an interview a few months ago with you, where she highlighted a few of these things with the corporate debt bubble. But that's something that Marcy Kaptur cited in her testimony to the Rules Committee, and I think that element of urgency is also necessary to put in here.
[https://larouchepac.com/20170319/interview-nomi-prins]

GALLAGHER: We don't know how much time, because it's impossible to put a finger on a date when a really huge and increasing unproductive debt bubble, in this case, as Representative Kaptur identified, the corporate debt bubble in

the United States, when it’s going to blow up. But, the size of
corporate debt in the United States has doubled in seven years,
from about $7 to about $14 trillion, with really the great majority of that tremendous debt expansion being used for what they call “financial engineering” by large companies: Meaning buying back their own stock, mergers and acquisitions, finding ways to increase the dividends they give to their stockholders,
increasing their own executive compensation – all of this kind of financial engineering has used in various years up to 80-85%
of this new corporate debt.
What has really suffered in the process has been business capital investment and the commercial and industrial lending, which it depends on. So that that tremendously expanding bubble
has stopped expanding. And this has been noted rather suddenly,
by everybody from the IMF to individual bank research teams, since April of this year, that suddenly that tremendous expansion
has stopped; as happens with an immense bubble that’s about to explode, and it started to shrink. And there was a report put out by UBS bank in Switzerland about two weeks ago which caused a
certain amount of alarm, because they found that what they call
the “credit impulse,” had gone negative in the last six months –
they’re talking globally now – meaning that the second derivative, the rate of the rate of growth of business lending around the world had suddenly in the last six months become negative. And that is something which virtually always points to
a bubble about to collapse.

This is a very huge one, indeed. The IMF estimated that if interest rates were to go up sharply in the United States, 20% of all the companies in the United States would default. That's way above the rate of defaults on mortgages even at the worst 10 years ago; and the whole thing would come crashing down.
So we need the reorganization of the banking system, urgently, for that reason, also in order to make the commercial banking side of it proof against this kind of a blowout. And so you don't have, again, a situation in which the bankruptcy of any investment bank, let's say, becomes, almost overnight, the bankruptcy of every major U.S. based bank as happened in late September 2008.

OGDEN: I would say, this is real policy. This is what anybody who's serious is discussing right now. And the failed decision by the Democratic Party, for example, to just be the party of resistance, is increasingly proven to be an increasingly proven to be very ill-advised policy. And I think even Sen. Chris Murphy made some headlines this week where he said: Look, none of my constituents are talking about "Russia," when I go home. They're talking about jobs, drugs, poverty. They're talking about exactly what we're discussing here! Hmm, gee, maybe we shouldn't be pumping anti-Putin propaganda all day every day.
So, I wanted to ask Diane, you know, we've had some surprising reports — or surprising for some — from the streets of Manhattan, where you would assume because of the 24-hour-a-day anti-Putin propaganda that people are being inundated with,

that
this would be the only thing that’s on people’s minds. But as we
saw, the reality on the ground in New York is the collapsing infrastructure. This is what people are actually interested in
talking about. And we’ve had some rather surprising readings from the population there in New York and northern New Jersey, in
the recent weeks.

SARE: Sure. We’ve had numbers of teams set up by the roadside in New Jersey or right in the middle of the large sidewalks in Manhattan, with giant signs saying “Defend Trump. Stop Here. Donald can’t do it alone, join LaRouche PAC. The U.S. must join the Belt and Road. Russia-Gate Is a Comey Plot!”
And many people are coming up to our tables and we’re actually getting a very hot response, much more intense than at any period
since the election, with people coming over saying, “You know, I
thought I was the only one. The propaganda is so intense, I don’t dare to say that I supported Trump at my workplace.”
We had a very strong response also in Connecticut, Long Island, Jersey and Manhattan per se, where we are getting this type of response.
And I also just wanted to add, in light of this crazy continuing of the story about the alleged Russian hacking which
somehow caused people to change their mind on how they were voting. Remember we did just did have the special election for
Congress, in South Carolina and Georgia, where the Democratic candidates, one of whom I think spent $33 million or some absolutely obscene amount of money, and still lost the election.

And it's not because the Republican candidates were so brilliant; it's because the population has really had it and this is where, if President Trump moves in a very big way, very public way to embrace the Chinese offer, to reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act so we can have a sane banking system, and to launch some of these infrastructure projects on a Federal basis, you would just see an incredible upsurge of support. And most of this vicious, including assassination threats and so forth, these attacks on the President, would simply evaporate and the people that persist would be shown for the paid agents of the British Empire and George Soros that they are.

OGDEN: I think it was clearly said by Helga LaRouche: We have a very significant victory to claim, I think both in terms of the further consolidation of this idea that the United States should join the New Silk Road, and the fact that these discussions are now going on at the very highest level between the United States and China. But also in terms of this fight for Glass-Steagall and as Paul said, this is something that LaRouche PAC has been directly involved in, on the forefront of leading for year – 2008, 2009? Lyndon LaRouche's call at that time was for a complete bankruptcy reorganization of the economy. It was initially the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act and that became this idea of the Four Laws.

GALLAGHER: August 2007 was the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act.

OGDEN: That's right. So now we're coming up on 10 years! I think that's widely recognized, the leadership that the LaRouche movement has played, including on Capitol Hill from the sponsors of this legislation. So this decision now to mobilize and to really enter into a brawl, the fight is on on that front and we have a responsibility to pour as much as we can, from around the country, in mobilizing on that front, too.
I think that's a good conclusion for our webcast here, today. Thank you Diane, for joining us from New York, and thank you very much Paul for joining me here.

GALLAGHER: A pleasure.

OGDEN: Stay tuned to larouchepac.com and we'll talk to you soon.

Hvad er de virkelige spørgsmål bag alt dette?

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 15. juni, 2017 – Briterne har gentagne gange myrdet amerikanske præsidenter, efter at de først myrdede vort forfatningssystems fader, Alexander Hamilton. Men man skal helt tilbage til Abraham Lincoln for at finde den slags gentagne trusler mod en præsident, i særdeleshed trusler om mord, som nu fremsættes mod præsident Trump, mens dette læses – under britisk direktiv. En »komiker« cirkulerer et fotografi af sig selv på Internet, hvor hun fremviser en kopi af præsidentens afskårne hoved. Samtidig opføres jævnligt det langtrukne knivmord på præsident Trump foran stort publikum i New Yorks Central Park, stolt sponsoreret af, og med gentagen energisk støtte fra, forræderne i det britisk-elskende *New York Times* – under absurd forklædning af Shakespeares »Julius Cæsar«. »Skuespilleren«, der angiveligt portrætterer Julius Cæsar i denne blodige farce, er udklædt og udstyret til fuldstændigt at ligne præsident Trump – alt imens hans hustru taler med slavisk accent og ser ud som og klæder sig præcis som præsidentens kone, Melania. Der er selvfølgelig ingen, der tror på *New York Times*, at dette skulle repræsentere »ytringsfrihed«. Det repræsenterer overlagt ansporing til politisk mord, eller endda 'ret til at dræbe' *(license to kill)* – og det endda samtidig med, at et uskyldigt amerikansk kongresmedlem, og endnu en uskyldig mand, befinder sig i kritisk tilstand på et hospital i Washington efter at være blevet skudt i går morges af en gal skytte, der leder efter »Republikanere« at dræbe.

Der kunne fremføres meget mere som dette, som I alle ved.

Det Britiske Imperium, hvis blodtørst står bag alt dette, har netop her til morgen opfordret til Trumps afsættelse ved en rigsretssag i deres flagskib, Londons *Financial Times.*

Årsagen til parallellen til det samme, morderiske hysteri, der blev pisket op mod Abraham Lincoln, er, at nutidens spørgsmål i realiteten ikke er mindre vigtige nu, end de var dengang. Dengang drejede det sig om spørgsmålet om denne Republiks overlevelse i lyset af dette samme, Britiske Imperium – et spørgsmål, der involverede fremtiden for hele menneskeslægten. Lyndon LaRouche har nu gjort det klart, at en sejr for Jim Comey og Bob Muellers FBI, med deres kupforsøg mod præsident Trump, ville kaste verden ud i atomkrig, der ville ødelægge vor civilisation, og muligvis vor art.

På den anden side, så bevæger fortsættelsen af den forfatningsmæssige institution, som er præsidentskabet under den legitime præsident Donald Trump – og retsforfølgelsen af og domsafsigelsen over de udenlandsk sponsorerede forrædere, der ønsker at ødelægge denne institution – USA ind i det »Nye Paradigme«, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har kæmpet for i næsten et halvt århundrede, gennem præsident Trumps åbne og oprigtige forpligtelse til fred og partnerskab med Rusland og Kina. Vi må genindføre Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, som præsident Trump har lovet, som en del af Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Love« fra juni 2014, og som indbefatter statslig bankpraksis, massiv udstedelse af statskredit, udvikling af fusionskraft og et komplet rumprogram i en international samarbejdsindsats.

Valget ligger nu foran denne generation, foran hver enkelt af os, og foran dig, personligt.

