

Finanskredse nedstemmer regering for Italien; Endnu et skridt hen imod finanskrak

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 27. maj, 2018 – Den Europæiske Centralbank og Londoncentrerede »finanskredse« har, idet de tramper på demokrati og sandsynligvis også den italienske forfatning, brugt Italiens statspræsident som deres marionet i blokeringen af en klar flertalsregering. Den åbenlyse årsag: Den kunne krænke de forkrøblende regler for euroen i sin forfølgelse af reel, økonomisk vækst, eller endda beslutte at forlade Eurozonen.

Med sin afvisning af koalitionsregeringen mellem partierne Lega og Femstjernebevægelsen, som havde kvalificeret sig gennem et vælgerflertal i valgene den 4. marts og gennem et flertal i parlamentet, har statspræsident Sergio Mattarella åbenlyst indrømmet, hvem, det er, der har ført hans hånd. Han sagde, at finanskredse og udenlandske investorer i italienske statsobligationer havde et intenst had til regeringens nominerede finansminister og dennes potentielle brud med Eurozonen. Italienske statsobligationer købes for det meste af store banker i London og Europa og sælges for likvider til den Europæiske Centralbank, som nu besidder dem.

Vælgerne fra »finanskredsene« var de eneste, der talte, denne gang.

Men hvad er det, der foregår i disse »finanskredse«? De er ved at blive kvalt i højspekulativ selskabs-'junkgæld', og i derivatkontrakter på denne gæld; nu driver rentestigningen i dollar dem mod massive betalingsstandsninger og sammenbrud af banker.

Se på Deutsche Bank, den største bank i Tyskland, der rent faktisk kontrolleres fra dens investeringsbankafdelinger i London. For to måneder siden beordrede den Europæiske Centralbank (ECB) Deutsche Bank til at udarbejde et »nødscenarie« for at afslutte sin investeringsbank; ECB vidste tydeligvis, der var noget alvorligt galt i banken, som har verdens største eksponering til derivater. Nu fyrer Deutsche Bank så ansatte *en masse* fra sin investeringsbank, den afdeling, der har været drivkraften for hele banken i 15 år (og på det seneste, drivkraften bag store tab). To analytikere var, for CNBC, enige om, at bankens aktier og kapital, der for nylig faldt fra 26 mia. til 21 mia. euro, meget snart kunne nå nul »med meget dårlige konsekvenser for internationale markeder i en nær fremtid«.

Tiltag fra Tysklands side for en reorganisering af Deutsche Bank, i overensstemmelse med præsident for Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouches forslag i *EIR* i 2016, bliver nu den eneste måde, hvorpå bankens kollaps og dets forgreninger til det transatlantiske banksystem i London og på Wall Street, kan stoppes.

Disse tiltag – som omfatter en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling for at fraskille investeringsgrenene, til beskyttelse af den industrielle/kommercielle udlånsbank – ville være forbudt under Eurozonens regler og regler for bankopløsning, inkl. nye regler, som Eurozonen i øjeblikket er ved at vedtage!

Det samme er tilfældet med banker i hele finanssystemet, der er eksponeret til den enorme »alting-boble« med spekulativ gæld, der nu er ved at blive giftig.

Det, som den nu afviste italienske regering »truede« med at gøre ved at modsætte sig disse regler og endda ved at forlade Eurozonen, om nødvendigt, er et skridt mod den eneste løsning for at forhindre endnu et krak, værre end i 2008.

Denne løsning fremlægges i Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Love« for at

genrejse den produktive vækst og videnskabelige/teknologiske gennembrud, og som blev udgivet i 2014 med en understregning af økonomien USA, hvis finanssystem befinder sig i samme farefulde tilstand. Præsident Trump har, tilbage i 2016, krævet ét af disse skridt, nemlig genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven; han har talt om et andet, nemlig byggeri af ny, økonomisk infrastruktur for Amerika. Men handling har ikke været til rådighed, med britiske efterretning, der har udløst voldsomme angreb mod hans præsidentskab og forsøgt den form for kup, som de netop har set, lykkedes mod Italien.

Vælgerne i begge disse nationer står nu over for valg, hvor de må gennemtvinge de handlinger, som LaRouche har foreslået, og ikke tillade noget som helst at afskrække dem.

Foto: Den Europæiske Centralbank, Frankfurt, Tyskland.

Deutsche Bank fyrer tusinder – LaRouche havde ret!

24. maj, 2018 – I dag annoncerede Deutsche Bank, at den skærer ned med 7.000 jobs – nogle siger 10.000 – af dens nuværende i alt 97.000 ansatte, og dens selskabs- og investeringsbankvirksomhed forventes at miste 25 % af sine ansatte, for det meste, iflg. Associated Press, i London og New York.

Der kommer mere frem om bankens årlige generalforsamling, som afholdtes i dag, hvor et forsøg på at afsætte Deutsche Banks formand Paul Achleitner mislykkedes med stemmerne 90-9 % til fordel for at beholde ham.

Men reorganiseringen af Deutsche Bank bringer det spørgsmål

frem, som rejstes af *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche, der krævede, at banken vender tilbage til de sunde principper for kommerciel bankvirksomhed, som praktiseredes af bankens martrede formand Alfred Herrhausen, der blev myrdet 30. nov., 1989, snarere end at fortsætte den mislykkede model med universel kasinobankvirksomhed.

Netop dette spørgsmål eksploderede i sidste måned, hvor Deutsche Bank trak finansielle hovedoverskrifter den 9. april, da bankens bestyrelse officielt dumpede sin britiske administrerende direktør, John Cryan, og i dag annoncerede massive afskedigelser for at nedskære sin afdeling for giftig investeringsbankvirksomhed.

Cryan blev øjeblikkelig udskiftet med Christian Sewing, der har været i banken siden 1989, og som indikerede, at han ville nedskære investeringsbankdelen. »Det vigtige er at udnytte vore styrkesider og anvise vore investeringer i overensstemmelse hermed. Vi vil samtidig søge at frigive kapacitet for vækst ved at trække os ud af de områder, hvor vi ikke har tilstrækkelig med indtjening«, sagde Sewing til *Guardian* 9. april. »Vi vil fortsætte vores aktivitet som en investerings- og selskabsbank, og vi vil forblive international, men vi må koncentrere os om det, vi virkelig har et godt kendskab til.«

Guardian citerede også Octavia Marenzi fra konsulentfirmaet Opimas for at sige, at »Vi kan forvente en langt stærkere understregning af det hjemlige, tyske marked, med fokus på kommerciel bankvirksomhed og detailbankvirksomhed, samt formueforvaltning. Det ser ud, som om bestyrelsen kapitulerer på investeringsbankfronten«. Han advarede yderligere, »dette vil ramme Deutsche Banks tilstedeværelse i London særlig hårdt, hvor hovedparten af dens investeringsbankvirksomhed er baseret. Vi forventer at se disse aktiviteter få den rigtige størrelse eller solgt fra, med ledsagende reduktion i medarbejderstaben«.

Neokonservative, medierne og liberale Demokrater – ikke umage sengekammerater, men forenede britiske agenter

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 6. marts, 2017 – To betydningsfulde dokumenter blev udgivet den 4. marts, om den ekstreme krigsfare, der bliver anstiftet af den hysteriske og absurde dæmonisering af alle amerikanske kontakter med russiske diplomater og regeringsfolk. Et af disse dokumenter er af pensionerede ambassadør Jack Matlock, USA's ambassadør til Rusland fra 1987-91 og en af USA's førende eksperter og diplomater. Det andet er af Robert Parry, den undersøgende journalist, der er mest berømt for sin afsløring af Irankontra-operationen og CIA-kontra kokainhandelen i USA i 1980'erne.

Ambassadør Matlock skriver, at den aktuelle formodning om skyld i de amerikanske medier og politiske kredse udgør »holdningen i en politistat«. Han advarer om, at »atomvåben er en eksistentiel trussel mod vores nation«, og at en forbedring af relationerne med Rusland må »lovprises, ikke gøres til syndebug«.

Parry forklarer sammenkomsten af tre, tilsyneladende uensartede kræfter: de neokonservative (senator John McCain et.al.); de liberale Demokrater (Obama/Hillary/Soros-netværkerne); og de etablerede medier, der alle tilsigter at forhindre Trumps bestræbelser på at forbedre relationerne med

Rusland. Parry advarer om, at disse handlinger »kunne skubbe de to lande ud i en krig, der virkelig kunne blive krigen, der afslutter alle krige – samtidig med at afslutte den menneskelige civilisation. Men Demokrater, liberale og de etablerede nyhedsmedier synes at hade Trump så meget, at de er villige til at løbe denne risiko«.

Det, der mangler i denne analyse – og som er fundamentalt og afgørende for at besejre den – er, at disse tre elementer ikke er »umage sengekammerater«, som de synes at være, men de fungerer snarere som redskaber for Imperiet og City of London.

Det britiske Imperium er stadig i høj grad i live, selv om det har brugt USA som en »dum kæmpe« i løbet af de seneste 16 år med Bush' og Obamas præsidentskaber til at udkæmpe sine kolonikrige. Imperiet kan ikke overleve, hvis dets »del og hersk«-opsplitning af verden mellem Øst og Vest blev tilintetgjort. Det er præcis, hvad Trump truer med at gøre gennem sin offentligt erklærede hensigt om at etablere samarbejdsrelationer med Rusland, så vel som også med Kinas »win-win«-fremgangsmåde med udvikling af hele verden gennem den Nye Silkevej – Ét Bælte, én Vej. I det britiske finansoligarkis og det britiske monarkis øjne må dette stoppes med alle midler, helt frem til og inklusive atomkrig.

Verden befandt sig på randen af netop en sådan eksistentiel katastrofe under Obama og hans klon Hillary Clinton. Selv om denne umiddelbare fare blev undgået gennem Hillary Clintons valgnederlag, så advarer både Matlock og Parry rettelig om, at denne fare er i færd med at blive genoplivet og forværret af den nye heksejagt i McCarthy-traditionen på enhver drøftelse med Rusland.

Som Lyndon LaRouche sagde i dag: »Briterne er medierne, med en hensigt om at ødelægge nationer. Det er før blevet gjort, og nu forsøger man igen. Vær agtpågivende.« Briternes rolle, sagde han, må bringes i fokus. »Vi kan forpurre dem ved at gøre det.«

Kendsgerningen med det vestlige banksystems totale bankerot (en afgørende årsag, i Imperiets øjne, til at få startet en krig hurtigt) blev i dag pointeret af Deutsche Banks chef John Cryans meddelelse om, at den 17 måneder lange bestræbelse på at genoprette stabiliteten i den bankerotte institution var mislykkedes. Banken tabte endnu \$1,5 mia. i 2016, for det meste på derivathandel, og de står over for milliarder i bøder fra USA for deres kriminelle handlinger under boblen med subprime-ejendoms lån, der førte til krakket i 2008. Cryans nye plan for Tysklands største bank omfatter at rejse \$8,5 mia. gennem udstedelse af nye, diskonterede aktier samt fokusere på udlån til industrien og skære ned på spekulativ handel og værdipapirmanagement.

Det lyder fornuftigt, men LaRouche bemærkede, at de blot »fjoller rundt« og må »gøre regnskabet op gennem virkelighed, og ikke numre«. I juli 2016, hvor Deutsche Bank næsten kollapsede, krævede LaRouche en engangs-genkapitalisering af banken, men på betingelse af, af den vendte tilbage til traditionen efter sin tidligere formand, Alfred Herrhausen, en tradition for bankpraksis for industriel og samfundsmæssig udvikling, ikke spekulation. Herrhausen blev myrdet på det tidspunkt, hvor Berlinmuren faldt i 1989, præcis på grund af sin vision.

Men LaRouches forslag blev ikke fulgt. EU og den tyske regering forsøgte at lappe på Deutsche Banks derivatbeholdninger til \$55 *billioner* med nye numre, og nu forsøger de endnu et nummer. Den »virkelighed«, som LaRouche refererer til, er, at der ikke er nogen måde, hvorpå man kan undvige det uundgåelige kollaps af derivatkontrakter til næsten \$2 *billiard*, der suger livet ud af det transatlantiske finanssystems produktive økonomier, undtagen gennem en Glass/Steagall-reorganisering i FDR-stil – hvor man afskriver den værdiløse, spekulative boble og dirigerer nye kreditter ind i produktiv aktivitet.

Hvis verden vælger at sidde krisen ud, vil det ikke alene

skabe en finanskriser, der overgår enhver forestilling, men også en global krig. Tiden er inde til at handle.