Foto: Lincoln Memorial.

Våbnene er trukket for Trump – Han må handle hurtigt for at tilslutte sig Silkevejen og genindføre Glass-Steagall

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 14. juni, 2017 – I de seneste par uger har en teater/nyhedskommentator holdt et billede frem af præsident Trumps blodige, afskårne hoved; »Shakespeare in the Park«-teaterkompagniets opsætning af Julius Cæsar i New Yorks

Central Park portrætterede Cæsar som Donald Trump, som dernæst blev udsat for en langvarig, brutal og blodig mordscene; og i dag åbnede en 66-årig mand fra Illinois ild mod et baseball-træningshold fra det Republikanske Parti i Alexandria, Virginia, efter en bekræftelse af, at de var Republikanere, og skød fire personer (inklusive det tredjehøjest rangerende medlem af det Republikanske Part i Repræsentanternes Hus), før han blev dræbt af politiet. Skyttens Facebook-side inkluderede: »Trump er en forræder. Trump har ødelagt vores demokrati. Tiden er inde til at ødelægge Trump & Co.«

Sindssyg handling, begået af en galning? Måske, men politiske mord bliver altid fremstillet som »enlige mordere«, og efterforskningerne bliver altid omhyggeligt kontrolleret for at opretholde sådanne dækhistorier – med JFK-mordet som blot det mest berømte, og mest åbenlyse, eksempel. I 2008 udgav *EIR* en brochure med titlen, »Hvorfor briterne myrder amerikanske præsidenter«,[1] og som rapporterede om briternes rolle og motivering bag mordene på præsidenterne Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, William McKinley[2] og John F. Kennedy.

Husk, at det aktuelle McCarthy-hysteri, der forsøger at male præsident Trump som en naiv tåbe eller agent for russerne, medskyldig i angivelig underminering af amerikansk demokrati, osv., blev indledt af den britiske MI6-agent Christopher Steeles kompendium af vilde fabrikationer om Trump og russerne. Dette »uærlige og upålidelige dossier« blev dernæst brugt af den nu miskrediterede, tidligere FBI-chef, James Comey, i et selvudnævnt »J. Edgar Hoover-moment«, hvor han viste Trump Steele-dossieret og angiveligt antydede, at det ville blive offentliggjort, hvis Trump ikke bøjede sig mht. at stoppe oprettelsen af venligtsindede relationer mellem USA og Rusland. Dernæst lækkede han næsten sikkert dossieret, eller sørgede for, at det blev lækket, dagen efter.

De korrupte efterretningsfolk fra Obama-administrationens tid – James Clapper, John Brennan og James Comey – havde, selv før, de blev afskediget fra embedet, ført et korstog for at portrættere Rusland (og Kina) som fjender af Amerika; som militære aggressorer, og som en alvorligere trussel mod den vestlige verden, end ISIS! Disse løgne tjente som dækhistorie for, at præsident Obama og hans klon, Hillary Clinton, kunne bringe verden på randen af atomkrig og forsikre de bankerotte, vestlige finansoligarker, at USA aldrig ville gå sammen med Rusland og Kina i byggeriet af den Nye Silkevej og opbygning af en ny, global finansarkitektur. Sådanne revolutionerende skridt ville, til [City of] Londons og Wall Streets rædsel, give infrastruktur og industri til den Tredje Verden, og endda til de vestlige nationer, snarere end gæld og nedskæringer, påtvunget dem af Londons og Wall Streets spekulanter.

Men, oligarkerne havde ikke forudset, at det amerikanske folk havde fået nok af permanent krigsførelse, økonomisk disintegration, narkotika- eller opiatepidemien, der rammer stort set hver eneste familie i nationen, og massemedier, der vedholdende løj om stort set alt. Valget af Trump blev resultatet.

Foreløbig har Trump lovet at gøre mange af de ting, som Lyndon H. LaRouche længe har foreslået, som det fremlægges i LaRouches Fire Love , men han har ikke taget de fundamentale skridt, der er nødvendige for at gennemføre disse løfter. Han har aflagt løfte om at genopbygge den forfaldne, amerikanske infrastruktur, men har ikke handlet på sit løfte om at genindføre Glass-Steagall – det absolut nødvendige, første skridt til at skabe den nødvendige kredit til opfyldelse af sit løfte om infrastruktur og gen-industrialisering. Han har etableret samarbejdsrelationer med Kina, men har ikke fuldt ud tilsluttet sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet for atter at få gang i amerikansk industri omkring opbygning af verdens nationer, inklusive vores egen. Han har krævet en genopretning af amerikansk førerskab inden for rumforskning og -fart, og inden for videnskabelige opdagelser, men, igen, finansieringen af disse projekter kræver, at han omgående lukker den spekulative boble ned og genindfører statskredit i Hamiltons tradition.

Det er, fordi præsident Trump offentligt har forpligtet sig til disse ting, og til at gøre en ende på britisk imperieopsplitning af verden i »Øst vs. Vest«, at skydevåbnene nu trækkes for at fjerne ham fra embedet – eller, som det antydes gennem dagens skudepisode, fjerne ham fra Jordens overflade. Han må handle meget hurtigt for at sætte gang i den økonomiske genrejsning gennem statslig kredit; for at tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej og for fuldt ud at samarbejde med Rusland og Putin om at knuse terrorist-svøben.

Jo flere amerikanere, der følger med i serien af Oliver Stones fire timelange interviews med præsident Vladimir Putin desto hurtigere vil dæmoniseringen af Putin blive grinet ind i historiebøgerne og gøre den sorte historie med J. Edgar Hoovers beskidte tricks med den »røde skræk« og politiske mord, selskab.

Foto: Justitsministeren og FBI's direktør på visit. Præsident John F. Kennedy, J. Edgar Hoover og Robert F. Kennedy. Det Hvide Hus, det ovale kontor, 23. februar, 1961.

[1] Se (engelsk): »Why the British Kill American Presidents«

[2] Se (dansk): »Londons mord på McKinley lancerede et århundrede med politiske mord«

Giv pokker i hypen omkring Russia-gate – Lyt til LaRouche:

Statskredit nu!

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 13. juni, 2017 – Mandag skar Lyndon LaRouche igennem al snak frem og tilbage om infrastruktur – og hysteriet omkring 'Russia-gate' – og understregede: Statskredit! Se at få udbetalingerne i gang! Om nødsituationen i New York sagde han: »Der skal omgående udstedes statslig finansiering til byggeri af ny infrastruktur i New York City. Staten (i USA, 'federal government', *-red*.) må gå ind og overtage krisen; det er den eneste kilde til en lovmæssig form for kredit til dette problem … Vi har hørt nok tale uden konkrete specifikationer, uden, at der kommer reelle betalinger på bordet. Det skal vedtages – både midlerne, og deres anvendelse – nu.«

Uden for New York City – som udgør en vigtig national krise, og hvis løsning hele nationaløkonomien afhænger af – indløber der dagligt anmodninger om indgriben pga. de forfaldne tilstande inden for transport, vand, elektricitet og alle andre nødvendige, offentlige tjenesteydelser.

I går var senator Bob Casey (Dem.-Pennsylvania) ved Monongahela-floden (nær Pittsburgh) for at opfordre Kongressen og præsident Trump til at finansiere restaureringen af tre gamle sluser, før der sker en fatal fejlfunktion. Disse strukturer daterer sig tilbage til 1917, på en vandvej, der endnu i dag, f.eks., fører 6 million tons kul om året til U.S. Steel koksovnene i Clairton til det, der er tilbage af områdets stålindustri. Restaureringen af sluserne begyndte for 25 år siden og er endnu i dag ikke færdig efter gentagne udskydelser. Senator Casey fremlægger imidlertid ingen overordnet plan for, hvordan de nødvendige arbejder skal finansieres.

Der er ikke muligt, at nogle af de punkter, der ofte tales om – det være sig partnerskaber mellem det offentlige og privatsektoren (PPP'er), lokal- eller delstatsfinansiering, og heller ikke 'frimarkeds-wing-dings', kan, eller vil, finansiere en genrejsning af nationaløkonomien. Wall Streets krav om 10 + % i afkast, der skal komme fra bompenge, told, afgifter, billetter osv., er fuldstændig umuligt. »Få kendsgerningerne i orden« omkring dette, som LaRouche atter i dag understregede.

Vi må løfte folk op til den rette fremgangsmåde. Dette begynder med at genindføre Glass-Steagall til beskyttelse af gavnlig, kommerciel bankvirksomhed, og fryse spekulativ finansvirksomhed ud; etablér dernæst en statslig, national kreditinstitution og udsted statslig og privat kredit til storstilede, prioriterede projekter og aktiviteter, og lancér en videnskabsmotor til fremme af rumforskning og forskning i fusionskraft.

I New York City responderer 'folk på gaden' med stor forbløffelse og lettelse til ideen, 'Vi kan gøre dette her!' Til gengæld stikker fjenderne af denne fremgangsmåde så meget desto mere grelt ud.