Deutsche Bank skal vende tilbage til sine patriotiske rødder i Rhinlands-kapitalisme, formener redaktør af Focus

Wiesbaden, 16. okt., 2016 – Redaktør for det tyske ugemagasin *Focus*, Wolfgang Reuter, har i dag offentliggjort forslag, der afspejler Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouches krav fra juli om, at Deutsche Bank skal vende tilbage til den arv, der brat sluttede med det politiske mord den 30. nov., 1989, på formand for Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen. Reuter, der er en af Tysklands erfarne, økonomiske journalister, skriver under overskriften, »Tag ansvar for Deutsche Bank«, der også kan fortolkes som »tag banken tilbage«; han beskriver med enkel præcision, hvordan Londons Morgan Grenfell og Wall Streets Bankier-trusts »investeringsbankierer«, blev overtaget af banken og blev til den cancer, der ødelagde bankens tradition med tysk »økonomisk patriotisme«, der havde tjent Tysklands industrielle udvikling siden bankens stiftelse i 1870: »Grundlæggende set var denne aldrig korrigerede afvigelse en 'omvendt overtagelse', en overtagelse fra deres side, som blev opkøbt, og hvor Deutsche Bank som en konsekvens heraf mistede sine rødder.« De plyndrede banken, idet bonusserne på 50 mia. euro, som er blevet udbetalt til dens investerings-handlere siden 1999, udgjorde mere, end denne afdeling nogen sinde

indbragte. »Deutsche Bank behøver således ikke støtte til staten, men statens hjælp. For eksempel at gennemføre en løsning med en industriel politik«, som redaktør Reuter så går frem med at skitsere, med spor tilbage til Tysklands udvikling af en socialt bevidst »Rhinlands-kapitalisme« i 1800-tallet, imod Manchester-kapitalismens frihandelsdoktriner.

Reuter er tilhænger af, at tysk industri overtager ejerskabet af en 30 % 's andel af Deutsche Bank, men samtidig skrotter bankens handel med værdipapirer og derivater, om end banken beholder nogle universelle bankaktiviteter. Sådanne forholdsregler ville ikke alene være »en patriotisk handling« ligesom oprettelsen af banken var det, men det ville »desuden være en ny begyndelse, en 'omvendt-omvendt-overtagelse', en troværdig tilbagevenden til dette engang ædle bankhus' rødder«. I et afsnit under undertitlen, »Rhinland-kapitalisme som redning«, peger han på gensidigheden i regeringens og industriens samarbejde, som med det europæiske rumfartskonsortium for Airbus. Tyskland har altid haft gavn af denne metode, »så hvorfor ikke i dag?«

Og, hvis dette ikke gøres, så risikerer banken at blive overtaget af Frankrigs BNP Paribas eller Spaniens Santander. »Bør nationen se passivt til, at dette sker? En lille smule mere selvrespekt og overlevelsesvilje findes forhåbentligt stadig i Tyskland og dets industri.«

Reuter kom til *Focus* fra erhvervsavisen *Handelsblatt* i 2014 og er en ekspert i de intriger, der har udspillet sig omkring Deutsche Bank.

Foto: Alfred Herrhausen, 1988.

**»Bankierer, der skulle have været sendt i fængsel, er atter i færd med at ødelægge økonomien«
EIR-interview med den japanske økonom Daisuke Kotegawa.
Dansk udskrift**

Kotegawa var ansvarlig for den gradvise afvikling af mange af de japanske banker under den asiatiske krise i 1997 og diskuterer her forskellen mellem den måde, hvorpå Japan adresserede de bedrageriske bankpraksisser, der førte til bankernes krise, versus, hvordan Vesten har gennemført en bailout (statslig redning) af de kriminelle, der var ansvarlige for krakket i 2007-08.

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**Retfærdighedens sejr over
Obamas veto.**

**På hvilken side stiller
Tyskland sig?**

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Hvis vi kan løfte os op på samme tankeniveau som hos genierne
Nikolaus af Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Bach, Beethoven, Schiller,
Einstein og Krafft Ehrlicke, vil vi kunne vække den ophøjede
sindstilstand og den kreative optimisme, som vi har brug for,
for at finde løsninger på de højere planer, som disse store
ånder tænkte på. Og hvorfor skulle vi ikke være i stand til at
virkeliggøre en renæssance af vores humanistiske tradition?*

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 3. oktober
2016:**

**Deutsche Bank kollapser:
Glass-Steagall eller kaos?//**

USA's Kongres tilsidesætter Obamas veto

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

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

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

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

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

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

der var, da Alfred Herrhausen var chef i 1989, hvor han havde en produktionsbaseret politik for banken, og hvor han kom ud med et krav for gældssanering for de fattigste lande og for udvikling af Østeuropa. Dengang var Berlinmuren endnu ikke faldet.

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

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

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

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Her er nogle vigtige links:

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

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Menneskehedens skønne fremtid – hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes skæbne.

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

Baggrundsmateriale:

Lyndon LaRouches 3-punktsprogram for genopbygning af realøkonomien:

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

Putin og Kina sætter den nye dagsorden

10. august, 2016 (Leder) – I forlængelse af mødet i Sankt Petersborg den 9. august mellem den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin og den tyrkiske præsident Recep Erdogan, vil delegationer af højtplacerede regeringsfolk fra begge lande den 11. august mødes til et trilateralt (dvs. med udenrigs-, forsvars- og sikkerhedsministre) arbejds møde, for at udarbejde en samarbejds kurs for en afslutning af krigen i Syrien. Rusland og Tyrkiet planlægger at udvide den bilaterale samhandel til \$100 milliarder om året, en trefoldig forøgelse

over tidligere topniveauer. Nord-Syd-korridoren vil nu indbefatte Rusland, Aserbajdsjan, Tyrkiet og Iran, og vil indlejre sig i Kinas projekt for 'Ét Bælte, Én vej' (OBOR). Det russisk-tyrkiske partnerskab vil bringe større stabilitet til hele området, omfattende det Kaspiske Hav, Balkan og Kaukasus, med en udvidelse mod vest af zonen for eurasisk sikkerhed og velstand.

Lyndon LaRouche understregede onsdag, at disse udviklinger ikke skal ses som enkeltstående handlinger. De er del af en ny, global dynamik, der ledes af Ruslands Putin og kineserne. I de kommende uger vil Putin lægge værtsskab til Vladivostok Østlige Økonomiske Forum, som nu vil have deltagelse af både den japanske premierminister Abe og den sydkoreanske præsident Park. I forlængelse af G20-topmødet i Kina, vil Kina være vært for det årlige BRIKS-ledertopmøde, som finder sted i begyndelsen af oktober. Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi er i Indien i denne uge for yderligere at fremme disse afgørende, bilaterale relationer, og den indiske premierminister Modi talte onsdag ved en videokonference med den russiske præsident Putin, ved en højtidelighed i anledning af åbningen af den første af 5 russisk-byggede kernekraftværker under konstruktion i Indien, og et bilateralt møde på sidelinjen af G20 blev arrangeret.

LaRouche sagde, at Putins lederskab definerer en ny retning for globalt fremskridt. »Dette er en global proces, der styres af Putin og Kina. De har *de facto* taget ansvaret for en ny retning inden for politik og erstattet rivalisering med samarbejde.« LaRouche anførte, at denne proces allerede i midten af 2015 var i fuld gang, da Putin overværede de kinesiske festligheder i anledning af 70-års jubilæet for afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig i Asien. Det er nu i færd med at blomstre og lægge Barack Obamas, briternes og NATO's ynkelige, gamle geopolitiske spil bag sig.

Udviklingen i Sankt Petersborg i denne uge vil få stærk indvirkning i Tyskland, som står over for økonomisk undergang,

med mindre Merkels og Schäubles politik omgående opgives. Hold øje med dramatiske forandringer i Tyskland, som det nu haster med. Flere nylige undersøgelser, som er udgivet efter de svindelagtige, såkaldte »stresstests« af ECB/EU-bankerne, konkluderede, at Deutsche Bank er dømt ude, allerede er en »dead bank walking,« – en bank 'på dødsgangen' – og at alene **den form for reorganisering, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche igennem flere uger har promoveret**, nu kan redde den tyske økonomi fra ruin. LaRouche har gentagne gange advaret om, at et kollaps af Deutsche Bank og destruktionsen af den tyske økonomi for enhver pris må undgås, fordi et sådant kollaps i enorm grad vil forøge faren for verdenskrig.

Udviklingerne initieret af Putin/Erdogan, inklusive udvidelsen af Kinas OBOR-program ind i Nord-Syd-korridoren, der løber fra den Persiske Golf og opad, ind i Europa, byder Tyskland på en perfekt mulighed for at ændre politik.

Det samme gælder for USA, hvor en enorm, politisk kamp udspiller sig under overfladen af den præsidentielle valgkatastrofe. Den politiske promovering af Glass-Steagall i begge partiers valgplatforme, samt den kendsgerning, at flere progressive demokrater i Kongressen og AFL-CIO (USA's største fagforening, -red.), i et åbent brev til udenrigsminister John Kerry har fordømt statskuppet imod Dilma Rousseff i Brasilien, er tegn på, at også USA er moden for en politisk revolution.

Schiller Instituttet har nu udgivet en rapport over forløbet af den historiske Berlin-konference[1], der præciserede den overhængende fare for verdenskrig, men samtidig foreskrev vejen til en ny fremtid med fred og velstand. Denne rapport, der definerer de politiske retningslinjer for det næste amerikanske præsidentskab og for en ny regeringskoalition i Tyskland, bliver allerede cirkuleret og er en perspektivplan for den form for nye, politiske paradigme, som Putin og kineserne promoverer.

*Foto: Den russiske præsident Putin deltager i et trilateralt møde med lederne af Aserbajdsjan, Iran og Rusland.
[kremlin.ru]*

[1] Se Helga Zepp-LaRouches åbningstale i Berlin:
»Menneskehedens skønne fremtid – hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes skæbne«

Putin handler på strategisk alternativ til krig; Det transatlantiske finanssystem hænger på den yderste rand

8. august 2016 (Leder) – Med ikrafttræden i dag fjernede det europæiske aktiemarkedsindeks, Stoxx Europa 50, simpelt hen Deutsche Bank og Credit Suisse fra sine målinger, for at dets indeksniveau ikke ville blive trukket ned af disse bankers styrtdykkende aktiekurser. Dette er det seneste udtryk for den kendsgerning, at, ikke alene hænger det transatlantiske finanssystem på den yderste rand, men også, at faren kommer fra det faktum, at man fortsætter med at lyve og ikke griber til handling. I løbet af de seneste 48 timer har mange af de større medier i Tyskland og andre steder rapporteret om historien om Deutsche Banks nedtur, og om tilfælde af insolvens, men de undgår fuldstændigt det afgørende spørgsmål: Hvad skal man gøre? For, de har intet svar.

Lyndon LaRouche bemærkede, at de »ser hen til fortiden«. Men for en løsning må vi »se hen til fremtiden«. Han understregede, at sammenbruddet af finanssystemet er hovedspørgsmålet i dag. I juli måned foreslog han, at der må iværksættes en redning af Deutsche Bank, af hensyn til almenvellet, på basis af et nyt mandat for bankpraksis og for kredit til finansiering af produktiv aktivitet, således, som det var tilfældet under den tidligere formand for Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen. Den 12. juli udstedte Helga Zepp-LaRouche en erklæring om denne redning, **»Red Deutsche Bank,**

for verdensfredens skyld«.

Med mindre, dette bliver gennemført, er det slut med at prætere, at den transatlantiske banksektor stadig er intakt og kan flikkes sammen igen, så den fungerer.

Fremstødet for konfrontation og krig er direkte forbundet med finanssystemets sammenbrud. Der kommer uophørlige krigsråb fra USA's krigshøge, på signal fra den britisk/saudiske akse. Sekretær for USA's Luftvåben[1], Deborah Lee James, sagde til Fox News den 6. august, at Rusland er »en eksistentiel trussel« mod USA. Desuden er »Krigshøge for Hillary«-fænomenet i realiteten et dække for Obama, til at føre krig mod Rusland.

Kendsgerningen er, at den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin aktivt udøver et lederskab for en vej væk fra den nuværende kurs mod garanteret undergang. Se på Sydvestasien. I dag mødtes Putin i Baku med den iranske præsident Hassan Rouhani og den aserbajdsjanske præsident Ilham Aliyev, til drøftelser, der omfattede den »Nord-sydgående transportkorridor« – den 7.300 km lange korridor, der løber fra Det arabiske Hav til Skandinavien; de drøftede et udkast til en erklæring om et fælles anti-terrorsamarbejde. I morgen skal Putin i Skt. Petersborg mødes med den tyrkiske præsident Recep Erdogan, der i går sagde til TASS, at der ikke findes nogen løsning på krigen i Syrien uden om Rusland. I søndags deltog flere end tre millioner mennesker i en massedemonstration i Istanbul til støtte for Tyrkiet.

Disse udviklinger i Sydvestasien kan ses som en del af en bredere omgrupperingsproces. I det asiatiske Stillehavsområde vil Japan og Sydkorea sende betydelige delegationer til det Østlige Økonomiske Forum, som hr. Putin er vært for, i Vladivostok den 2. – 3. sept. Kina vil være vært for G20-topmødet den 4. – 5. sept., inklusive inviterede gæstinationer – Egypten, Pakistan, Thailand og andre.

Det er USA, som indtager pladsen som det stillestående punkt;

og det er vores historiske udfordring at ændre dette. I dag begynder der en afgørende intervention, med førsteudgaven af *The Hamiltonian* i 10.000 eksemplarer.

Foto: 8. aug. – Vladimir Putin, Aserbajdsjans præsident Ilham Aliyev og præsident for den Islamiske Republik Iran, Hassan Rouhani, holdt et trilateralt møde. Præsidenterne underskrev en erklæring, der bekræfter deres forpligtelse til at fremme samarbejde. [kremlin.ru]

[1] Chef for departementet for Luftvåbnet under Forsvarsministeriet i USA. Sekretæren for Luftvåbnet udpeges fra det civile liv af præsidenten, efter konsultation og godkendelse af Senatet. Sekretæren refererer direkte til Forsvarsministeren.

Førende tysk økonom siger, Deutsche Bank, som nødforanstaltning, nu må nationaliseres

7. august 2016 – For fjerde søndag i træk har Tysklands førende finansavis, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, kørt en analyse af den farlige og forfaldne tilstand af landets største bank, Deutsche Bank. I søndags interviewede FAZ en

meget fremtrædende, tysk økonom, der siger: »Nationaliser Deutsche Bank som en nødforanstaltning! Banken er i en krise, værre end 2008« i den globale bankpanik.

At Martin Hellwig fra Max Planck Institut i Bonn kommer med dette krav – i et land, hvor nationaliseringer *aldrig* har været diskuteret, selv da panikken og kollapset i 2007-09 var på sit højeste – indikerer, at Deutsche Bank nærmer sig en reel implosion, med mindre banken »reddes«. Og IMF har allerede formelt erklæret banken for at være den ene, enkeltstående gigantbank, der »udstråler større risiko« for andre banker og banksystemer, end nogen anden bank i verden. Dens implosion vil være signal til et generelt, økonomisk krak, der vil forværre de konfrontationer imod Rusland og Kina, som promoveres af Obamaregeringen og NATO.

Schiller Instituttets stifter og forkvinde for det tyske, politiske parti Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (BüSo), Helga Zepp-LaRouche, udstedte for blot et par uger siden en appel, »Red Deutsche Bank, for verdensfredens skyld«.

Hun og Lyndon LaRouche sagde, at bankens investeringspolitik i denne proces fuldstændig må omdirigeres til udvikling af industri og infrastruktur, ligesom det var bankens formand, Alfred Herrhausens politik. Herrhausen blev myrdet den 30. november 1989.

Hellwig erklærer til FAZ, at »investeringsbanker har udsuget Deutsche Bank« i mere end et årti således, at bankens terminale krise ikke engang stammer fra den globale panik i 2008. Banken må nationaliseres, siger Hellwig, fordi ethvert forsøg på at »dæmpe det ned« – dvs., at »opløse« storbanken ved at gennemføre bail-in (ekspropriering) af obligationsindehavere, osv. – ville sende denne risiko ud til hele banksystemet. Det samme, bemærker han, gør sig gældende for Frankrigs BNP Paribas. Adspurgt, om Deutsche Bank har en intern plan for at afværge implosion, siger Hellwig, at bankens planer består i insiderhandel, spekulation, fusioner

og erhvervelser, osv.

Og sluttelig, da Hellwig blev spurgt, om han selv kunne træde til og køre en nationaliseret Deutsche Bank, protesterer Hellwig med den udtalelse, at han ikke er i stand til at udføre jobbet, fordi han tager sig tid til at gennemtænke løsninger, og det har Deutsche Bank ikke tid til.

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, hvor sjældne forslag til nationaliseringer er i Tyskland, og at det signalerer, at der virkelig ikke er tid tilbage; hendes forslag om at redde storbanken, men vel at mærke i processen gøre den til i praksis at være en udviklingsbank, må gennemføres.

»Dette system går sin undergang i møde. Stik ikke jer selv blå i øjnene, og lad være med at være selvtilfredse; banken kunne nedsmelte, hvad øjeblik, det skal være«, sagde hun.

Europæiske banker under akut stress efter ECB's stresstests: LaRouche understreger, sats på nationalt selvforsvar

2. august 2016 – I et langt interview med CNC-TV sagde den italienske premierminister Matteo Renzi, at hans regering vil modsætte sig en bail-in af hele sin magt. På sit engelske med en stærk accent sagde Renzi, »Italien kæmper totalt for at forhindre bail-in, fordi også en blød bail-in kunne blive en

katastrofe for troværdigheden og tilliden.« Renzi sagde også, at den eneste løsning for italienske banker er »vækst«, og at hvordan, man skal opnå vækst, er »min drøm og mit mareridt«.

Tja, nu, hvor Renzi har overtrådt EU-lovene for bail-in, bør han tage det næste skridt og også overtræde EU's budgetlove med det formål at gennemføre et program for vækst. I en diskussion her til morgen understregede Lyndon LaRouche, at, selv om dette ikke er en national, men en global krise, så må Italien implementere en lov for et statsligt kreditprogram for økonomisk genrejsning, og europæiske nationer bør samarbejde om et nationalt selvforsvar. Dette vil så igen »foranledige, at hele EU/euro-programmet bliver taget op til revision«, sagde LaRouche.

Intet andet vil virke. Tag den »løsning«, som man har vedtaget for Monte dei Paschi di Siena (MPS), og som ingen har tillid til. I går og i dag blev italienske, såvel som andre europæiske banker, ramt af et lad-os-finde-udgangen-i-en-fart-udsalg. Handlen med Unibank-aktier blev suspenderet begge dage efter at være faldet næsten 10 % mandag og 5 % tirsdag. Den 70 % 's discountpris for MPS's misligholdte lån (NPL) er blevet set som en standard for fremtidige handler og tvinger således andre banker med NPL'er til at genkapitalisere.

Financial Times offentliggjorde en grafisk fremstilling over tabet af værdier i fem store, europæiske banker, siden resultaterne af stresstestene blev offentliggjort i fredags: Unicredit -15,9 %; Commerzbank -11,2 %; Deutsche Bank -6,6 %; Credit Suisse -6,1 %; Barclays -5,4 %.

I forbindelse med en politik med nulvækst og nulrente, er der ingen chance for, at nogen bank kan komme sig. Og nu driver ECB også selskabsaktiers finanser til bankerot. Bloomberg har rapporteret, at ECB's køb af *selskabsaktier* tvinger afkastet ned, der i sidste uge lå på forbløffende 0,7 %.

Tallene for Eurozonens BNP for andet kvartal viser en 0,3 % 's

(ikke-)vækst, alt imens et overblik over statslige investeringsrater i forhold til BNP viser en nedgang større end 1 % i perioden 2009 – 2016. Dette betyder et investeringstab på 115 – 120 milliard euro.

Økonomier og markeder ved at gå ned:

– LaRouches politik skal gennemføres nu!

2. august, 2016 (Leder) – Sammenbruddet af ikke alene kreditmarkederne, men også af Europas og USA's økonomier generelt, er nu i fuld gang.

Indførelsen af Glass-Steagall i valgplatformene hos begge USA's politiske partier diskuteres overalt; men dette er kun et enkelt skridt hen imod et mål, som omgående må nås. Der kan ikke være tale om at vente på en handlingslammet kongressamling eller den næste Kongres: Dette skal gennemtvinges.

Hvorfor? Fordi Glass-Steagall er en afgørende del af en *statslig kreditpolitik* til genoplivning af produktion og produktivitet og til at samarbejde med de asiatiske magters globale investeringer i infrastruktur. Uden denne politik er de transatlantiske økonomier gået ind i et uigenkaldeligt kollaps, der er meget værre end blot en »bankpanik«, selv om en bankpanik allerede er i gang.

De beklagelige, falske »stresstests« af de større, europæiske banker har udløst disse bankers generelle styrtdyk på aktiemarkederne, hvor handel i de førende italienske banker

tirsdag blev indstillet, efter at de angiveligt netop skulle være blevet reddet! En ekspert-beregning af »den reelle bankstress«, som blev udført som en nødforanstaltning og rapporteret i *Financial Times* samme dag, fandt, at de store europæiske banker behøver en omgående bankredning på 900 milliarder euro – svarende til en nød-kapitalisering på mere end \$1 billion som et »TARP-program« (Troubled Asset Relief Program) – for at overleve.

Tabet af vækst, og det fuldstændige tab af produktivitet i de transatlantiske økonomier, er det, der driver dette kollaps. I USA er væksten i BNP i de seneste 12 måneder 1 %; arbejdskraftens produktivitet er faldet med 1,5 % hidtil i år og er ikke steget i seks år; investering af erhvervskapital er faldet i fem af de seneste seks kvartaler; de reelle ugelønninger er igen ved at falde. Ledere fra Federal Reserve (den amerikanske centralbank, -red.) holder taler – inklusiv præsidenten for New Yorks Fed-afdeling, Dudley, i tirsdags, og formanden for USA's centralbank Yellen i sidste uge – hvor de begræder tabet af økonomisk produktivitet, som de har været med til at frembringe gennem uophørlig pengetrykning for at redde de bankerotte banker.

Vækst i mere grundlæggende aspekter, der måler effekten af nye teknologier på arbejdskraftens produktivitet, er komplet forsvundet.

De økonomiske markører i Europa er endnu værre, og offentlige investeringer i hele Europa er i det forgangne år faldet med 115-120 milliarder euro, eller omkring \$135 milliarder.

Endnu en TARP på \$ 1 billion vil ikke afhjælpe dette kollaps. Italien, der for øjeblikket er epicentret for bankkollapset, skal vedtage en national lov for at give mulighed for statskredit til vækst – et skridt, der for indværende er forbudt iflg. EU-regler!

En Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og en begrænsning af

transatlantiske system

29. juli 2016 – Det er rimeligt at antage, at mordet på Deutsche Banks Alfred Herrhausen den 30. november 1989 ikke fandt sted som en pludselig indskydelse, men blev planlagt og forberedt over flere uger. Den tale, som Herrhausen ifølge planen skulle holde i New York den 4. december samme år, »Nye horisonter i Europa«, med dens indhold af en direkte udfordring af destruktive transatlantiske bankmetoder, var sandsynligvis ukendt på det tidspunkt, hvor morderne gik i gang med jobbet; man kendte imidlertid til to erklæringer, som Herrhausen kom med i juni og september, og som indeholdt kerneelementerne til det, han ville have sagt i New York, hvis han ikke var blevet myrdet.

I en lang artikel, »Tiden er inde – gældskrise ved et vendepunkt«, som blev udgivet af Tysklands førende erhvervsavis, *Handelsblatt*, den 30. juni 1989, fordømte Herrhausen især de amerikanske bankers gældspolitik som en politik, der ikke fungerede, men blot gjorde skyldnationernes, såvel som også selve udlånsbankernes, situation værre. I stedet, skrev Herrhausen, ville generelle gældsafskrivninger på op til 70 %, inklusive nedskæring af renterne på disse lån på op til 50 % for en periode på 5 år, og en forlængelse af lånenes løbetid til 25 til 30 år, være det eneste, der ville fungere. Denne fremgangsmåde, insisterede han, ville »gøre det muligt for nævnte skyldnationer at omdirigere betragtelige ressourcer, der hidtil var blevet brugt til at servicere gælden, til i stedet at blive anvendt til sådanne formål, der ville servicere genrejsningen af skyldnernes nationaløkonomier«. Herrhausen tilføjede, at det, som skyldnationer virkelig havde brug for, var ikke friske penge, dvs. ny gæld, men »det ville være bedre at sige, at de har brug for ressourcer«. Denne »omdirigering af ressourcer kunne, i løbet af de første fem år, være større, end de indsprøjtninger af friske penge, som

de hidtil har haft brug for«. Herrhausen henviste ikke direkte til det, men det, han foreslog, var den fremgangsmåde, som man anvendte i London Gælds aftalen fra 1953, der skabte en enorm gældssanering for efterkrigstidens Vesttyskland, så det kunne komme op at stå igen og ikke kollapse under vægten af den gamle, ophobede gæld.[1] Denne aftale blev forhandlet af Deutsche Banks Hermann Josef Abs – den fremragende, konstruktive bankier, der ligeledes spillede en rolle i promoveringen af Herrhausens karriere, da denne endnu var en ung bankier i banken.

Ved en pressekonference den 25. september 1989 i anledning af Verdensbankens møde i Washington, D.C., fremlagde Herrhausen de samme argumenter og påpegede, at han inderligt håbede, at andre banker ville følge Deutsche Banks eksempel som en »gældsreducerings-bank«. Skyldnationernes uløste betalingsproblemer, sammen med problemer, der hidrørte fra gældsbalancer i selve USA og Europa, advarede Herrhausen, udgjorde en systemisk risiko. I sammenhæng med visse problemer, der ikke var løst i Sovjetunionen, selv under »Glasnost«-reformerne, og med generel uro, nationale gnidninger og »optrappede konflikter, der udsprang heraf«, kunne det føre til meget dystre konstellationer, advarede Herrhausen. Han foreslog dernæst, i særdeleshed for det ustabile Polen, skabelsen af en ny, særlig bank i Warszawa, et »Agentur for Genopbygning«, der ville sikre, at nye lån til den polske økonomi ville blive anvendt ligesom de penge fra Marshallplanen blev anvendt til veldefineret genopbygning i Tyskland og Europa efter Anden Verdenskrig.

Hermed havde Herrhausen med sine egne ord udtalt det, som Lyndon H. LaRouche havde fremlagt i sin egen, historiske tale på Kempinski Hotel i Berlin den 12. oktober 1988. Denne tale blev studeret af mange politiske beslutningstagere og bankierer i de efterfølgende måneder, og det er rimeligt at antage, at også Herrhausen på et eller andet tidspunkt havde teksten liggende på sit skrivebord.