I Senatet i dag var finansminister Steven Mnuchin 'en rotte i hjørnet' mht. Glass-Steagall. Under en høring om statsbudgettet responderede han til spørgsmål fra senator Bernie Sanders (Uafh.-Vermont) ved at sige, at der er tre forskellige »Lovforslag til det 21. Århundredes Glass-Steagall«, og han er modstander af sen. Elizabeths Warrens lovforslag om genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, og også forslaget fra Republikanernes partiprogram. Mnuchin sagde, at der ikke bør være nogen tvungen adskillelse mellem kommerciel bankvirksomhed og investeringsbankvirksomhed: »Vi mener, det ville skade økonomien, at det ville ødelægge likviditeten på markedet.« Med andre ord, Mnuchin er en dræber. Han støtter med fuldt overlæg finansielle betingelser, der fører til tab af liv og tab af fremtid for nationen.

I direkte opposition så vi lidt af »ånden fra Silkevejen« i Iowa i går. Under et Iowa-Kina-symposium i Des Moines blev et forståelsesmemo underskrevet mellem repræsentanter for kinesiske og amerikanske tænketanke om at fortsætte med at udveksle ideer for sammen at fremme deres respektive økonomier. Den kinesiske generalkonsul fra Chicago rapporterede om kinesisk involvering i varefremstilling, handel og landbrugsanliggender i de ni midtvestlige delstater, som han relaterer til. Trump-administrationen annoncerede færdiggørelsen af Kina-USA-handelstraktaten, under hvilken amerikanske eksport af oksekød til Kina nu kan begynde. Xinhua, CGTN og andre kinesiske medier spørger, 'Er Iowa-Kina modellen for den nye amerikansk-kinesiske relation?'

Den 21. juni vil Trump tale i Cedar Rapids, Iowa, ved et møde i anledning af Terry Branstads, den tidligere guvernør for Iowa, udsendelse til Kina som den nye amerikanske ambassadør til Kina. Branstad er mangeårig ven til præsident Xi Jinping.

Vi opfordrer folk til at hæve sig op over, og besejre, Trumpgate/Russiagate-operationen og den onde, britiske imperieflok, der står bag den. Som Vladimir Putin sagde herom, i første afsnit af hans interview til Oliver Stone i går aftes: Den anti-russiske hype i USA er tåbelig. Det kan måske give dem en fordel på kort sigt, men problemet med dem er, at de nægter at se 25, 50 år ud i fremtiden og konsekvenserne af deres handlinger. Vi må have samarbejde.

Foto: Lyndon LaRouche, her i diskussion med Diane Sare og Michael Steger fra LaRouche PAC Policy Committee.

Kupforsøg mod Trump slår fejl

i takt med, at amerikanere begynder at se en fremtid igen

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

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

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

Men verden har nu forandret sig. Den Nye Silkevej har, siden den blev annonceret af Xi Jinping i 2013, på ganske få år, ligesom FDR gjorde det med USA, sat hele verden på en kurs for menneskelig produktivitet i hele verden og demonstreret, at fattigdom virkelig kan fjernes, over hele planeten, sådan, som kineserne næsten har gjort det med deres egen nation. Kina og Rusland forener Eurasiens nationer bag dette store foretagende og rækker hånden frem til hele Asien, Afrika og de amerikanske kontinenter om at tilslutte sig.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov præsenteres atter i USA's Kongres

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Matthew Ogden: Jeg vil kort gennemgå, hvad der sker i verden og de udviklinger, der har været i ugens løb. Der foregår virkelig meget i verden; se bare på det tempo, udviklinger finder sted i: fra Kinas Bælte & Vej Forum i midten af maj til Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum, der fandt sted i sidste uge i Skt. Petersborg, Rusland. Vi er nu midt

Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens (SCO) møde, der finder sted i Astana, Kasakhstan. Både Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin og Narendra Modi er til stede ved dette SCO-møde, der finder sted netop nu. Der finder bilaterale møder sted på sidelinjen af dette meget vigtige topmøde, mellem præsident Xi og Modi, Xi og præsident Putin, og Xi og præsident Nazarbajev fra Kasakhstan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Her følger videoklippene og resten af webcastet på engelsk:

MARCY KAPTUR: Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the
Financial Choice Act, which abandons the American people, as well
as safety and soundness in favor of Wall Street. Six mega-banks
now control two-thirds of the financial sector in our country,

and reap record profits of over $170 billion in 2016. That's too much power in too few hands. Current law has made progress in protecting consumers from predatory practices. Repeal of these consumer protections is not what the American want. This week, Congressman Jones and I proposed to table the current legislation and replace it with our bipartisan bill, the Prudent Banking Act; which reinstates Glass-Steagall protections by separating prudent banking from risky Wall Street speculation that tanked our economy in 2008. The Rules Committee refused to allow our bill a vote; nevertheless, we remain resolute. Glass-Steagall is something President Trump ran on, as did Bernie Sanders. In 2016, both the Republican and Democratic platforms enshrined policies to restore Glass-Steagall protections. Americans should know there is a growing bipartisan consensus fighting to protect the progress we have made, rein in Wall Street, and keep the wolves at bay and out of your pocketbook. I will be voting "no" on this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back my remaining time.

TULSI GABBARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Rolling back financial regulations that are in place to protect the American people will put them and our country's economic security at risk. However, the Financial Choice Act that is being considered by Congress today does just that. It erodes protections against dishonest, big bank practices that rob people of their hard-earned salaries. The bill repeals the Volcker Rule, it dismantles the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, strips regulations in place to protect the American people's savings, and actually lets the big banks maintain even less capital that they need to absorb catastrophic losses; making it so that they're relying once again on the American taxpayer to bail them out. We don't need to remind the families who have suffered so much about the pain caused by the Great Recession. In my own home state of Hawaii, from 2008 to 2010, our unemployment rate more than doubled; and 11 million people in America lost their homes. The big banks of 2008 are even bigger and more powerful today. I urge my colleagues to reject this dangerous bill and instead pass HR790, the Return to Prudent Banking Act, which would reinstate a 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act. I yield back.

OGDEN: So, along with Glass-Steagall, the rest of the debate around what constitutes the core of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws, is also beginning to open up. While you have President Trump touring the country as part of his so-called "National Infrastructure Week", this has really been put on the table in a very real way. The credit for this infrastructure.
How do you increase the productivity of the American workforce?
How do you increase the productivity of the American territory,
and how do you apply the American System — the Hamiltonian system — to make this happen?
Just to give you flavor of what Mr. Trump has been saying on

the subject over the past week – and we will get into this a lot
more – I'm going to play for you a clip of his speech that he gave in Cincinnati. I think you'll find the setting very appropriate; right against the backdrop of the Ohio River, with
barge traffic going back and forth behind him as he speaks. So,
here's President Trump:

DONALD TRUMP: [as heard] Thank you all very much. It is great to be back in Ohio. We love Ohio. You remember Ohio, oh
boy. It was supposed to be close; it wasn't close. So wonderful
to speak on the shores of the very magnificent Ohio River. We're
here today to talk about rebuilding our nation's infrastructure.
Isn't it about time? Spending money all over the world, except
here. We don't spend our money here, we spend it all over. And
we'll do it using American labor, American energy, American iron,
aluminum, and steel.
The American people deserve the best infrastructure anywhere in the world. We are a nation that created the Panama Canal, the
Transcontinental Railroad, and if you think about this, the great
highway system – the Interstate highway system. We don't do that anymore, we really don't. We don't even fix the old highways anymore. We'll take even fixing them, but we're going
to get them going again like they've never been before. These projects not only open new lanes of commerce, but inspired the

immigration and the dreams of millions and millions of people. We crafted monuments to the American spirit; it's time to recapture our legacy as a nation of builders and to create new lanes of travel, commerce, and discovery. We're going to see all
the way into the future; and the future's going to be beautiful.
And the future is going to be bright.
In my campaign for President, I travelled all across the nation. I saw the crumbling infrastructure. I met with communities that were desperate for new roads and new bridges. The bridges were so dangerous, they couldn't use them; they were
worried they would fall down. You've seen that happen. I heard
the pleas from the voters who wanted to know why we could rebuild
foreign countries? My big thing. We build in foreign countries,
we spend trillions and trillions of dollars outside of our nation; but we can't build a road, a highway, a tunnel, a bridge
in our own nation. We watch everything falling into disrepair.
It's time to rebuild {our} country, to bring back {our} jobs, to
restore {our} dreams. And yes, it's time – finally – to put American first; and that's what I've been doing, if you haven't
noticed.
We're going to restore America's industrial might; creating the jobs and tax base to put new infrastructure all over our country. That's what's happening. I'm calling on all Democrats
and Republicans to join together – if that's possible – in the great rebuilding of America. Countless American industries, businesses, and jobs depend on rivers, runways, roads, and

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

We are pleased to be joined today by representatives from many, many industries that depend on a truly critical component
of our nation's infrastructure. These citizens know firsthand that the rivers, like the beautiful Ohio River, carry the lifeblood of our heartland. Roughly 60% of United States grain
exports travel down these waterways to the Gulf. More than half
of all the American steel is produced within 250 miles of where
we're standing right now, and its production depends on the inland waterway system. Up to 25% of the nation's energy cargo
relies on these channels, and the refineries along their shores.