[1] <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=4759>

Når vampyrene selv donerer blod, ved man, at systemet er dødt!

Italiens Monte dei Paschi-bank får 'blodtransfusion'

29. juli 2016 – Når vampyrene først selv begynder at donere blod, ved man, at hele systemet er dødt. I en sidste-minut-manøvre, der blev annonceret her til aften, har man arrangeret en nødredning af den italienske bank Monte dei Paschi di Siena (MPS), som involverer et konsortium af banker og pensionsfonde, der opkøber en del af bankens dårlige lån, der ikke betales på, til en værdi af henved 10 milliarder euro, til en pris af 30 cents på dollaren; samt et kapitalindskud i MPS på henved 5 milliard dollar. »Atlante« [sic] er navnet på denne nye redningsenhed, hvis deltagere omfatter Deutsche Bank – som selv har behov for en redning – Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs og andre. Det italienske Finansministerium har udstedt

en erklæring, der siger, at de er 'tilfredse' med planen. Den logiske følgeslutning af denne manøvre fra private kilder er, at det skulle afværge gennemførelsen af EU's regler for bail-in (ekspropriering af kunders bankindsud).

Denne såkaldte redning af MPS blev meddelt få minutter før resultaterne af de latterlige 'stresstests' af 51 eurobanker, udført af den Europæiske Bankmyndighed, blev offentliggjort. I realiteten behøver man ingen udspekulerede stressprøver og risiko-scenarier for at bevise, at selve systemet er kaput i den transatlantiske banksektor, med banker, der sidder på et bjerg af lån, der ikke betales noget på, til flere hundrede milliarder, og værdiløse derivater og andre toksiske fordringer til billioner. Resultaterne af stresstestene blev først offentliggjort efter kl. 22 i Europa, efter, at markederne havde lukket, så spillere i finansverdenen havde weekenden til at finde ud af, hvad deres næste træk skal være!

Alt dette sættes fokus på det faktum, at den eneste, fornuftige løsning er den, som Lyndon LaRouche foreslog tidligere på måneden som »Herrhausen-interventionen« til at varetage behandlingen af Deutsche Bank ved at give den en likviditetsindsprøjtning, der ledsages af en omstilling af bankens mandat og aktivitet til at udstede kredit til den produktive økonomis sektor. Dette forklarer Helga Zepp-LaRouche med al ønskelig klarhed i sin appel fra 12. juli, »Deutsche Bank må reddes, for verdensfredens skyld!«

Lyndon LaRouche understregede dette i dag og sagde, at dette er den opgave, som vi skal løse. Ikke noget med at 'teste' – hvilket vil garantere, ikke forhindre, krakket.

I den fortsatte saga om Deutsche Bank, så var bankens aktier her til morgen faldet med 8 %, blot siden i onsdags. Prisen lå og fluktuerede omkring 12 euro pr. aktie. Her til aften steg prisen så en smule, efter at MPS-planen blev kendt. I denne uge nedgraderede Merrill-Lynch Deutsche Bank til »lav præstationsstatus«.

**»Dette gamle system er dødt,
og det er
vores ansvar at bringe
menneskeheden
over tærsklen til en helt ny
æra«**

Lyndon LaRouche:

»... Det er os, der skal få dette til at ske. Der findes intet andet alternativ. Hvorvidt Kongressen vil handle eller ej er højst usikkert, for der er intet forudsigeligt i dette politiske system. Det, der må ske, er, at der må være en massiv bevægelse, der må have et lederskab, og som må gennemtvinge denne forholdsregel (Glass-Steagall, -red.), og som vil medføre, at visse kendsgerninger kommer for dagens lys – dvs., systemets totale bankerot.«

Glass-Steagall er imidlertid kun det første skridt. Jeg mener, at vi har sagt dette gentagne gange, men det vil blive aftenens store debattemne: Den form for initiativ, som hr. LaRouche har taget mht. Deutsche Bank, med et krav om en tilbagevenden til arven efter Alfred Herrhausen, den sidste, fornuftige bankier i Deutsche Bank, og som blev myrdet i koldt blod den 30. november 1989, netop på det tidspunkt, hvor den fremtidige verdenshistorie stod over for en kæmpe chance.

Uddrag af LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 29. juli 2016:

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

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

Især to af disse banker har fået meget udstrakt mediedækning. Den ene er Monte dei Paschi-banken, der er verdens største og ældste, uafbrudt fungerende bank, og den største bank i Italien, og de vil næsten med sikkerhed dumpe til stresstesten, sammen med praktisk talt alle andre banker i Italien, som samlet set rapporteres at sidde på gæld, der ikke betales på, for mellem 210 – 360 milliarder euro, som umuligt kan reddes gennem bailout (statslig redning; 'bankpakke' med skatteborgermidler, -red.) af Italiens bankerotte økonomi, eller af EU's ditto, for den sags skyld.

På den anden side har vi Tysklands største bank, Deutsche Bank, der af IMF er blevet beskrevet som den mest risikobelagte, mest sårbare bank i hele systemet. Vi har på det seneste dækket Deutsche Banks bankerot med den *forbløffende* statistik, at Deutsche Banks nettoprofit nu

vitterligt er nede på næsten nul, med et af Deutsche Bank rapporteret 97 % 's kollaps i nettoprofitten blot det seneste år. Deutsche Banks eksponering til derivater er massiv. Hver eneste større bank i verden er indviklet i Deutsche Bank som en modpart (i derivatkontrakter, -red.). Hvis Deutsche Bank går ned, vil man få en smitteeffekt, der er langt, langt større end i september 2008. Bare fra i onsdags er Deutsche Banks aktier faldet med 8 %. Merrill Lynch har nu nedgraderet banken, og det samme har Frankfurts aktiebørs.

Som det ses, så kan både den ene og den anden af disse banker dumpe til stresstesten. Stresstest eller ej, så kan hele dette system gå op i røg, hvornår, det skal være, og alene dét kan udløse en massiv panik i hele den transatlantiske verden. Det kan ikke understreges tydeligere. Det her er langt, langt værre end den situation, vi befandt os i, i dagene før krakket i 2008.

Det må siges højt og tydeligt, at dette er den drivkraft, der ligger bag truslen om en verdenskrig på dette tidspunkt. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gentagne gange har understreget i de seneste uger, så findes der ingen garanteret strategi for at afværge en sådan krig, med undtagelse af at tage roden til denne krigstrussel under behandling, hvilket vil sige en total, systemisk reorganisering af hele det transatlantiske finanssystem. Dette betyder en reorganisering fra øverst til nederst sådan, som Franklin Roosevelt gjorde det i sit embedes allerførste dage, som præsident for USA.

Det afgørende, første skridt i denne totale reorganisering er selvfølgelig en genindførelse af Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, i sin helhed, fra 1933, ikke blot i USA, men i hele den transatlantiske verden. Dette er faktisk emnet for det spørgsmål, vi har fået fra institutionelt hold i aften, og som hr. LaRouche kort kommenterede. Spørgsmålet lød:

»Kære hr. LaRouche, kravet om en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall er nu inkluderet i både det Republikanske og

Demokratiske partis valgprogram. Hvor sandsynligt er det, efter Deres mening, at Kongressen vil vedtage Glass-Steagall?»

Lyndon LaRouche:

»Ja, vi satser selvfølgelig ikke alt på denne sandsynlighed. Det er os, der skal få dette til at ske. Der findes intet andet alternativ. Hvorvidt Kongressen vil handle eller ej er højst usikkert, for der er intet forudsigeligt i dette politiske system. Det, der må ske, er, at der må være en massiv bevægelse, der må have et lederskab, og som må gennemtvinge denne forholdsregel (Glass-Steagall, -red.), og som vil medføre, at visse kendsgerninger kommer for dagens lys – dvs., systemets totale bankerot.«

Glass-Steagall er imidlertid kun det første skridt. Jeg mener, at vi har sagt dette gentagne gange, men det vil blive aftenens store debattemne: Den form for initiativ, som hr. LaRouche har taget mht. Deutsche Bank, med et krav om en tilbagevenden til arven efter Alfred Herrhausen, den sidste, fornuftige bankier i Deutsche Bank, og som blev myrdet i koldt blod den 30. november 1989, netop på det tidspunkt, hvor den fremtidige verdenshistorie stod over for en kæmpe chance.

Denne form for aktion, som hr. LaRouche har krævet – interventionen i Deutsche Bank – er paradigmatisk for den absolut nødvendige tankegang. Hvad betyder det for os her, i dag? Det er, mener jeg, den form for diskussion, som er blevet genoplivet med ideen om De Fire Love [til USA's (og verdens!) omgående redning] for en reorganisering af finanssystemet. Dette er ikke blot en samling opskrifter, eller en vasketøjsliste over skridt, der må tages, men, som folk også har erkendt, så udgør De Fire Love sådan, som hr. LaRouche har udtænkt det, en enkelt, sammenhængende principerklæring, der bygger på en enkel, fundamental sandhed om den virkelige videnskab om fysisk økonomi. Denne enkelte, fundamentale forudsætning er den, at mennesket er en art ulig nogen anden. Mennesket er fuldstændigt unikt blandt alle andre levende

væsener deri, at udelukkende kun mennesket er i stand til at skabe fuldstændigt nye måder for eksistens, der ikke har nogen forudgående manifestation, ingen afledningseffekt, der stammer fra tidligere erfaringer, men som er en fuldstændig ny, menneskelig adfærdsform. Udelukkende kun mennesket har evnen til viljemæssigt at skabe fremtiden.

Denne, menneskets absolut unikke egenskab, eksemplificeres i en meget destilleret og dybtgående form gennem nogle meget betydningsfulde personligheder, der stadig findes i mands minde hos mange nulevende personer: Albert Einstein er én af dem; og den store, visionære rumforsker, raketingeniøren Krafft Ehrlicke, er en anden. Jeg tror, dette vil være optakten til, og ligesom skabe en ramme for, aftenens fortsatte diskussion. Men lad mig blot gentage: Jeg tror, vi med sindsro kan sige,

»Dette gamle system er dødt, og det er vores ansvar at bringe menneskeheden over tærsklen til en helt ny æra.«

(Se det engelske udskrift af hele diskussionen her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=13902>)

**»Vi står på tærsklen til en
ny æra«**
LaRouchePAC Internationale

fredags-webcast, 29. juli 2016.

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

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

Engelsk udskrift:

»Standing at the Threshold of a New Era«

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

International LaRouche PAC Webcast July 29, 2016

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

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

Two of these banks, most notably, have been receiving very wide coverage. One of them is Monte dei Paschi Bank, which is the largest and the oldest continually-functioning bank in the world, the largest bank in Italy, will almost certainly fail their stress test, along with virtually every other bank in Italy, which [all together] are reported to be holding between EU210-360 billion in non-performing debt, which could not possibly be bailed out by the bankrupt economy of Italy, or the EU for that matter.

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

Lynch has now downgraded it, along with the Frankfurt [Stock] Exchange.

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

What has to be said is that this is the major driver behind the threat of world war at this time. As Helga LaRouche has emphasized repeatedly in the recent weeks, there is no guaranteed strategy to avoid such a war, other than addressing the root

causes of this threat of world war, which is a complete systemic reorganization of the entire trans-Atlantic financial system. This is a top-down reorganization, in the way that Franklin Roosevelt did it in his first days in office as President of the United States.

The critical first step to this is, obviously, the restoration of the full Franklin Roosevelt [1933] Glass-Steagall Act, not just in the United States, but throughout the entire trans-Atlantic region. This is actually the subject of the institutional question that we received for this broadcast tonight, which Mr. LaRouche had a short comment on. The question was: "Dear Mr. LaRouche, The call to reinstate Glass-Steagall is now included in the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties. In your view, how likely is it that Glass-Steagall will be enacted by Congress?" Mr. LaRouche said, "Obviously, we're not banking on the likelihood. We have to make this happen. There is no other alternative. Whether or not Congress will act, is highly debatable, because there's nothing predictable in this political system. What has to happen is a major movement, which we must lead, to force this measure through, which will induce certain realities to come to light

– that is, the total bankruptcy of the system."

Glass-Steagall, however, is only the first step. I think this is something which we have repeatedly said, but will be the subject of much of the discussion of our broadcast tonight. The type of initiative that Mr. LaRouche has taken, in the case of

Deutsche Bank, the call for the return to the Alfred Herrhausen legacy, the last sane banker at Deutsche Bank, who was assassinated in cold blood on November 30, 1989, right at the critical moment of opportunity for the future of world history.

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

Mr. LaRouche, is a single, coherent statement of principle which is premised on a single, fundamental truth of the real science of physical economics. That single, fundamental premise is that mankind is a species like no other. Mankind is completely unique among all other living things, in that only mankind has the

ability to create entirely new modes of existence that had no antecedent, no derivative effect from past experience, but an entirely new mode of behavior. Only man has the ability to willfully create the future.

This absolutely unique character of mankind is typified in a very distilled and profound form by some very significant personalities within the living memory of many people who are living today: Albert Einstein, for one; and the great visionary

space scientist, Krafft Ehricke, as another. I think that will carry us into the remainder of our discussion here and sort of

set a framework. But I'll just reiterate: I think that with confidence that we can say, "This old system is dead, and our responsibility is to bring mankind onto the threshold of an entirely new era."

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

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

We're not waiting on the figures of the IMF or the stress tests or anything like this. The Four Laws represent a new direction for mankind that we now have to act to bring the future into existence. If you're going to do that, that means you have to live in the future.

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

permanent colony on Mars is now completely operational." Mr. LaRouche comes on and he says, "Many of you are shocked. Some of you are saying, 'Why is this old geezer taking about a permanent colony on Mars, 39 years from now, with the major budget problems in Washington today?'"

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

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

been created. I think that that is very important, because that's what we've lost sight of. In this day and age, too many people are living their lives based on their current state of existence – what they think is possible. You know, "Am I going to survive,

day to day? Where am I going to get my food from? How am I going to pay my next light bill?" And so forth.

That is not the new paradigm that you want to live in. You want to actually be thinking about creating that future. This is the unique role that Mr. LaRouche's life and his contributions to true human economy have played, and the very critical role that great visionary scientists such as Krafft Ehrlicke, have really brought into existence.

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

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

OGDEN: One thing I wanted to just pick up on, what you said, Kesha. The idea of "willful action" is something which is inherent in the concept of the American republic. Citizens are not subjects. Just as we are not subjects of a king or a queen,

which was the consequence of the American Revolution, we're also not subjects of some hidden hand, "invisible hand" of fate or economics or statistics. This has been a problem in our population, where people have given up hope that their actions

can actually have a meaning. So, it's the decision to willfully create a future, and say "Despite the fact that the entire system – politically, socially, economically, financially – is crumbling around you, you have the presence of an entirely

different system which has already come into existence; has already materialized on this planet." The most populous nations in the world are now leading that New Paradigm.

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

happening in the context of the G-20; it's a sort of think tank of private sector representatives from around the world.

And it was co-sponsored by the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences – actually a representative of that think tank spoke at the recent Schiller Institute conference that happened in Berlin; Ren Lin, on the subject of the One Belt, One Road policy. But Helga LaRouche's presentation was to say that we need to now take the concept of the One Belt, One Road – the

New Silk Road idea – and expand this to the entire planet. This is the foundation for a New Paradigm of thinking, a New Paradigm of international relations, and a new idea of mankind's role in the Universe. It's founded on the win-win concept which is fundamentally different than what has reigned over the last 100 years virtually, as British imperial, winner-take-all kind of thinking.

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

This is

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

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

idea.

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

BRINKLEY: Just to follow up on this discussion, Mr. LaRouche was discussing with us yesterday the question of the development of mankind; as Kesha was really emphasizing. As we come right to the end of this system, what is missing? A lot of people will say there's a problem; [but] it's beyond a problem, this is a total systemic breakdown. So what is

missing? LaRouche really pointed to Einstein in particular and said, "For Einstein, he didn't use numbers to measure the Universe." He said, "The creative powers of mankind are located in the same kind of thing Einstein used to measure the Universe." If he didn't use numbers, what did he use? This is a question where the same question is, where does a new idea come from? What Einstein generated, no one had thought before him; so where did he come up with the means to make that hypothesis? Something that, based on all human sense perception in previous human existence, no one had ever perceived anything that would tell them this concept, this new idea that Einstein generated. Where did he come up with it from? It's really the idea of getting rid of the standards of measurement that were used generally by empiricism, by sense perception, by describing the Universe via senses. Einstein said, I want to get beyond this and see what unifies these things; he used a principle of the Universe itself to measure. In so doing, he created a whole new level of power for mankind.

So, this came from his mind; there wasn't even the ability to perceive what he hypothesized. To test it experimentally did not even exist at the time; it's now being proven true 100 years later. But this shows that the power of a human economy really doesn't come from the external sources people would think about it. It obviously doesn't come from money; it doesn't come from petroleum; it doesn't come from helium-3; it doesn't come from nuclear fuel. The power of an economy doesn't come from these objects; it comes from the new discovery generated in a mind to utilize this new power. This obviously is what has been attacked. It was also the idea of Nicholas of Cusa, who generated the Renaissance; that is the quality of thinking we need now.

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

more, do they have the ability to purchase the goods they need to survive?

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

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

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

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

MEGAN BEETS: Well, just to pick up, Rachel, on what you were just discussing, and also Kesha was pointing to in the fundamental principle underlying Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws; which is the fundamental distinction of the human mind from all other forms of existence. I think it can be seen in the personality of Einstein, as you were saying Rachel; I think it can also be seen in the insights and the actions of Kepler. Kepler said, in a very provocative letter to a patron of his, he said, "Not every hunch is wrong. For man is in the image of the Creator, and it's very possible that in matters which pertain to the organization of the Universe, man thinks like the Creator." And I think that really does get to what

Einstein was able to do, and Kepler himself did this with that principle as a foundation, generating from his mind a notion unique to his mind, of the principle which was organizing and governing our Solar System. It was a completely new idea; he had never observed anything that clued him into this. This was a completely new notion; he discovered the principle of universal gravitation and completely revolutionized the powers of a kind. Mankind now lived in a new Universe. That's the basis of economics.

And I think it does get exactly to what Mr. LaRouche has been saying in the face of the collapse of this financial system. Nothing that would be attempted now to save the system – no bail-out measures, no bail-in measures, none of this will work; you cannot save an inherently valueless system. You have to reorganize it upon the true principle of the source of value, which is the human mind's ability to discover new principles which create a new species. And that's why you, Kesha, obviously know this first-hand; that's the importance of the space program. That's the importance of declaring that the space program is the number one commitment of the nation; to actually put this challenge to man's mind to go right up to the new frontier to discover what we have not yet discovered in the forefront. That then as the boundary, then reorganizes all the other relationships within your economy. We saw a hint of that in the 1960s, under the influence of people like Krafft Ehrlicke with our space program here; although that was shut down. Now, with the crumbling of this British Empire system, we have the opportunity – but also a very real responsibility with people who are around Mr. LaRouche and get this principle – to insure that this is the direction humanity goes in now; this is not a foregone conclusion.

OGDEN: I liked this quote that was featured in what we have as the lead to the LaRouche PAC website today; a quote

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

ROGERS: And yes, once again, living in the future; creating the future. Remember, Krafft Ehrlicke writing in 1966, looking back from the year 2000; he died in 1984. This was a vision that was being brought into existence that had not yet happened; but was in the mind of Krafft Ehrlicke as a living principle, as a living idea. Now, as you said earlier, Matt, that vision is now being brought into reality by the New Paradigm that's being created by Russia, by China. It is the

United States that now has no excuses not to join aboard and join with that New Paradigm that is already at our fingertips. It's very fascinating to see.

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

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

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

It's good that Glass-Steagall is being implemented in both parties' platforms; but now what are people willing to do? Are you still going to accept the policy economically of zero growth? Are you still going to accept the policy of fascism, of war? What does Glass-Steagall mean when you actually are going along with this insane policy; when you're not thinking about your children's and your grandchildren's futures?

OGDEN: One thing that came out of the Schiller Institute Berlin conference that we've been discussing – it was about a month ago if not more now – Helga LaRouche keynoted it, obviously, and said, Look, we're at a time in history where an entirely new principle of action is operating; it's a principle of history which is not understood by most people. She characterized it as the Erinyes, or the principle of nemesis; where all of the failed axioms that have been enforced over the last decades in a system which is now

crumbling in on itself, are taking down the very people who enforced those failed axioms. This was seen with Tony Blair with the release of the Chilcot Report; the major victory with the release of the 28 pages, which is something which goes back even before 9/11 to Mr. LaRouche's broadcast in 1999 of the "Storm Over Asia" broadcast. This made very clear that there was a very high-level nefarious apparatus that was being run by the Anglo-Saudi nexus, using these mercenary forces for irregular warfare against countries around the world.

Now, you see that playing out; and I think it's very significant that there's been a drastic shift in the situation on the ground in Syria. Aleppo, which was actually the subject of a video presentation which was shown at that Schiller Institute, it's one of the most ancient cities; a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was the crossroads of the old Silk Road; it's situated right in between the three continents. Aleppo had obviously been held by these terrorists for years; and the action in just the last days by the Syrian government with the back-up of the Russian air force, stationed at Latakia, to be able to come in and begin liberating that city of Aleppo in the same way that Palmyra was liberated, is a real turning point in the war on the ground against the outgrowth of this very mercenary Army-type of irregular force that Mr. LaRouche was warning about all the way back in 1998-99.

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

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

forward for Europe. An entire integration of the Asian Economic Union, the New Silk Road, and what remains of the

mittelstand, or the industrial sector of Germany, which is viable.

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

I'll stress again, this factor of what has been occurring inside of Syria, as these series of regime-change wars, this is the evidence of the breakdown of a system which is evil; a system which is creating the possibility for failed states across that region. This is driving millions of refugees out of their homelands into Europe; it cannot be sustained. An entirely New Paradigm – it can't be resolved piecemeal, which is the point. You can't just say we're going to address this situation here and address that situation there; but new axiomatic approaches to the entire concept of the system must be in place, and it must be premised on this central feature of what the Four Laws are a derivative of – which is this unique character of man to willfully create new modes of existence for the human species.

BRINKLEY: Any type of practical discussion as opposed

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

We now

have the 28 pages out, and the Democrats are still kissing Obama's butt; and the Republicans are going over to Trump. This is crazy, given the truth which has come out that one of our so-called allies, including the British Empire, attacked our

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

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

international in its effects. The reason why we have the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee, which both Kesha and Rachel are representatives of, is that you do have the deliberative body

existing in this country – represented not exclusively by members of the Policy Committee – but represented by the type of thinking that this Policy Committee has been able to achieve over the course of the last several years as public figures in your own right.

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

exhibited, you see the American people wake up, just light up. Because that's reminiscent of the kind of leadership that used to be quintessentially American: John F Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; what Franklin Roosevelt was able to do to draw people from the depths of not just an economic depression, but a widespread emotional depression that had taken hold of the American people in the aftermath of the '29 stock market crash. And to pull those people up and to turn that generation into the most productive generation that this country had ever seen, that should be enough to give us confidence that through the bold and assertive implementation of the principles behind these Four Laws, not just the words in the effect, but the principles which these are hinged upon; rooted deep within the American System ideas of Alexander Hamilton. Through the application of this, we could see – this generation of Americans could actually see themselves as becoming once again the most productive, most optimistic, most creative generation that this country has ever seen; in collaboration with what's coming out of China in that regard and all of the other countries that have been touched by this vision.

So, it's not abstract that we're discussing the figures of Krafft Ehrlicke or Albert Einstein; who themselves were critical personalities in the context of what Franklin Roosevelt was accomplishing or what John F Kennedy was accomplishing. It was that spark of creative optimism which, coming from a few

individual geniuses such as that, actually lit the fires of optimism and creativity throughout the entirety of the American people. That can be done again.

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

OGDEN: Megan mentioned the person of Johannes Kepler. This was Einstein's inspiration; he wrote this paper on the 400th anniversary of the death of Johannes Kepler. It was exactly Kepler's ability that nobody else had seen; or to see the Universe from an angle which nobody else had even attempted to see it from, was the type of thinking that Albert Einstein practiced as almost a religious devotion. It's the ability to say, "No; mankind does have the ability not to look up at the world from the standpoint of the animals that crawl on the ground, but to look down at the Universe through the eyes of the Creator." To be seeing the world through the eyes of the Creator means to see the infinite potential; there is no limit in terms of what's possible in terms of growth and potential in a creative Universe. You can guarantee that a Creator of that Universe, who does not live in time but lives outside of and above time – as Einstein himself was enabled to do; sees, that that infinite potential is there. But it hinges on the willful ability of a species such as man to act to unlock that creative potential; to unlock the future. So, the vision and the faith that comes with that kind of way of thinking is what

carries great geniuses such as Einstein, Kepler, Krafft Ehrlicke, others to be able to see the world from the standpoint of not the extrapolated future; but a future which nobody else have ever dreamed of existing.

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

ROGERS: Unfortunately, I don't have those remarks right in front of me; maybe Megan does. This was a conference on the 370th birthday anniversary of Leibniz, that was being discussed today from developments that we heard of today. One of the representatives was a Chinese Leibniz scholar, and he was actually expressing the idea of Leibniz's conception of happiness. Megan, do you have that there? Because I thought it really encapsulates what we've been speaking of here.

BEETS: So this was a gentleman named Wenchao Li, who is from the University; he's a China-born Leibniz specialist at the University of Hannover. He said, "For our own happiness, or the happiness of others, we can only be happy if others are happy, too. What it is about is human beings; other cultures. It is about the common good of all." That was actually how they opened this conference commemorating Leibniz. I think it's significant, because often times these conferences can be sort of insular and limited to a certain academic community. But this clearly reflects the principle of humanity that Leibniz represented; and it's also clearly resonating with the potential of the New Paradigm today.

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

Right now, if we're going to put an end to the hostilities and war drive and so forth, the greatest basis that we have to do

that is through cooperation in space exploration. That is the means of happiness that we can bring about to the existence of all mankind. I thought that that was clearly expressed in that quote and in the theme that was brought up in that conference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Good night.