But these critical guarders of commerce depend on a dilapidated
system of locks and dams that is more than half a century old. And their condition, as you know better than anybody, is in very
bad shape. It continues to decay.

Capital improvements of this system which is so important, have been massively underfunded. There is an $8.7 billion maintenance backlog that is only getting bigger and getting worse. Last December, up the Ohio River near Pittsburgh, one lock built more than 50 years ago had to be shut down for five days due to hydraulic failure. You know what that means. Five
days means everything comes to a halt. We simply cannot tolerate
a five-day shutdown on a major thoroughfare for American coal, American oil, and American steel which is going to get more

and
bigger. America must have the best, fastest, and most reliable
infrastructure anywhere in the world. We cannot accept these conditions any longer.
A few years ago, a gate broke from its hinges at the Markland Locks on the Ohio River in Kentucky. It took nearly five months to repair. Any of you know about that? Wasn't a pretty picture, was it? I don't think so. In 2011, a massive section of canal wall collapsed near Chicago, delaying everything; and it seemed like forever.
America built the Golden Gate Bridge in just four years, and the Hoover Dam in five years. Think of that. It shouldn't take
ten years to get approvals for a very small little piece of infrastructure; and it won't. Because under my administration,
it's not going to happen like that anymore.
So, I want to thank all of the great workers for being here today. I want to thank all of the great business leaders; you have some business leaders who are legendary people in the audience. Running massive, massive companies. And being slowed
down, but now they'll be able to speed it up.
Not only are we going to repair much of the depleted infrastructure, but we're going to create brand new projects that
excite and inspire. Because that is what a great country does;
that is what a great country has to do. America wants to build.
Across the nation, our amazing construction workers, steel workers, iron workers, fitters, electricians, and so many others
are just waiting to get back to work. With the talent and skill
they represent — which believe me, I grew up in the building

business. I know the talent and the skill and the courage and everything else that they have. There is no limit to what we can achieve. All it takes is a bold and daring vision and the will to make it happen.

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

As the governor of New York State, he dreamed of a canal stretching nearly 400 miles to connect the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Great Lakes in the west. He predicted that its construction would place New York City at the very center of worldwide commerce. He took the idea to Washington, but President Thomas Jefferson — great President — didn't agree with him; and he dismissed that concept as total madness. I'd like to thank all of the people that helped so much in that incredible event, and I think that Jefferson simply understood who he was and who he was dealing with. If you want a New Yorker to do something, just tell them — like our great past governor — that it's impossible to do. The governor didn't give up, and New York State achieved what they thought was the impossible. When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, he was on the first boat. He personally deposited a bucket of water from the Great Lakes into the New York Harbor. The new canal exceeded even the governor's bold vision. It dramatically reduced the time and cost to transport goods from the heartland. As a result, new settlers rushed into the Midwest, including to right smack here. Probably some of you indirectly, right? Definitely some of you.

Just as the daring dreams of our ancestors opened new paths

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

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

JASON ROSS: OK, this article that Matt referred to earlier, that I wrote about New York City's infrastructure — New York's a
case-study, but it really says something about the nation as a whole, namely, that if the biggest, greatest city in the United
States is an infrastructure disaster, what does that say about

our economic thinking, about the way we think about infrastructure? How did we let ourselves get into a situation that's this bad?

First, from a national perspective, just some of the numbers, briefly. The American Society of Civil Engineers every few years does a report card on American infrastructure. We got a D+. Now, they say that there's $4.5 trillion of infrastructure that's needed and of that, only about half of it actually is funded. That over the next decade, there is a little over $2 trillion in infrastructure needs that currently are not provided for, that won't happen, that aren't scheduled to take place: Things like the locks and dams on our inland waterway system that President Trump mentioned, which are in terrible shape! Where the failure — take one example — the failure of the Soo locks on the Great Lakes, if that were to go, for the shipping season during the warmer months, the estimates from the Department of Homeland Security are that {11 million jobs} would be lost by the failure of that one piece of infrastructure because it's so critical to so much of manufacturing: Of bringing ore from one place to another, bringing products from one place to another. Without it, there's no alternative way of moving these goods. You're not going to ship it by truck. It won't happen. It's just going to dramatically collapse our productive abilities.

Now, these estimates are a little low. The head of China Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong estimated U.S. infrastructure needs at $8 trillion! What this really all comes down to, though is what we consider our needs to be. Do we think of what we need to do in the future, in terms of repairing what we've

already got, which we certainly should repair locks and dams that
are threatening failure. But is that what our needs are?
It isn't. You've got to say what is going to make us proud
a century from now. What is going to be the groundwork that 100
years from now, we will say, "Oh, this was the basis for the
prosperity that we had over this century; this is what made it
possible." And if you look at the past, at things like the canal
that President Trump mentioned, if you look at what Eisenhower
did 51 years ago in setting up the Highway Trust Fund and the
ability to go out and build the Interstate Highway System, which
was a pretty phenomenal thing in its time: 40,000 miles of
expressway were built in a decade and a half. That's pretty
fast. It was a large project. Every year, 15,000 families were
relocated, 40,000 miles built altogether, at a cost in today's
terms of about $500 billion – a big project. A big project.
Now, for what we need to do today, to make the groundwork
for what we're going to need over the next century, we've got to
think about leapfrogging. What's the next level of technology?
Improving Amtrak trains?—ugh. Instead, think about how are we
going to have a high-speed rail network? Where will these
high-speed rail stations be? There's just no way, for example,
on the route that goes from New York to Boston, it can't be
upgraded – forget it! It won't happen; we're not going to build
a maglev line that runs along the current Northeast Corridor from
New York to Boston. Not going to happen. Too crooked, too
curved, goes through too many downtowns and narrow types of
passageways – not going to happen. We're going to build an

entirely new rail network in the United States, new high-speed rail network.
We should build maglev rail, magnetic levitation is the leapfrog. That's the next level of technology. It's more efficient, it's safer, it's quieter, less vibration, less disruption to people nearby. Fast, safe, efficient – this is what would be the next generation of technology, that would be a
basis for a higher potential of our country as a whole.
Think about the history of the United States; think about the history of any country. What makes it possible to achieve a
certain level of wealth of economic activity, of development? Well, there's a lot of aspects to it, but the primary one that makes everything else possible, is your infrastructure platform.
Do you have a network of roads? Do you have availability of power? How about water? Think about where cities are located in
the country, or in other countries – where do cities locate themselves? They don't wind up in the middle of the desert or on
the top of a mountain peak or someplace like that. It's based on
the, you might say "natural," infrastructure. Is it near a river? Why is New York where it is? The Hudson River isn't just
an inconvenience to traffic because you have to build bridges and
tunnels above it or below it. It's the Hudson River! This is a
major aspect of shipping that goes into the country. That's why
New York is where it is.
Other cities, they are where they are due in large part to rivers for our older cities; and then when you think about what

the potential is in building rail networks and building road networks, you create a synthetic environment of infrastructure,
that says, OK, this is a place where we should build a new city;
this is a place where it makes sense to have production. We can
get materials easily, we can work on them, we can ship them out;
we've got water, we've got power, we've got transportation, that
increases the potential of every bit of land that is developed in
that way.
So when you string electric lines out, as Roosevelt did with the Rural Electrification Act, with the help from the Federal government for rural residents to get electricity to their towns,
to their farms, this dramatically increased their productivity.
The building of the Transcontinental Railroad; it didn't just mean it as cheaper to ship some thing you ordered from a manufacturer in New York to San Francisco. Yes, it was cheaper
and quicker than going by boat, all the way around; but what did
it make possible in the entire rest of the country? You build a
rail line, all the places along it are now increased in their potential, increased in their value.
So what we need to do, is take advantage of the incredible renaissance in infrastructure that's occurring all around the world — it's led by China. And I've got to say, the incredible
success that China's having with its own domestic infrastructure,
with the building of 22,000 km of high-speed rail over the

past
decade. And let’s think about this: China is a country, where a
decade ago there was zero high-speed rail in China. What you see
here [{{Figure 1}}] is a map of a future 8 by 8 grid of
high-speed rail planned by China. It’s double the length of
current high-speed rail, 45,000 km. They’re going to have that
in place in 2035.
Where do these lines go? Does it go to currently existing
cities? Yes. It would be silly not to link up currently
existing cities. Where are the stations? Are they in the
downtowns? Not necessarily. Maybe it’s difficult to get there;
there’s already a lot of buildings there. So new areas are
opening up for development in China, as a result of these
high-speed rail lines. They’re tremendously successful. Most of
the trips made along this network, are new trips, ones that would
not have been made if the network did not exist. So it’s not
just people getting somewhere they were already going more
quickly, it’s actually increasing the transportation throughput
in the country.
That’s what it would be like in the United States as well,
as we develop a national network of high-speed rail [{{Figure
2}}]; this will change the productivity throughout the country.
And another aspect of this, I want to show one more thing we
can learn from China, which is the increase in energy, to take
another metric. I had mentioned transportation. Here’s a chart
[{{Figure 3}}]: In blue, you see total per-capita energy use in
China, from 1972-2012, so, 40 years. Look at that difference:

Total energy use per capita in China is more than four times as
big, almost five times as big. Now, look especially at the red
line: That's the amount of {electricity} used per person in
China. Now, I know, in this chart the red line goes above the
blue line, because they're different units, so don't worry about
that. The relative change is what's important: {Per-capital}
electricity use in China, has gone up {by 25 times}, in past four
decades — 25 times. Think about what that means. Look at the
percentage of energy use in China, that comes from electricity,
that's in the form of electricity: It's gone from 3% to
15%—that's a {wonderful} accomplishment! Because electricity is
a higher form of power than energy in general. There's things
that you can do with energy, such as burning fuels for cooking,
let's say, or heat to power a diesel train engine, or steam
engine or something like this. Electricity is the next level of
technology. You can do much more with it: You can power motors
that are controlled by computer equipment; you can have laser
manufacturing technologies, electric-discharge machining,
electron beam welding. The next level of productivity is made
possible through the use of electricity as a higher platform.