Lyndon LaRouche: Glem aldrig den lektie, vi lærte af Alfred Herrhausen

27. juli, 2016 (Leder) – De mere betydningsfulde finansielle medier i Europa og USA advarer for tiden om, at det europæiske finansielle system er på randen af en nedsmeltning, hvad enten udløseren, som del af et generelt bankkollaps i Italien, er verdens ældste banks, Monte die Paschis, kollaps, eller det er en nedsmeltning af derivaterne i Deutsche Bank, som af IMF for nylig blev beskrevet som verdens mest »systemisk risikable« finansielle institution. Hele det transatlantiske finansielle system har nået et kritisk punkt, og af denne grund vokser der nu en panikkonsensus frem blandt nogle af nøglespillerne i det britiske spil – Den Europæiske Centralbank, IMF, JP Morgan Chase og Goldman Sachs – der går ud på, at en midlertidig ophævelse af bail-in-loven (ekspropriering af visse typer bankindsud) er af afgørende betydning for at muliggøre en bail-out (statslig bankredning) af de italienske banker, der vurderes at sidde inde med dårlig gæld for mellem 210 og 360 milliarder euro. Deutsche Bank holdt onsdag en spontan pressekonference ved en af sine direktører, for »særdeles kraftigt at afvise« at banken skulle være i færd med at overveje en opdeling mellem sine London-centrerede kasino-operationer (Deutsche Bank har en derivateksponering på \$55 milliarder (55 tusinde milliarder, -red.), og sine andre enheder, selv efter, at DB havde offentliggjort et fald i

profit på 97,5 %, og en 20 procents nedgang i indtjening i forhold til samme kvartal i 2016.

Det episke sammenbrud af det transatlantiske finansielle system, er, netop nu, den væsentligste faktor bag driften hen imod faren for krig – atomkrig – som Obama og NATO har fremprovokeret mod Rusland. Den seneste provokation kommer fra den bulgarske regering, der har beskyldt Rusland for at krænke et opdigtet »NATO-luftrum« under bulgarsk kontrol.

Kendsgerningen, som Lyndon LaRouche udtrykte det under diskussion med kolleger i dag, er ganske enkelt den, at »Deutsche Bank er død. Dette skal siges ligefremt og åbent.« Han tilføjede, at tyskerne burde »bede om Putins råd«.

Mens Wall Street forsat er ekstremt rasende over det faktum, at både det Republikanske og det Demokratiske parti har sat en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall på deres valgprogram for præsidentvalget i 2016, tog LaRouche spørgsmålet et skridt videre. Alt imens Glass-Steagall er fuldstændigt afgørende, så det nødvendigt med yderligere tiltag. Man må påkalde den tidligere formand for Deutsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausens forbillede. Under Herrhausen var Deutsche Bank en industribank, der investerede i realøkonomien. Selv på højdepunktet af den Kolde Krig investerede Deutsche Bank massivt i den sovjetiske økonomi og tilvejebragte lån til olierørledninger, kraftværker, veje og jernbaner. Mordet på Herrhausen den 30. november, 1989, faldt sammen med den iscenesatte fængsling af Lyndon LaRouche, iværksat af de samme kræfter – George H.W. Bush/Margaret Thatcher/ Francois Mitterand – der påtvang Tyskland Maastrichttraktatens spændetrøje og således aflivede Herrhausens planer om at integrere nationerne i den tidligere Warszawapagt i et forenet europæisk-urasisk, økonomisk rum.

Den tyske økonomi står på randen af kollaps, som der er garanti for, hvis Deutsche Bank går ned. Det må forhindres for enhver pris, men de umiddelbare forholdsregler må omfatte en tilbagevenden til den form for bankvirksomhed, der blev

praktiseret af Herrhausen. Hvis Tyskland går ned, er der så godt som garanti for, at vi får en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig, og det må forhindres gennem nødforanstaltninger.

Endnu en manifestering af den dødbringende krise, som menneskeheden i dag står overfor, er den fortsatte spredning af den blinde terrorismes pest, hvad enten der er tale om grusomheder begået af Islamisk Stat og andre jihad-kulter, skabt af anglo-saudierne, eller det drejer sig om den »nye vold«, vi på det seneste har set i Tyskland og Japan, og som involverer unge, der, gennem deres afhængighed af sigt-og-skyd-videospil, hjernevaskes til at begå voldelige handlinger.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger af og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, har opfordret til en international, koordineret indsats for at knuse denne terrorsvøbe – i tæt samarbejde med Rusland. Sidste september opfordrede den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin i sin tale til FN's Sikkerhedsråd til en international indsats, med Anden Verdenskrigs alliance mellem USA og Sovjetunionen som forbillede, for at besejre jihad-terrorismen. Onsdag den 27. juli holdt Putin en tale ved et møde for topplacerede folk inden for russisk sikkerheds- og ordenshåndhævelse, hvor han gentog denne opfordring til en global krig mod terrorisme, der nu udgør en civilisationskrise, som alle nationer må bekæmpe.

Efter terrorangrebene er det endnu

mere presserende nødvendigt at samarbejde med Rusland. Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin til FN's Generalforsamling i 2015: »Det, vi i realiteten foreslår, er, at man lader sig lede af fælles værdier og fælles interesser i stedet for af ambitioner. Inden for rammerne af international lov må vi forene vore anstrengelser for at overvinde de problemer, der truer os alle, og skabe en virkeligt bred international koalition mod terrorismen ... «

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Gennemfør Lyndon LaRouches forslag, før Soros og venner gør det af med Deutsche Bank

26. juli 2016 – George Soros og andre gribbe har i flere uger været i gang med 'shorting'[1] af Deutsche Banks aktier og har tjent masser af penge og tvunget DB-aktier ned i værdi. Edward Misrahi, tidligere partner i Goldman Sachs og en ledende hedgefund-direktør (Ronit Capital), har ikke alene indrømmet, at han bedriver shorting mod Deutsche Bank, men rådede investorer til at gøre det samme, med det perspektiv, at Deutsche Bank bliver nationaliseret, og at alle kan få en bid

af kagen. Misrahi kom med sine udtalelser i et interview med Raoul Pal fra Real Vision TV.

Raoul Pal: »Hvis du skulle vælge én short, hvor ville den så være?«

Edward Misrahi: »Det her kan skabe vanskeligheder for mig. Der er én handel, som jeg tror, du vil synes om. Jeg mener, at den bedste forsikring for at gardere sin ryg, som findes lige nu, er at satse på Deutsche Bank.«

Pal: »Jeg mener, at de er ved at gå ned med flaget.«

Misrahi: »For resten, så mener jeg, at de (DB) vil blive nationaliseret. Jeg tror, at det, for mig at se, er den bedste gardering (hedge), nogen portefølje kan tilbyde.«



[1] **Shorthandel:** At shorte aktier er en mulighed for at tjene penge i et faldende marked eller ved kursfald i enkelte aktier. At shorte indebærer at du som kunde sælger aktier som du ikke ejer.

LaRouches indflydelse: Glass-Steagalls voksende styrke i USA og også Europa

25. juli 2016 (Leder) – Interessante kommentarer på begge sider Atlanten i løbet af weekenden reflekterede den voksende sandsynlighed for en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-princippet i den nærmeste fremtid – og som er af afgørende betydning for de transatlantiske økonomier.

Den førende finansavis på det europæiske kontinent, *Handelsblatt*, udgav den 22. juli en artikel skrevet af avisens Washington-korrespondent, og som udtrykte Glass-Steagalls voksende styrke: »Adskil, hvad ikke bør være sammenføjet«, hvilket vil sige, at man skal adskille almindelig, kommerciel bankvirksomhed med indskud og udlån fra spekulation i værdipapirer.

Handelsblatt tog udgangspunkt i de amerikanske politiske partiers valgplatforme, men støttede af egen kraft Glass-Steagall. Korrespondenten Frank Wiebe skrev, at debatten om genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall ikke er ny i USA, men, »siden Trump og Republikanerne tog spørgsmålet op igen, har Wall Street pludselig taget det alvorligt. Hidtil har Wall Street været overbevist om, at det, på trods af den store støtte til konceptet, sluttelig ikke ville være muligt at skaffe et politisk flertal for det. Nu er de ikke længere så sikre.«

Og i USA skrev en Clinton-demokratisk superdelegeret og mangeårig kampagne-toprådgiver, Elaine Kamarck, på sin Brookings Institute-blog, at noget hen efter Glass-Steagall måtte blive vedtaget af den nye Kongres og præsident. Hillary Clinton var modstander af Glass-Steagall, sagde Kamarck,

Men ved at gå med til at placere en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall i Demokraternes valgplatform, signalerede Hillary Clinton, at også hun ville støtte det ... Der har hidtil i Kongressen ikke været megen interesse for dette. Men hvis der var noget, som etablisementet hørte højt og tydeligt i primærvalgene i 2016, så var det, at millioner af amerikanere mener, at de er ofre for Wall Street, og at den næste præsident hellere må høre efter.

Tabet af Wall Streets kontrol betyder, at stiftende redaktør af *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouches syv år lange kampagne, der kræver Glass-Steagall som den dør, der vil åbne for en politik med statskredit til genoplivelse af den økonomiske produktivitet i USA og Europa, har vundet voksende indflydelse.

Handelsblatts støtte har også spredt spørgsmålet til Tyskland og Europa. »Ville der være begrundelse for at genindføre Glass-Steagall?«, spørger Wiebe. Det nuværende system giver en universel bank flere muligheder, men

Hvad der er vigtigere, så ville konceptet med en bankopdeling sandsynligvis gøre det finansielle system mere sikkert. Det afgørende punkt er, at storbankerne er for store, og at en opdeling ville gøre dem mindre igen. Argumentet er gyldigt for Europa, hvor meget store banker befinder sig i relativt små stater, mere, end det gælder for USA. Deutsche Bank-forretningsmodellen, hvor en stor investeringsbank sidder på fundamentet af en ikke særlig stærk traditionel bank, diskuteres om og om igen.

Da Lyndon LaRouche påbegyndte sin kampagne for en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall i 2009, var de eneste amerikanere eller europæere, der kendte til lovens navn, de Wall Street-folk, der var lovens banemænd. LaRouches indsigt i fremtiden var af afgørende betydning for at vælge denne kamp. Han vidste, at de transatlantiske økonomiers eneste fremtid, deres eneste chance for at genoplive statskredit, produktion og produktivitet efter Hamiltons principper, gik via Glass-

Steagall, der ville sætte gigantbankerne på Wall Street og i City of London i globaliseringens æra, på deres rette plads.

At afværge endnu et generelt finansielt kollaps og truslen om verdenskrig kræver, at man nu griber denne fremtid.

Foto: USA: Det var den nyvalgte præsident Franklin D. Roosevelt, der til finansoligarkiets (Wall Street og City of London) rædsel fik Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven vedtaget i 1933. På dette foto fra 1935 ses FDR underskrive og dermed sætte i kraft, Loven om Social Sikkerhed (Social Security Act).

Social Security Act var en lovgivning for social velfærd, der skabte det sociale sikkerhedssystem i USA. Selv om programmet er blevet ændret siden loven blev vedtaget, så var lovens oprindelige formål det at sørge for statshjælp til dem, der ikke kunne arbejde.

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

23. juli 2016 – En artikel om den italienske bankkrise i det tyske *Die Welt* i dag vil med sikkerhed skabe bølger i Italien,

mest pga. artiklens provokerende overskrift: »Italien er på kursen til en 'failed state' (med ordene 'failed state' på engelsk; 'statsbankerot'). Den provokerende overskrift bakkes op af noget, man høfligt kunne karakterisere som en vurdering på baggrund af »etniske fordomme« af årsagen til Italiens problemer: »korruption, mafia, sort økonomi, skatteunddragelse, overdreven social velfærd og statsstøtte, dovent bureaukrati og nepotisme«.

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

Forfatterne rapporterer imidlertid, at Berlin ikke vil behandle Italien ligesom Portugal blev behandlet. Den tyske finansminister Wolfgang Schäuble ved, at »man ikke kan tvinge et stort land som Italien til at indføre ændringer gennem ydmygelse«. Og hvis Italien går ned, går også euroen ned. Ergo må premierminister Matteo Renzi støttes. Han gør det rette job (læs: strukturreformer), men han behøver tid til, at disse reformer virker. Hvis han tvinges til at gennemføre en bail-in (dvs., at de truede banker eksproprierer visse typer af indeståender/værdipapirer i banken, -red.) efter den forestående stresstest af bankerne, vil han tabe den besluttede folkeafstemning i oktober.

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

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

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

Rapporten i *Die Welt* bekræftedes af en *Bloomberg*-artikel, der citerede tre tyske regeringsfolk, der bad om anonymitet, og som sagde, at Merkel ønsker at undgå enhver ustabilitet i Italien og derfor »er parat til at støtte en fleksibel tolkning af EU-reglerne for at hjælpe ham ... som kunne betyde at acceptere en eller anden form for kompensation fra den italienske regering til investorer i de kommercielle banker, for at begrænse den negative politiske konsekvens« af en bail-in.