I think we can definitely learn some lessons from China.

And the speed at which they have been doing this, I think
absolutely — I wouldn't want to say "vindicates" but it's a
successful experiment that shows that the method of Lyndon
LaRouche is right!

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

institutions and with its own domestic financial institutions, like its state banks, its Export-Import Bank, etc., it's been involved in {major} infrastructure deals with its neighbors along
the Belt and Road, and even in more distant locations, such as Africa, where the incredibly new rail opening in Kenya that reduces travel time from Mombasa to Nairobi from 10 hours down to
4 hours, with the building of the Standard Gauge Railway there,
this is the type of project that is just going to dramatically improve the productivity of Kenya. A Chinese-financed project,
by the Chinese Export-Import Bank.
These kinds of deals are wonderful. It's a "win-win" approach where China is able to export its technology, export its
know-how, the train sets that it builds, and the nations in which
the infrastructure is being built, of course, benefit from having
a great new set of infrastructure. So everybody benefits from this. And the speed that this is being done with, the way that
it's being financed, I think it says, "Hey, we could be doing this here."
This isn't some sort of distant plan. We should take the outlook that President Trump expressed in that speech that we just heard him make and say, we're going to do this right now. We can start building these things right now. The whole Interstate system was built in 15 years, that's pretty fast, when
you think about the size of the thing. What does it look like to
build a high-speed rail network in the United States? Who's going to build the train sets? Where's the rail going to come from? We can gear up to build the rail, but as far as high-

speed
trains go, we don’t produce those! We actually don’t have the know-how among American domestic manufacturers. We’re going to
be looking to China, as contractors, to build these kinds of train sets, and also to assist with the financing. China has huge foreign reserves right now, and the head of China Investment
Corp. Ding Xuedong, the guy I had mentioned earlier, he said that
he’d be interested in investing some of the tens of billions of
dollars in U.S. Treasuries that China Investment Corp. holds, happy to invest that in U.S. infrastructure.

I think from that standpoint, when we look at New York, for example, and New York is a disaster — it’s on such a thin thread, the ability for the over 1 million who come into Manhattan every day for work, the ability for them to get to work, it is incredibly precarious! This summer, for two months,
two of the four tunnels heading east from Manhattan are going to
be closed for maintenance. That’s going to really upset the Long
Island Railroad. The two tunnels coming into Manhattan from the
west, the rail tunnels going into Penn Station, — which is operating at over 100% capacity; as many trains as could possibly
fit through that tunnel are already making the trip. New Jersey
transit commuters going into New York has tripled over the past
couple of decades. It’s just — you can’t fit any more people through that tunnel! It’s not possible.

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

up!
These are in {desperate} need of repair – but it's impossible to
close them to do any maintenance, because so many people are riding on them all the time.
The only way that this can be fixed is to build an entirely new set of tunnels, to build a new train station – here we go, [{{Figure 4}}] this is the Gateway Project from Amtrak, where additional lines would be built so you could have four tracks going all the way from Penn Station, Newark; there'd be a new loop built at Secaucus – my apologies if you're not familiar with the area, I know this is going fast. You're going to have more than double the flow of people and trains that could be brought into New York.
This is a major and essential project. Some work was actually begun on it in 2009, before New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie killed it in 2010. But, it's not enough. Yes, this should happen, but this isn't the real outlook we ought to have.
We need to think, how is New York going to fit in a broader, regional scheme of things? What's the high-speed rail going to
look like in the area? How can we totally transform the region's
rail stations so that instead of New Jersey Transit trains coming
into Penn Station and then turning around, they keep going to the
east? [{{Figure 5}}] To Sunnyside, Queens, to a new terminal at
Port Morris, the Bronx; this is a proposal by ReThink New York City, a public advocacy group up there. We need entirely new subway lines, and a national high-speed rail network.
I just want to say one more thing about the Interstate system here [{{Figure 6}}] which you see on the screen. This is
the original 1955 plan. And I'd like to talk a little bit

about
how Eisenhower made this reality. First off, in terms of where
the demand for roads came from: The real push for an improvement
in public roads came in 1880 and it was promoted by bicycle riders, who thought rail was great for trains, but people wanted
a smooth way to ride a bike without being quite so bumpy. By the
1930s, trucks only hauled about 10% of freight in the United States; 75% of freight moved by rail in '20s, with trucking doing
a small amount at that time, and then inland waterways, the infrastructure that President Trump mentioned in that clip.
By 1958, when the highway system was starting to get built, rail was 50% of freight, highways 20%, inland waterways 16%, pipelines 16%; and the ability to build up a broader expressway
system was hampered by the fact of how are you going to pay for
it? So the Bureau of Public Roads had been getting appropriations: Congress would vote up some appropriations to the
Bureau of Public Roads to give grants to help build up the U.S.
highway system. It was unreliable, you didn't know how Congress
was going to vote every year; it made it very difficult to do long-term planning.
What Eisenhower did was he set up the – and this is lessons for today for national banking for how to finance these projects
– Eisenhower set up the Highway Trust Fund in 1956. It was a separate fund, it wasn't part of the annual budget. Congress wasn't going to vote on it every year, to say, "gee should we build the highway system or not?" and re-debate it every

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

pay for this project and I'll make the money back through tolls,"
forget it. That'll work for an airport upgrade or something like
that. But for a national high-speed rail network, for these other things, what we need is national banking, so that we can have long-term, low-interest loans, and we can get it away from
the annual squabbles about appropriations; have the ability to have separate capital budgeting to finance this long-term outlook. And of course, none of that is going to happen without
Glass-Steagall.

OGDEN: I think that's the vision that people are looking for, and you even heard President Trump say, "this is the kind of
bold vision." People are ready to work! People are ready to build and it is true, that if you look at the history of the American System, what is it that conquered the West? It was the
spirit of building; this is a nation of builders. This is the kind of spirit that Gov. DeWitt Clinton, a strong advocate of the
American System was a believer in.
This article that you wrote, Jason, it's available in the current issue of {Executive Intelligence Review}
[http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/private/2017/2017_20-29/-2017-23/
pdf/12-28_4423.pdf]
and we'll make a link available. But I want to ask our viewers
at this point, what have you been reading in the press this week?
What have you been seeing on television? Have you been seeing coverage of National Infrastructure Week? Did you see coverage

of this inspiring speech by President Trump in Cincinnati? Did
you see coverage, unless you're a C-Span wonk, [laughter] did you
see the speeches that Marcy Kaptur [D-OH] and Tulsi Gabbard
[D-HI] made on the floor of the House for Glass-Steagall? This
is one of the most historic fights in present history: Did you
see the coverage of this fight in the Rules Committee, which was
very dramatic, over their proposal to repeal the "Financial
CHOICE Act," a Dodd-Frank, and replace it immediately with
Glass-Steagall? That's a {real} repeal and replace!
Did you hear coverage of this new international order that's
being consolidated in Eurasia? These three back-to-back summits
with world leaders: The Belt and Road Forum, the St. Petersburg
International Economic Forum, and the Shanghai Cooperation
Organization summit that's happening now? Have you see coverage
of these unprecedented missions that China is sending to the
Moon? The same return mission, lunar sample return? The mission
to the far side of the Moon?
Or even, did you see coverage of this absolutely historic
election, general election that happened just last night in Great
Britain, when Theresa May got completely trounced and Jeremy
Corbyn shocked everybody, and gained unprecedented seats for
Labour Party and consolidated his control over Labour, despite
all of the opposition from within his own party. Did you see
coverage of that? No!
What have you been seeing? Twenty-four hours a day, around
the clock, you've been seeing Comey, Comey, Comey, Comey. This

is the sideshow, – it really reminded me of an episode from the
"People's Court" or something. [laughter]

ROSS: Or, "Twilight Zone."