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

Om den tyske støtte til Renzis politik sagde LaRouche: »Er de idioter?« Man kan løse problemet »på en anden måde«, forklarede LaRouche. »Man kan flankere det. Man kan sige, vi

har denne vidunderlige ting, vi gennemfører dette her, man lægger hele denne såkaldte italienske affære til side, og man har alting samlet her.«

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

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

Bankopdeling 'Projekt Jade' diskuteret internt i Deutsche Bank

22. juli 2016 – Ifølge *Manager Magazine* i denne uge, diskuterer man nu internt i Deutsche Bank en strategi for et skifte i bankpolitik, inklusive bankopdeling, under kodenavnet 'Projekt Jade'. Denne nye udvikling finder sted midt i en diskussion om en truende insolvens af Deutsche Bank, og

hvordan man skal håndtere det, med indflydelse fra Lyndon LaRouches forslag om at vende tilbage til Alfred Herrhausens bankpolitik. Den medieopmærksomhed, som Projekt Jade får, er især udløst af vurderinger, der siger, at afdelingen Postbank under Deutsche Bank, der var blevet udset til frasalgs fra og med 2015, nu er usælgelig.

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

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

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

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

Ben Deniston: ... for det er, hvad det drejer sig om: Hvordan skaber man fremtiden? Vi har sagt, at, da vi første gang

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

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

Jeg mener, at vi må se dette som en del af et samlet

perspektiv, for vi diskuterer også alle disse udbrud, der finder sted mht. disse aggressionskrige og terrorisme. Det er i realiteten en del af denne samme sammenbrudsproces. Da Lyndon LaRouche i 2000 kom med den unikke udtalelse, at vi, med Bushregeringens overtagelse af præsidentskabet, havde kurs mod en 'Branden i Reichstag'-begivenhed, og som blev til virkelighed gennem 11. september [angrebet på World Trade Center i New York i 2001], så var ét af hovedspørgsmålene hans vurdering af, at det finansielle system ville bryde sammen. Dette er ikke separate spørgsmål, men del af ét og samme spørgsmål. Det, vi nu ser, som en potentiel eliminering af dette anglo-saudiske, geopolitiske apparat til irregulær krigsterrorisme, er en del af den samme ting, som at genovertage det transatlantiske finansielle system og at genorientere det mod en sand patriotisk kurs, i ånden fra Hamilton og Franklin Roosevelt. Vi kan, som vi også fremlagde det ved vores seneste Berlinkonference, alliere os med Kina og med Rusland, i skabelsen af dette win-win-perspektiv; dette samarbejdsparadigme. Men sammenfaldet af disse spørgsmål er afgørende; for det drejer sig ikke om terror her og finanssystemet der, om dette eller hint spørgsmål. Det drejer sig om, hvordan vi anskuer situationen som en helhed og griber ind for at tage de nødvendige skridt til at komme ud af situationen.

Se/hør hele webcastet, med engelsk udskrift, her (anbefales)

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

Den rette handling, der kræves i USA lige nu!

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 22. juli 2016

For fire uger siden afholdt Schiller Institutets en historisk konference i Berlin. Læs [Helga Zepp-LaRouches åbningstale ved denne internationale konference](#), med deltagere fra mange lande og alle verdens kontinenter. Helga indledte denne tale med en meget præcis erklæring: nemlig, at princippet om erinyerne nu dominerer historien. Denne konference fandt sted umiddelbart i hælene på Brexit-valget. Siden denne Brexit-afstemning fandt sted, har historien bevæget sig i et tempo, en rytme, der i stadig hurtigere tempo har haft kurs mod det transatlantiske systems totale sammenbrud. Og ikke kun det transatlantiske finanssystem, selv om det udgør en afgørende del af det; men også det transatlantiske politiske system og samfundssystem.

Engelsk udskrift:

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

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's July 22nd, 2106. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast here on Friday evenings from LaRouchePAC.com. I'm joined in the studio

by Ben Deniston, from the LaRouche PAC science team; and then I'm joined via video by two members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee. We have Diane Sare, joining us from New York City; and we have Michael Steger, normally from San Francisco, California, but joining us today from Seattle, Washington, where he's preparing for a major conference which is coming up this weekend.

We can discuss that further.

We all had a discussion a little bit earlier today which was informed by the discussion we had with Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche yesterday. I think one thing that's very clear, is that there's no other way to describe this current period of history, than the one that Helga LaRouche has termed it, the Erinyes Principle. The Erinyes have begun their dreadful dance.

Four weeks ago was the historic conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Berlin. Go back and look at the keynote speech with which Mrs. LaRouche opened that entire conference – an international conference; participants from multiple countries, multiple continents, all over the world. Helga began that speech with a very prescient statement: that the Erinyes Principle is what is now dominating history. That conference happened right on the heels of the Brexit vote. Since that Brexit vote happened – which was a shock to everybody; nobody saw this coming – history has taken on a tempo, a rhythm, which has moved

increasingly rapidly since that time, very clearly in the direction of a total breakdown of the trans-Atlantic system. Not just the trans-Atlantic financial system, although that's a major part of it, but the trans-Atlantic political system, and the trans-Atlantic social system.

What Helga Zepp-LaRouche termed the Erinyes Principle – which is a reference to a very beautiful but very chilling poem, [*The Cranes of Ibykus*], by Friedrich Schiller, is also what you can term the Nemesis Principle. If you look over the last four weeks, I think that Nemesis is now the principle which is now dominating the course of history: the Chilcot Report has been released – an indictment of Tony Blair, George W. Bush, Dick Cheney for "aggressive war", a real crime under international law; the 28 pages of the original Joint Congressional Investigation into 9/11 have been released after years of a struggle to force their release. Everything that the 28 pages say is an indictment of this entire Anglo-Saudi-Bush-Cheney-Blair system.

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

Also, the HSBC Report. Right on the heels of the

release of

this report by the House Financial Services Committee, top
HSBC

executives have been arrested and thrown in jail in New York
City. And you have the fact that Glass-Steagall – which will
bring down the entire Wall Street phony money apparatus – has
now made its way into both of the major party platforms.

If you look at the directionality of the complete
collapse

of this trans-Atlantic system as it is conceived of today,
this

is not something which can be controlled by those who sowed
the

seeds of this collapse. It's not something that's being
controlled by George Bush, or Barack Obama, or Tony Blair. It
is

coming down on their heads as well. I think, maybe, another
term

that you can conceive of the Nemesis Principle, is the
colloquial

American proverb, "They reap what they sow." That is what is
coming to bear right now. The issue is: they will bring down
the

entire system along with them.

The critical intervention of the recent two weeks by
Mr. and

Mrs. LaRouche, to act on the Herrhausen Principle, [is] yet
one

more expression of Nemesis or the Erinyes, the still un-solved
assassination of [former Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred]

Herrhausen: to invoke that principle and to say: We're going
to

use the leverage of an intervention with Deutsche Bank as the
vector, to completely reorganize this entire financial system
back towards the productive powers of labor, the identity of
human kind as a creative species, and to use the Hamiltonian
principles of credit as Herrhausen was explicitly discussing

them

at the time that he was assassinated; and to transform – axiomatically – the entire foundations of this collapsing trans-Atlantic system, to bring the United States, to bring continental Europe into the New Paradigm that's being expressed

by the win-win New Silk Road program of China, of Russia; and to

act on the solutions that were put on the table at that historic

and very prescient conference in Berlin four weeks ago.

With the release of the 28 pages, with the political hegemony now that Glass-Steagall has, with both party platforms

now containing this officially, and the vindication of the fact

that Mr. LaRouche was absolutely right in his indictment of Blair, Bush, and Cheney at the time, as war criminals, with the

release of this Chicot Report, the authority of the LaRouche movement and the hegemony of our leadership could not be any more

clear, and I think now is the time, as perhaps, agents of the Erinyes Principle, to say, "Now the time has come for a complete

reorganization of this system." And to use the fact that the leadership was very clearly expressed at this conference four weeks ago, to say, "The solution is very easy. It could occur overnight. The only thing that is required is the decisive political action here in the United States, to have a clean break

with the policies of the last 15 years, of the Bush-Cheney-Obama-Blair regime." And to say, "This is no more. This is going to be explicitly and publically denounced for what

it is, and we are now going to adopt an entirely new axiomatic set of principles in order to bring the trans-Atlantic world

into
this New Paradigm."

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

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

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

I was just reflecting on something Mr. LaRouche was describing many years ago, about a moment of change, a revolution, when things don't exactly go as expected. You turn

the light switch, and the water starts running; or, you think you're turning on the faucet and the heat comes on. If you're thinking about what's happened in the last weeks, for example, the Brexit vote, which came as a great shock to many people, and many other people were very cynical, who would say, "Well, if they can control the vote on everything, how come they couldn't control the vote on this?" Because the institutions themselves are so deeply divided and in such an uproar. Or, "Why couldn't they keep the lid on the 28 pages any longer?" Or, "Why did the truth come out about Tony Blair?"

Or, take events like this attempted coup in Turkey, where every kind of wild conspiracy theory was being bandied around. LaRouche has pointed to Putin and Putin's role, who really seems to have had a very level head through all of this.

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

off

of a trajectory of self-destruction, and perhaps annihilation of

the planet, and moves in a direction which would be in keeping with what Alexander Hamilton or John Quincy Adams or President Kennedy would have intended?

I think this is very personal. I also think it's very important, because you had another one of these mass shootings today in Munich, Germany. People tend to get unnerved, or they say things that are criminally insane, like "This is the new normal. We just have to get used to it, and expect that any time

you go to a public place, someone might have a bomb or start shooting people." I don't think that's really how mankind should live.

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

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

this period and to successfully maneuver ourselves into the New

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

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

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

was comprehensive, from Franklin Roosevelt's standpoint. It was not just the foreign concerns of security or the financial crisis; it was clearly the actual well-being and future-orientation of the population as a whole.

With both these campaigns that we have waged, you now see a coalesced grouping of people who don't necessarily associate themselves with the higher mission at stake, but yet are clearly participants in that higher mission: if this nation and the western civilization can actually find itself capable of joining in the development and collaboration of Eurasia.

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

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

the discussion we're leading, is essential, both in the United States with those campaigns, but also internationally.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: Well, I think this puts the whole Deutsche Bank flank that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche have defined, in its proper and important context, because that is the issue: How do you create the future? We've said that when this was first launched, there was a lot of populist rage against it. "Why are you trying to defend the banks? Screw the banks! Let it all come down." We don't want to let it all come down. We don't want a return of the 14th Century Dark Age. We need sane, qualified leadership; and I think that what we're discussing here, in terms of how do we move out of the present situation into a stable position as Franklin Roosevelt did. How do we mirror and recreate that type of an organization process again now, in a far worse situation, quite frankly.

What Lyndon and Helga Zepp LaRouche have pointed to around the Deutsche Bank situation, I think is key and indicative as a model, but a critical and necessary intervention, but also a model for the type of reorganization we need. The system is bankrupt; you need sane leadership to come in to say, "Let's reorganize this thing. Let's keep the institutions functioning, as Franklin Roosevelt did. Let's figure out what of these phony fictitious assets need to be set aside and forgotten about; this entire insane derivatives bubble." But let's use the institutions as they were created to be used; as Herrhausen understood. One of the last, if not the last, high-level

banker

who actually understood that. Hamilton understood it; Franklin

Roosevelt understood that we need these institutions to facilitate physical economic growth; increases in the productive

capabilities of society, increases in the productive powers of labor. It's absolutely necessary that we reorganize the financial system to be able to do this, and not let it come down

in some chaotic, catastrophic breakdown; which is the threat looming now.

I think this needs to be seen as part of a unified perspective, because we're also discussing all these break-outs

around the issue of these wars of aggression, the terrorism.

Really this is part of the same breakdown process. When Lyndon

LaRouche {uniquely} said in 2000 that we're heading towards a Reichstag Fire event with the incoming Bush administration, forecasting what became 9/11; one of the major issues in his assessment was the breakdown of the financial system. These are

not separate issues, these are part of one and the same issue.

What we're seeing now as the potential to really eliminate this

Anglo-Saudi geopolitical irregular warfare terrorism apparatus,

is part of the same thing as retaking over the financial system

of the trans-Atlantic system and re-orienting it to a true Hamiltonian, Franklin Roosevelt, patriotic orientation. So, we

can actually ally, what was presented at this Berlin conference,

ally with China, with Russia, in the creation of this win-win perspective; this collaborative paradigm. But the convergence

of
these issues, I think is critical; because this is not
terrorism
here and financial system there, this issue, that issue. It
is
how do we look at the situation as a totality and intervene to
take the necessary steps to move out of the situation.

OGDEN: Absolutely. One of the things Viktor Ivanov, who was
the
anti-narcotics czar of Russia, said very clearly [was] if you
want to shut down drugs and terrorism, you need to have a
global
Glass-Steagall. What Glass-Steagall is going after is exactly
what HSBC has been engaged in for decades. LaRouche knew that
originally when he wrote {Dope, Inc.}; saying don't give these
guys a charter in the United States. Don't let them operate
in
the United States; this is a drug and terror money-laundering
bank. That's exactly what their DNA is. I think realizing
that
these are not all separate issues, but these are one and the
same: what the Chilcot Report is implying; what the 28 pages
are
just the tip of the iceberg about; what Glass-Steagall is
intended to shut down. This {is} the failed system, and you
need
to have then a solution that you replace it with. Diane,
that's
what I think was so important about – I mean, you just said
this. The reaction which the American people could easily
fall
into in the present circumstance, would be mass
demoralization;
fear of random acts of terror, just sheer emotional exhaustion
because of the struggle to survive on a daily basis
economically,

the heroin epidemic that is touching so many families. Just disbelief about the place that we've come to as a nation in terms of political candidates and the political process.

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

OGDEN: You could face widespread demoralization. On the other hand, you need to have leadership; and that leadership includes a certain faith in humanity, faith in mankind and faith in a higher principle of natural law. This was very much what was probably on Friedrich Schiller's mind when he wrote that original "Cranes of Ibykus" poem; realizing that you had a demoralized population in France which failed in the face of a great opportunity of that moment. This was the circumstances in which Helga LaRouche has raised this continually over the years. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989; the great opportunity that was presented there. The great opportunity that we have in front of us now. So, that element of a faith or a sense of higher justice absolutely is the critical element. Why do we have these beautiful concerts that accompany every great international conference that the LaRouche Movement sponsors around the world? The Berlin conference ended with an absolutely unbelievable Classical music concert which included a dialogue of great cultures; from China, from Russia, from Europe. We're building toward a series of very significant concerts in New York City. All of those are critical to have a taste of the beauty

of

what the New Paradigm represents, in order to re-moralize a people to have a sense of that faith in the goodness of mankind.

SARE: Well, not exactly on the music question, but I think it's also really important to be concrete with people; because Americans – like many people in the West – have gotten very brainwashed about the idea of money. They think that money per se has an intrinsic value. And when you talk about Deutsche Bank, for example, or you talk about what it would look like to reinstate Glass-Steagall here, because what we're saying is emphatically that we don't have a scheme to bail out the derivatives obligations of Deutsche Bank; that's not what we're talking about. We're talking about capital, so the bank is put in a position to be able to issue credit to be stable and to create an opportunity for the future; for collaboration with Russia and China, for great projects and infrastructure and science, and to be an institution that people have faith in. Similarly here, if we were to reinstate Glass-Steagall, the first thing that you would discover is that everything that people thought had so much value with all this money, really didn't amount to anything. What people might think they have in their pensions, or the stock market, would all be greatly diminished. That's why the immediate next step is this question of national banking and Hamiltonian credit; because what you would have to do, is be able to put credit into those things that would generate growth, that would actually generate an increase in

productivity of the population.

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

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

So, what you're talking about very concretely, are the means by which you increase the productivity of the population. And that in turn inspires a real quality of optimism, because when

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

I think we can; I think we're at a moment where we can. I think part of the reason we're getting a phenomenal response on the music, with people joining the chorus. People joining the chorus recently, there is absolutely no standard type of person who is joining the chorus. It is people who have never sung in their life, who cannot read music, who cannot match pitch even; to people who have professional training, conservatory training. And they all come together and have a certain quality of inspiration to work on this mission. So, I think this is what we actually can do. And what I was saying in the statement yesterday is that my sense – especially after being out at Columbus Circle in Manhattan – is somehow people are missing this. They've become so pessimistic that they're not actually seeing the enormous potential that exists. We've all heard the

fable about the goldfish that's swimming in this little teensy bowl. You get rid of the bowl, and you put the goldfish in the ocean; and the goldfish keeps swimming around in this little tiny circle. In a sense, a lot of our friends in the American population are behaving as if they're stuck in this little teensy world; when the reality of that world has shattered and there's something much bigger that we can be a part of. There are certain concrete steps that have to be taken, but with proper leadership we are in a position to actually do them.

OGDEN: I just wanted to respond to one thing that you brought up right in the beginning there about how there needs to be a concrete approach to changing people's concept of economics. This is absolutely the Franklin Roosevelt element, but he was explicit; he said, "No longer is it the effervescent pursuit of profits, but it's the thrill of creative effort." The paradigm shift between what came before Roosevelt and what he ushered in on the day of his inauguration, was driven by that principle; the Hamiltonian principle. Driven by the idea that there's a concept of the productive powers of the human species which is a completely different measurement than what you think of when you talk about money. This gets at the root of what we've been discussing over the last few weeks with this Herrhausen legacy. It's not coincidental that at the same time that Mr. LaRouche

was

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

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

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

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

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

what really drives economics in the first place. I was reading

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

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

postwar Bretton Woods system was based on; understanding that it

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

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

and broader approach to resolving the international debt crisis,

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

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

the realities now confronting the several participants in their various roles. This applies to creditors, debtors, governments, and to the Bretton Woods institutions – the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

Then he goes to discuss his proposal for either a moratorium or a complete writing-off of the debt of the Third World and a new idea of directed credit towards the industrialization of Poland and Eastern Europe. This is the kind of Damascus Road conversion or you could say "Herrhausen Moment" that we need to inspire among similar leading layers in our society today; to realize this thing is gone. There is no saving the system in its current form; you can no longer put band-aids and piecemeal solutions. You need to reconsider the time is ripe for reconsidering the entire idea of what we had previously considered the axioms of this system.

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

DENISTON: I would just again reference people to Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws document, which he had issued I think two years ago now. We re-featured it in the context of these developments of recent weeks. It's a very concise, but very dense presentation

of exactly this issue. I think for our situation in the United States, that still stands as the essential policy document to complement what needs to happen in Europe around Deutsche Bank, around the breakdown over there and the intervention needed. To complement with that with actions in the United States; Glass-Steagall being part of the party platforms is a good step. But as you're saying, it's just stopping the bleeding; and if we don't actually move with the full credit system and the reorganization of the banking system as a whole and actual knowledge of where to invest this credit. It's going to take serious work after decades of a post-industrial, post-productive, increasingly insane economy, to actually begin to rebuild a productive base again. This is going to be a serious program that's going to be required; and Mr. LaRouche's document there is the reference point that people should be looking to. Obviously, we have it linked here in the description of this video; that should be circulated, read and studied, and understood in detail. That is our roadmap at this point for this full recovery program; centered around a unified conception unique to Mr. LaRouche about the real science of human growth, human progress, human creativity. His work is essential at this point to overcome the deep depths of the crisis we face in the United States. We need an even better insight into the science of human economic progress that he's provided with his work.

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

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

STEGER: Well, that's the thing, too. The Americans have such a small view of history; so much of the here and now. Helga has raised this as a subjective factor; but so few Americans actually have a broader scope of what we're confronting. What's brought to mind is Lyn's often-made reference to the Bertrand Russell dominance of this last century. I think most Americans don't really conceive – and I think Alfred Herrhausen understood this problem – is that Germany never really ever had a chance to fully embrace itself as a unified oriented towards this level of scientific advancement. Apparently, at the major event after the Napoleonic Wars, it was decided Germany would not be able to become a nation; as Italy would not be able to. There was an attempt to not let these nations or these people become sovereign, unified countries. It was only unified in the late 19th Century; and what follows then is Germany is basically

manipulated into a perpetual state of war. World War I, World War II, and obviously the dominance of the Cold War; all of which was a cultural outlook governed by the Bertrand Russell outlook of a Satanic view of man. Herrhausen saw with a sense of optimism, a chance to break from that. I think that's what's really missing in the American people today. The striking nature of the moment we're in.

Diane, you raised this question of how do you mobilize the population. For too many people, they're waiting; they're waiting for someone – "I'll know it when I see it" kind of quality. Just a lack of real understanding. But probably the best expression of this in history, in thinking of the various moments when there have been major upheavals, is really the American Revolution. The unique action by George Washington at that point, to clearly define a perspective of commitment of his own identity, his own fortune, his own honor, his own life; but really to shape an historical period. That really brought into bear Hamilton's policies and the whole orientation of the United States in terms of development. But the best way to move people is not to see when they're going to move; but to begin to move with a very clear campaign of what we intend to build and construct on the basis of Franklin Roosevelt, but really a much more advanced conception today because of the space program, because of what's developed. We're really at a moment of history where action of a quality of leadership is required; and to

the extent we can make that clear, the greater chance we have of being successful.

OGDEN: Absolutely. That's the lesson to be gleaned from the developments in the recent period; that when we act as true leaders – in other words, not responding to events as they unfold over time – but setting the agenda for the future, history is shaped by that kind of leadership. That's very clear from the 28 pages. If it had not been for the decision by the LaRouche Movement in collaboration with others, to make this happen; it never would have happened. This is not history just sort of happening on its own; this is a mobilization of the system of government that we have, that was given to us. And it was a decision to force this into being. If we had not decided that we were going to force Glass-Steagall onto the agenda and say this is the defining issue, that never would have happened. I think you can go back even further and realize that what's happening now in China and the allied countries of China, with the adoption by the most populous country on the planet of the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road; this entire New Paradigm of Eurasian development, directly came out of a decision that was made in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to say: We are going to use this opportunity to put on the agenda what the future must become. The Productive Triangle; the alliance between Russia, India, and China as the three great powers of Eurasia; and the campaign

to

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

I think it's that kind of way of thinking that the role of real leaders is not to say what are the "objective circumstances" in the present to which you have to respond, and to stake some sort of political position on, yea or nay. The real question is, who has the vision to say this is what the future must become; and how do we set the agenda according to which history is then forced to unfold?

SARE: I think one thing that Michael and I were discussing earlier, that would shift things dramatically, is if Americans would stop pretending that President Obama has any legitimacy in the White House and doesn't actually belong behind bars for the crimes that he's committed.

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

stand? I think it's that kind of principle of natural law and justice which Obama and the rest of that retinue – as Jacques Cheminade said very clearly – these are the questions which must be asked.

STEGER: Then there's a certain lady in France who's facing a certain threat of that at this moment. The director of the IMF

now faces prosecution for corruption. This process is unfolding

and I think the reality of it is, most Americans know Obama is probably one of the most evil and Satanic people on the planet today. The question is, not is he that; but is justice actually

possible. I think we've entered into a period of time where things that people thought were impossible have now become possible. The question is, are they up to the task of acting upon that? That really seems to be the characteristic. We could

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not only was it the fact in very large measure that Steven Lynch publicly threatened that they were going to have their Gravel moment; and come to the floor of the House and just read these into the public record that probably precipitated the decision that they had no choice but to release the 28 pages in one form or another. But also, it's a very apropos parallel, because look at what effect Senator Gravel had when he took the action to read the Pentagon Papers into the Congressional Record. That precipitated the events that led to the impeachment and disgrace of the entire Nixon policy, the Vietnam War policy. What has now been revealed by the 28 pages goes far deeper than anything that was contained in the Pentagon Papers at that time. What this represents is the tip of the iceberg; and the fact that the people who have been involved in this are not satisfied. People like Congressman Walter Jones, Congressman Steven Lynch, former Senator Bob Graham, are not satisfied to just sit back and say, "Well, we just won a victory on the 28 pages." They all have been very clear; this is only the beginning. We know what this represents; this is the cork that has now come out of the end of the bottle. There is far, far more that needs to come out; this is the tip of the iceberg.

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

trail

from Bandar to the Al Yamamah deal, you'll see where these policies were originally born. It's very ugly; very bad news for the British monarchy and for the entire Bush/Cheney apparatus.

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

OGDEN: Michael, maybe you want to say a little bit about this event that you are going to be involved in this weekend in Seattle.

STEGER: It's indicative. We've got an event tomorrow in Lynnwood, near the Seattle area at the convention center there; and then another event in Bellevue on Sunday. What we're seeing is an increase in integration between our activity and institutions who are looking to collaborate on Russia's and China's intervention today; specifically on this economic perspective. What's driving this entire process, this higher question of justice beyond retribution, is really mankind's great potential for development. The space exploration question probably best qualifies the real nature of mankind's potential and orientation. You see that orientation coming from China probably most and best of all; and of course, the collaboration with Russia. So, there are Russian and Chinese networks throughout the West Coast, both in Seattle and San Francisco and in Los Angeles, who we find increasingly working with us. So, there's going to be a collaboration on Saturday, hosted by Dave Christie here from Seattle, along with people like Mike

Billington of the EIR staff, a number of speakers from the Chinese-American community, nuclear engineers, aerospace engineers from Boeing, people involved in US-China investment capabilities, the Russian perspective. And then something similar in Bellevue, with the Bellevue Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Sunday. So, you see a real potential. You're beginning to see the New Paradigm, the win-win orientation of the

New Silk Road; it's creeping in. There are numbers of universities now holding events on the One Belt, One Road policy.

I think the leadership of Japan has realized, as perhaps Erdogan

has had a certain Damascus Road conversion; it is clear that with

nearly 5 billion people and the largest growth potential mankind

has ever seen, there's no way any nation can {not} participate in

this orientation. I think these conferences this weekend will be

a significant part of that.

OGDEN: Great. I think we'll definitely have some coverage

of that, if not some actual video that people can watch. So, I

think that is a very comprehensive discussion; it sort of touched

all the bases. I would emphasize that Mr. LaRouche's initiative

and Helga LaRouche's initiative on this Deutsche Bank remains a

forefront item of mobilization. I think people need to take what

has been said here and develop that in terms of communicating the

credit principle as the foundation for an entirely new paradigm.

We will continue to provide material on that. I think what comes

out of this conference in Seattle this weekend will also make that increasingly clear. I'd like to thank all of you for watching; again, ask everybody who is viewing this, to please subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel. This is LaRouche

PAC Live; and we have live broadcasts many times a week, so you'll be sure never to miss one of these live broadcasts. Please also subscribe to the daily email, if you haven't already.

You can get the LaRouche PAC lead directly to your inbox every day. Thanks a lot for watching, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.