OGDEN: Right. I actually want to point your attention to an article which is available as the lead of the LaRouche PAC website today, called "LaRouche: Stop the FBI Fraud, Stop the Coup against the President – What the Lying Media Is Not Telling You" [https://larouchepac.com/20170609/larouche-stop-fbi--fraud-stop-coup-against-president-what-lying-media-not-telling-you]. And that's a screenshot there from the LaRouche PAC website; this is the lead for today. And it begins as follows: "Lyndon LaRouche called upon the American people to shut down the coup underway against President Trump which was fed Thursday by the lying testimony of fired FBI Director James Comey before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. LaRouche said that the coup is an FBI-type operation attempting to destroy the United States, and if it is not stopped, the world will face general warfare."
And then it goes on to say the following: "On June 7, former Director of National Intelligence Clapper revealed the actual motivation for the coup against Trump in remarks in Australia. He said that Trump's openness to peace with Russia—the platform upon which Trump was elected by the American people—was itself wholly against U.S. national security interests, in effect, equivalent to treason." And then the article goes on to say: "It was already known in official Washington well before the election, that President Obama, in collusion with the British,

candidate Clinton, DNI head Clapper, CIA head Brennan, and FBI head Comey, had steered the U.S. on a war course with Russia and
China, which was meant to be fully activated with Clinton's election. Trump was elected instead, triggering the coup which has followed." And then it makes the very clear point:
"President Trump has kept his promise and established better relations with both Russia and China, who are seeking cooperation
with the United States in developing the world based on great infrastructure projects. That is the only issue here."
Again, that's the beginning of the article, "LaRouche: Stop the FBI Fraud, Stop the Coup against the President — What the Lying Media Is Not Telling You" which is available on the LaRouche PAC website. And then it goes on from there, and goes
through a very detailed examination of what this process really
has been ever since Inauguration Day; so we encourage you to read
that article. And let me put on the screen again, the link to the
petition: http://action.larouchepac.com/-lets_rebuild_the_country.
It's called "Congress, Suck It Up and Move On — It's Time To Rebuild the Country." And the url is http://lpac.co/rebuild , that's where you can sign this petition online. And we also have
a mobile phone app that you can text the word REBUILD to 2025248709.
And that petition continues to accumulate signatures, and it's your opportunity to get involved.
I just want to let Jason say a little more in terms of the process that's ongoing. The opportunity that we have ahead of us, — Helga LaRouche's attendance at the Belt and Road Forum that occurred in Beijing, the campaign which we've been running

for the United States to join this Silk Road — what better opportunity do we have than now, when you actually have your President, whatever you want to say about him, is strongly advocating a modernization of U.S. infrastructure and an exciting program to give Americans the opportunity to build a new
era of U.S. infrastructure.

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

infrastructure is built. It changes the nation as a whole. And
when we think about linking in to the full World Land-Bridge proposal, crossing the Bering Straits, not only will we be able
to ship things from the Americas over to Asia more quickly than
you can by ship, but you're opening up the Arctic. There's tons
of resources in the Arctic! There's petroleum, we know about that; but mineral resources, all sorts of potential up there. It's not worth anything if you can't get to it. So building up
that whole network, as Dr. Hal Cooper has put forward in his engineering proposals on this, tremendous change. To the south,
bridging the Darién Gap, connecting North, Central and South America as one: These are tremendous potentials.
The value of infrastructure, it's indirect, it's not local; {and}, it's not commensurable. A dollar into infrastructure, maybe has, you might calculate $2.5 of benefit or something like
this. It's not the same dollars. That chart I had showed earlier about China's use of electricity as a percentage of its
total power, this represents a transformation of the economy. The fact that total power went up five times, but electrical power went up 25 times, China's not doing five times more of what
it used to do, or leaving the lights on longer, or something like
this. This represents {a change in the structure of the economy
as a whole.} And it's made possible by building out a network of
power. China needs {much} more power into the future; China is building nuclear power plants into the future, and this is

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

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

tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

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

Kongresmedlem Marcy Kaptur (Dem.-Ohio), med støtte af kongresmedlem Walter Jones (Rep.-NC), havde her til aften foretræde for Husets Rules Committee (der afgør, hvilke alternative lovforslag, der kan komme til afstemning i salen, -*red*.) og anmodede om, at komiteen »etablerer en fair debat om genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven« i Repræsentanternes Hus ('Huset'), for at vende tilbage til et »sundere, mere konkurrencedygtigt, mere solidt banksystem i stedet for grasserende [Wall Street] spekulation«. Hun sagde, »Dette hviler på en opdeling af risikabel spekulation og 'klog og forsigtig' bankpraksis … en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling.«

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vores udfordring i USA er at lykkes med at frembringe

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

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

Det andet initiativ i denne uge er handlingen for den nødvendige forudsætning for, at denne økonomiske søsætning kan finde sted – nemlig, genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven fra 1933 for at adskille og beskytte kommerciel bankpraksis fra spekulationsvirksomhed, og som fungerede i 66 år frem til 1999, hvor loven uretmæssigt blev ophævet. To hovedsponsorer af lovforslaget til genindførelse af Glass-Steagall (H.R. 790, Loven om tilbagevenden til klog og forsigtig bankpraksis af 2017) i Repræsentanternes Hus – Marcy Kaptur (Dem.) og Walter Jones (Rep.) – briefede i går aftes Husets 'Rules Committee'[1] om nødvendigheden af Glass-Steagall og behovet for at få en fair debat i Huset om lovens genindførelse.

Kapturs 8 minutter lange tale cirkulerer nu nationalt på de sociale medier.[2] Det forventes, at Kaptur vil forsvare den i debatten den 8. juni i Husets sal om H.R. 10, Loven om det finansielle VALG – en dum lov til Wall Streets fortsatte lancering.

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

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

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

Foto (Kasakhstans regering): Kasahkstans præsident Nursultan Nazarbajev mødes med formand for Folkerepublikken Kina, Xi Jinping, 6. april, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Putins spørgsmål er korrekt: Er amerikanerne gået fra forstanden?

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

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

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

»Er I alle sammen gået fra forstanden?«

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

Siden de amerikanske bankers og nationaløkonomiens krak for ni år siden, er der i verden vokset en ny, økonomisk orden frem, med infrastrukturudvikling, kredit til højteknologisk industriudvikling, videnskab og udforskning af rummet. Denne orden udvides omkring Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, eller den Nye Silkevejs økonomiske vækst og forbundethed; Og Rusland er fuldt engageret i det. Det samme er asiatiske, afrikanske og sydamerikanske lande, inklusive Amerikas hovedallierede i Asien, Japan og Sydkorea.

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

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

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

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

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putins interview til NBC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foto: Præsident Trump meddeler 1. juni, at USA trækker sig ud af Paris-Klimaaftalen.

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

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

I en lang artikel den 29. maj i en webbaseret finansavis, *Realtid.se*, diskuterer *EIR's* Ulf Sandmark og iværksætter og forfatter Mats Lonnerblad bankopdeling. Sandmark tog spørgsmålet om Nordeas gigantiske derivat-forretninger op. Overskriften på artiklen anklager Nordea Bank for at »overføre gigantiske finansielle risici til den svenske befolkning«. Sammenlignet med de risici, som Nordeas derivathandel påfører det svenske samfund, er de forpligtelser, som staten påfører Nordea, mikroskopiske, siger han.

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

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

Foto: Nordeas hovedkontor i Stockholm.

Den omgrupperede orientering

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 29. maj, 2017 – Verden ser meget anderledes ud, når den anskues fra Kina, end den gør fra USA eller Europa, lød Helga Zepp-LaRouches kommentar, da hun vendte hjem fra sin deltagelse i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, der fandt sted 14.-15. maj. Kina befinder sig i en udvikling, der foregår i et forbløffende tempo, og deler nu denne succesfulde model med hele planeten, gennem Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Som en opstigende kraft i hele planetens økonomiske og kulturelle udvikling har Kina et optimistisk og forhåbningsfuldt syn – og ikke den pessimisme og fortvivlelse, der har hersket i det meste af Europa og USA, siden mordet på John F. Kennedy.

Der foregår nu en global omgruppering, bemærkede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, med fornuftige regeringer, der bringer deres nationer om bord i Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Kun de dumdristige vil blive stående udenfor og 'kigge ind' sådan, som Angela Merkel nu gør med Tyskland.

Præsident Donald Trump må nu handle hurtigt for at sikre, at USA bliver en del af denne omgrupperede orientering. Han valgte klogt at sende en personlig toprådgiver, Matt Pottinger, som sin repræsentant til Bælt & Vej Forum. Nu må han forhandle Amerikas fulde deltagelse i alle aspekter af dette Nye Paradigme, inklusive investering af billioner af dollars i genopbygningen af Amerikas totalt ødelagte infrastruktur. Trump må handle hurtigt for at skabe reel, fysisk-økonomisk forandring – det er, hvad de millioner, der stemte på ham, venter på. Han må handle hurtigt, for at genindsætte FDR's Glass/Steagall-lov fra 1933 for at skabe den nødvendige bank- og kreditramme for en sådan massiv indsats for genopbygning – dét er mandatet, han fik ved præsidentvalget i 2016. Den idémæssige køreplan for, hvordan disse politikker skal implementeres i USA, har Lyndon LaRouche gentagent leveret – senest i sine Fire Love (til USA's – og verdens – omgående redning).

Præsident Trump bør ikke tillade, at han presses eller distraheres bort fra denne hastedagsorden, af disse tendentiøse og grundløse anklager, der slynges ud mod hans regering, den ene efter den anden. Det er netop *formålet* med disse, af briterne påbudte operationer, at de skal forhindre præsident Trump i at vedtage de nationale, og internationale, politikker, som Det britiske Imperium i den grad frygter. At fordømme og afsløre disse løgne er selvfølgelig nyttigt, og endda nødvendigt. Men, denne eneste måde, hvorpå disse beskidte operationer på afgørende vis kan begraves, er at gøre præcis dét, som briterne er mest bange for; og begynde at bygge infrastrukturen og andre store projekter, *nu*.

En mere passende hyldest til John F. Kennedy i hundredeåret for hans fødsel, end netop atter at hellige vor nation disse politikker, eksisterer ikke.

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, den 14.-15. maj, 2017.

NYHEDSORIENTERING MAJ/JUNI 2017: Skelsættende Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing

Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing den 14.-15. maj, hvor 130 lande havde takket ja til præsident Xi Jinpings invitation, Ruslands Putin var æresgæst, men hvor også USA sendte en vigtig delegation, kan meget vel være starten på en sådan ny, retfærdig økonomisk verdensorden, hvor alle nationer får adgang til udvikling. Trump taler stadig godt med Xi Jinping og forbereder at løse krisen med Nordkorea. USA og Rusland samarbejder i Syrien. Krigsfraktionen i Vesten fortsætter heksejagten på Trump, og medierne skriger »Watergate« uden, at der er substans. Kan medierne sammen med efterretningstjenesterne få afsat Trump? Eller vil Trump rense op i overvågningssamfundet? Trump skal have gang i infrastrukturprojekter, men pengene vil ikke komme fra Wall Street. Vil vi se Glass/Steagall og LaRouches tre andre love blive gennemført, så USA kan overleve det bankerotte finanssystem og blive stort igen? Vil USA og Europa gå med i dette nye, globale paradigme? Præsident Trumps afvisning, ved NATO-topmødet i Bruxelles den 25. maj, og ved det efterfølgende G7-topmøde i Italien, af at lade USA under hans ledelse fortsætte den gamle, vestlige politik, kan være startskuddet til en helt ny verdensorden, hvor USA samarbejder tæt med de tidligere fjendebilleder Kina og Rusland.

Dette er en redigeret udgave af en tale, Tom Gillesberg, Schiller Instituttets formand i Danmark, holdt den 17. maj 2017. Se og hør talen inklusive den efterfølgende diskussion på www.schillerinstitut.dk.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

En uge før Beijing topmødet går verden

i retning af Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 7. maj, 2017 – Det er et ironisk tidens tegn, at Argentinas ambassadør til Kina, Diego Guelar, i denne uge, på tærsklen til Bælt & Vej-topmødet i Beijing, udgav en artikel, der lovpriser Kina for at blive det 21. århundredes supermagt »uden at løsne et eneste skud«. Guelar rapporterede, at Kina var trådt ind i sin nye, globale rolle med »ansvar« og »lederskab«, og han roste Kinas spektakulære, økonomiske præstationer med nedbringelse af fattigdom, forhøjelse af den forventede levealder og global infrastrukturudvikling.

Ironien ligger i, at Mauricio Macris regering hidtil har været en Wall Street-darling, der har været en skinger modstander af samarbejde med Kina, BRIKS eller Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI). Og det var et tidens tegn, fordi næsten alle nationer på planeten nu vender sig mod Kina og BVI, med håbet om et Nyt Paradigme for menneskeheden.

Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, indfangede essensen i denne strategiske mulighed i bemærkninger i dag:

Ambassadør Guelars bemærkninger er et særdeles passende eksempel på den aktuelle, globale dynamik, sagde hun. »Dette er helt klart den vej, tingene går, og vi bør optrappe vores kampagne for, at USA absolut må gå med i denne indsats, fordi det er den eneste meningsfulde måde, på hvilken alle de geopolitiske konflikter i verden kan overvindes.«

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, at, selv om der er taget nogle positive skridt for at slukke lunten til diverse globale, sprængfarlige brændpunkter, såsom aftalen mellem den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin og Amerikas Donald Trump om at oprette fire »deeskaleringszoner« i Syrien, »så er vi absolut ikke ude af farezonen. Vi bør ikke have nogen illusioner, for tingene kan meget hurtigt gå galt«.

Øverst på listen over disse overhængende farer står den globale finanskrise. »Vi konfronteres stadig med en potentiel nedsmeltning af finanssystemet. Vi har stadig ikke vedtaget Glass-Steagall og Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love. Og vi ved stadig ikke, hvilken form for Glass-Steagall (bankopdeling), man diskuterer« i Trump-administrationen og andre steder i USA.

Ikke desto mindre »mener jeg, at vi generelt ser på meget optimistiske udsigter. Om en uge finder det historiske BVI-topmøde sted i Beijing, og jeg er absolut sikker på, at, som resultat, vil BVI-dynamikken blive endnu stærkere. Den går faktisk i retning af, at den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, som er den politik, LaRouche-bevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet har kæmpet for i årtier. Zepp-LaRouche understregede tempoet, i hvilket disse strategiske forandringer finder sted. »Dette sker alt sammen blot tre år efter, at politikken med den Nye Silkevej først blev udtalt af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Og hvis man tænker på den hastighed, med hvilken denne dynamik har slået rod på globalt plan, så er det ganske åndeløst.«

Zepp-LaRouche adresserede dernæst det centrale, strategiske spørgsmål om USA's forhold til dette fremvoksende, Nye Paradigme. »Det ville være den absolut naturlige fortsættelse af disse seneste tre år, at inkludere USA i Bælt & Vej-initiativet; at inkludere Europa og at udvikle hvert eneste indlandsområde på planeten, og at løfte ethvert menneske på denne Jord ud af fattigdom. På denne måde kan vi virkelig begynde at definere menneskehedens fælles mål, udvikle et fællesskab, eller et samfund, for civilisationens fælles fremtid og begynde at takle de problemer, det virkelig er værd at takle: nemlig, at bygge bosættelser på Månen; at udvikle en bedre forståelse af universets love; og at finde løsninger på uhelbredelige sygdomme.

Vi har alle mulige fantastiske projekter, som vi skal udføre, hvor vi arbejder sammen som én menneskehed. Og hvorfor skulle dette ikke være muligt? Lad os gå frem på optimistisk vis for at virkeliggøre de gennembrud, som er absolut nødvendige.«

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, at det amerikanske folk *ikke* er så splittet, som massemedierne vil have alle til at tro. Men »de, der er uenige i disse medieskabte splittelser, bør træde frem i lyset og være med til at bringe USA ind i det Nye Paradigme omkring den politik, som Lyndon LaRouche i årtier har fremlagt«.

Titelbillede: Kort over hovedruterne for "Bælt & Vej" – det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej og det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte over land – det største infrastrukturprojekt i menneskehedens historie, der åbner op for udvikling af planetens indlandsområder, og som allerede nu er 12 gange større end Marshallplanen, der genopbyggede Tyskland – og Europa – efter Anden Verdenskrig.

POLITISK ORIENTERING 4. maj 2017:
Nu må Danmark tilslutte sig Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

»Det er 4. maj; ti dage, inden det går løs i Beijing med det store Bælt & Vej Forum, som bliver et afgørende punkt i den fortsatte udvikling her på planeten Jorden; det tror jeg allerede nu ligger klart. Det er jo så spændende, at den

danske statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen ikke kunne vente. Han havde så travlt, at han sagde, 'jamen, jeg vil ikke vente til 14. maj; jeg tager derover allerede 2. maj til Kina og besøger pandaer, men også den kinesiske præsident og statsminister, og det er selvfølgelig en god impuls, at det er det første – ikke statsbesøg – men det første besøg fra dansk side med statsministeren, officielt besøg, siden 2008, da Danmark og Kina indgik et strategisk partnerskab, hvor Danmark ligesom blev det første land i Norden til at indgå et sådant særligt strategisk partnerskab med Kina. Så det er en god impuls at tage derover. Det, der så bare er vigtigt, er, at der er andet på dagsordenen end de pandaer …

Fordi, dét, Danmark SKAL med på, det er det nye paradigme, som Kina er drivkraften i, men hvor det ikke bare drejer sig om Kina, næh, det drejer sig om størstedelen af verden; det er det nye paradigme, som Kina samarbejder tæt om sammen med Rusland, sammen med stadig større dele af Asien, efterhånden det meste af Asien, men hvor Sydamerika, Afrika og andre lande også står i kø for at være med. Til dette Bælt & Vej Forum er der 30 stats- eller regeringschefer, der indtil nu har annonceret deres deltagelse, men der vil være delegationer fra over 100 lande, mange på meget højt niveau, fordi det her er stort; fordi Kina er blevet drivkraften i global udvikling. Den tankegang, man har haft i Kina, er simpelthen, at man har sagt, 'Vi har været i stand til at løfte 6 til 700.000 millioner mennesker, fattige kinesere, ud af fattigdom til et langt bedre liv; man har så en ambition om, at, i 2020 skal der ikke længere findes fattige i Kina; der skal ikke findes folk, der har problemer med, at de ikke får mad, osv. Fattigdommen skal afskaffes; men hvorfor skal det kun gælde Kina? Man har fundet ud af, at, hvis man investerer i infrastruktur, hvis man bruger penge på at investere i infrastruktur, i moderne teknologi, i modernisering af forskellige ting, jamen, så kan man løfte hele samfundet op; og det er ikke en speciel ting, der gælder for kinesere; det gælder for alle mennesker …«

Lyd:

LaRouche, 2009: Genindfør Glass-Steagall, NU! EIR kortvideo 2. maj

---

Trump er måske ved at bryde fri af den britiske krigsfælde: Hvad hans næste skridt må være

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 1. maj, 2017 – Præsident Donald Trumps erklæring i dag om, at han er villig til at forhandle fred direkte med Nordkoreas Kim Jong Un – hvilket vil forskaffe de største, løgnagtige medier i London, New York og Washington et nervøst sammenbrud – er begyndelsen til, at præsidenten muligvis vil bryde ud af en britisk krigsfælde. »Under de rette omstændigheder«, sagde han, og disse omstændigheder kunne meget vel være præcis de *multilaterale*, direkte forhandlinger, som præsidenterne Xi og Putin arbejder så hårdt på.

Kina og Rusland – de nationer, som den britiske elite har forsøgt at drive Trump til krig med. Den britiske regerings Boris Johnson og Michael Fallon har gentagne gange meddelt, at de med sikkerhed vidste, at Trump stod for at gå i krig mod Nordkorea, ligesom de, kortvarigt, havde puffet ham ind i en krigsfælde i Syrien.

Det er af presserende betydning, at alle Trump-tilhængere forstår dette og lægger yderligere pres på ham for at undfly briternes dødbringende »geopolitik«.

Hans destination bør være Beijing, 14.-15. maj, sammen med 30 andre statsoverhoveder og 101 nationale delegationer i Bælt & Vej Forum. Det er samarbejde med Kina om *økonomisk* udvikling på verdensplan, inklusive en ny økonomisk infrastruktur i USA.

Præsidenten overrumplede Wall Street i samme interview i det ovale kontor ved at sige, at han ønskede at bryde Wall Street-bankerne op med det »21. århundredes Glass-Steagall«. Ingen tvivl om, at de vil tilbyde Barack Obama endnu mere – en halv million pr. tale – for at angribe Trump. Fra og med G20-mødet i februar 2009 i London fulgte Obama den britiske, politiske ledelse: Bankredning (bailout) til alle storbankerne, og vedtagelse af hvad som helst, blot IKKE Glass-Steagall. Dét ville sætte en stopper for Londons rolle og verdens imperie-finanscentrum.

Hvad der er vigtigere, så ville dette smide Wall Street-bankernes spekulative derivater og »kasino«-operationer ud af støtte fra skatteborgerne og statslig garanti og overlade dem til at gå fallit, hvis de vil gå fallit. Med en enorm gældsboble i foretagender og selskaber på $14 billion, der er begyndt at gå i betalingsstandsning og nu truer med at gå fallit, er dette det afgørende, første skridt til at vende tilbage til en økonomisk genrejsning. Som stiftende chefredaktør for *EIR,* Lyndon LaRouche, i dag sagde om Trumps interview: »Dette finanssystem har været komplet degenereret, et svindelnummer, siden et godt stykke tid før krakket, som jeg forudsagde i begyndelsen af 2007. Man må simpelt hen skaffe sig af med det.«

Præsidenten tager skridt til at undfly den dødbringende, britiske fælde med geopolitik og krig, som – siden FDR – kun JFK og Ronald Reagan er brudt fri af, i det mindste delvist. Den ene blev myrdet, den anden næsten myrdet. Det er et spørgsmål om liv og død for nationen, at præsident Trumps tilhængere forstår, hvad han er oppe imod, og hvad hans næste skridt må være.

Momentum for Glass-Steagall bag Wall Streets hysteri samtidig med, at momentum for Bælt & Vej Forum accelererer

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 26. april, 2017 – Wall Street er tydeligvis på fortvivlelsens rand over momentummet for Glass-Steagall, ikke alene i Kongressen og i hele landet, men især i Det Hvide Hus. Tidligere chef for FDIC, William Isaac, og tidligere direktør i Wells Fargo, Richard Kovacevich, er troppet op til en kronik i Wall Street Journal i dag med overskriften, »De brodne argumenter for en Ny Glass-Steagall«, som lægger ud med et voldsomt angreb mod præsident Trumps chefrådgiver, Gary Cohn, for at støtte en Glass-Steagall opdeling af investeringsbanker og kommercielle banker.

»Dette er dybt skuffende«, klynker de, efterfulgt af et højtravende opspind om, hvordan »diversificering« af både kommercielle banker og investeringsbanker (dvs., ved at slå dem sammen), har skabt det nu »stabiliserede« banksystem, som en påberåbelse imod Glass-Steagall.

Sådanne desperate skrig fylder nu i bogstavelig forstand finanspressen hver dag. Det må antages, at de er udmærket klar over, at virksomhedernes og selskabernes gældsboble i USA nu er væsentligt større, end boblen på ejendomsmarkedet var forud for krakket 2008, og som nu nærmer sig $14 billion, sammenlignet med $11 billion og lidt småpenge, for huslånsboblen. Tidligere adm. direktør i Goldman Sachs, Nomi Prins, forfatter til Alle the Presidents Bankers, sagde til EIR under et interview for nylig, at gældsboblen i foretagenderne nu er langt større end ejendomsboblen, der var gnisten til kollapset i 2008, og nu er vokset med 75 % i løbet af det seneste årti til næsten $14 billion, og som næsten med sikkerhed vil eksplodere inden årets udgang. Selv IMF advarede forgangne weekend om, at en væsentlig stigning i rentesatserne kunne fremprovokere et kollaps i 20 % af de amerikanske foretagender. Der er panik i luften, og en løsning såsom Glass-Steagall ville betyde, at spekulanterne på Wall Street endelig langt om længe ville blive nødt til at finde sig en nyttig beskæftigelse, snarere end at få endnu en bailout, betalt af skatteborgerne, og samtidig ville den nyttige, kommercielle banksektor blive bevaret for atter at finansiere realøkonomien.

Men, for at redde USA's økonomi, må præsidenten også tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej, nu, helst ved at deltage i Forum for Ét bælt, en vej (OBOR), som afholdes i Beijing 14.-15. maj. Den kinesiske ambassadør til USA, Cui Tiankai, fornyede den invitation, som præsident Xi Jinping udstedte under sit besøg med Trump, til, at USA's præsident kunne besøge Kina, og til, at USA kunne deltage i Bælt & Vej. China Daily citerede i sin rapport om ambassadør Cuis invitation Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i sin tale ved Schiller Instituttets Forum den 13.-14. april i New York, med titlen, »Amerikansk-kinesisk samarbejde om Bælt & Vej-initiativet«, sagde, »Samarbejde om Bælt & Vej kunne bruge kinesernes erfaring til at opbygge USA's infrastruktur«, og at Trump kunne blive »en af de største præsidenter i USA's historie«, hvis han går sammen med Kina og andre nationer i Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

EIR opfordrer vore læsere til at se og cirkulere nedenstående, 35 minutter lange opsummeringsvideo, som giver et overblik over denne ekstraordinære Schiller Institut-konference, inklusive præsentationerne fra Kina og Rusland, fra højtplacerede personer inden for diplomatiet.

I hele verden finder der optaktsmøder til Bælt & Vej Forum sted – alene i løbet af de seneste 48 timer i Polen, Ukraine, Etiopien, Kasakhstan og Pakistan. Kansler Merkel har meddelt, at Tyskland vil sende sin økonomiminister, og den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi, som deltager i Forum for Oldtidscivilisationer i Athen, Grækenland, har inviteret sin egyptiske modpart og andre til at deltage.

Verden står stadig og vakler alt for tæt på en mulig global krig, som udløses af Det britiske Imperiums dinosaurer, der desperat forsøger at bevare deres opdeling af verden i fjendtlige lejre, Øst og Vest, ved at forhindre præsident Trumps erklærede hensigt om at være venner med både Kina og Rusland som grundlaget for globalt samarbejde og global udvikling. Det er et stærkt og presserende valg – udvikling og globalt samarbejde, eller global krig.

Titelbillede: Bemærk: Denne grafik fra 2015 er en smule forældet, men viser stadig nogle af de væsentligste zoner for økonomisk aktivitet fra Kinas initiativ Ét Bælt, én Vej. Grafik fra merics.org.