

# Dette Prometheus-øjeblik

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 20. juli, 2017* – Topmødet mellem Trump og Putin følges nu op af yderligere våbenstilstande i Syrien, som optakt til, som præsident Trump har sagt, en våbenstilstand i hele landet – således, at det snart kun vil være skuddene mod terroristerne, der løsnes i Syrien, indtil de er overvundet. Samtidig har USA's Udenrigsministerium og Ruslands Udenrigsministerium indledt to langsigtede, strategiske dialoger. Desuden bliver udvekslingen af nye ambassadører mellem Washington og Moskva fremskyndet, som de to præsidenter aftalte den 7. juli.

Men samtidig tromler en ukontrolleret, ude-af-kontrol global finansiel-økonomisk krise fremad, mod kaos og katastrofe. Italien konfronteres af deadlines for bankerot, og med deadlines for valg, der kunne optrælle hele eurosystemet, og sammen med det, hele det globale system. Sammenbrud i transport intensiveres og spredes i New York City, som, hvis det ikke imødegås med en overordnet plan for opgradering, vil spidse til på Labor Day (4. september), hvor passagertrafikken normalt stiger betydeligt. Og, som Diane Sare, under LaRouche PAC Policy Committee-webcastet mandag, 17. juli, påpegede, så er en infrastrukturkatastrofe i New York City en national og international katastrofe, og ikke en lokal affære.

Præsident Trump er under kraftig beskyldning fra løgnene omkring »Russia-gate«, men han kæmper imod med kampgejst.

Freelancejournalisten Finian Cunningham skrev i RT for to dage siden, »Det er åbenbart, at Trump er lammet af den giftige atmosfære af russofobi i Washington«. Men, selv om Trump-administrationen er under angreb, så er den tydeligvis ikke »lammet«. Det er Demokraterne, der er lammet pga. Russia-gate. De fleste Demokrater får ikke lov at gøre noget som helst på vegne af deres vælgeres interesser, der er et spørgsmål om liv eller død; det eneste, de må, er at rende rundt og råbe op om

vrøvl om Rusland!

Men alt taget i betragtning, så, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche har påpeget, går den mest presserende del af præsidentens dagsorden – nemlig om de venskabelige relationer med Rusland og Kina, som kræves for at forhindre atomkrig og fremme samarbejdet om Silkevejen – på afgørende vis fremad. Men, den anden del af dagsordenen: Glass-Steagall, storstilet infrastrukturudvikling, og Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love – denne vitale del af dagsordenen er gået i stå. Derfor det fortsatte, ja, faktisk fremskyndede, styrt ud over klippekanten, med finansielt og økonomisk kollaps.

Af denne årsag fortsætter de hjerteskrærende »dødsfald som følge af fortvivlelse« hos vore amerikanske medborgere, og som blev udløst som en lavine af George W. Bush' og Obamas administrationers politikker, tilsyneladende stadig med at vokse i dag. Med flere end 90 dødsfald om dagen pga. narkooverdosis alene, er disse narkooverdoser nu, utroligt nok, blevet den førende årsag til dødsfald blandt amerikanere under 50 år. Dødsfald som følge af alkoholisme kunne endda overgå disse tal – alt imens tilfælde af decideret selvmord ikke kommer langt bagefter. Hvilket utroligt blodbad i fremtiden!

Og hvad siger vi så?

Vi siger, at spørgsmålet ikke handler om, hvad præsidenten har gjort. Spørgsmålet er derimod, hvad DU har gjort – i ånden fra Helga Zepp-LaRouches telefonkonference med aktivister i hele landet sidste søndag, 16. juli. Husk, hvad Lyndon LaRouche gjorde sammen med Reagan-administrationen i sidste århundrede. Hvad har du gjort for at skabe en bevægelse, der ikke lader sig standse, af mennesker, der forstår Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love og den presserende, dødelige nødvendighed af disse loves gennemførelse, og som disse mennesker nu kæmper for at få vedtaget?

Helga siger, at vi må skabe en mobilisering for kampen mod Wall Street, der forsøger at forhindre Glass-Steagall og de Fire Love. Vi står over for det samme i Europa, hvor Det britiske Imperium og dets allierede forsøger at standse den Eurasiske Landbro – en del af Verdenslandbroen – og det Nye Paradigme; de forsøger med alle midler at lægge det på is.

Vi må opfordre befolkningen til at træde frem – præsident Trump kan ikke gøre det alene. Han kæmper mod enorme odds – og hele formålet med »Russia-gate« er at forhindre ham i at opfylde sine valgløfter.

Vi må kæmpe for de \$4,5 billioner, der behøves til infrastruktur, ifølge det Amerikanske Civilingeniørselskab, eller endnu bedre, for de \$8 billioner, som er det skøn, der kommer fra China Investment Corporation. Hvis der udbryder kaos og panik i New York efter Labor Day eller tidligere, kunne ukontrollabelt kaos producere en uigenkaldelig katastrofe, endda en national katastrofe, eller værre endnu.

»Wall Street ER problemet«, sagde Lyndon LaRouche på dette tidspunkt i diskussionen. Senere tilføjede han, »Dette er et hovedspørgsmål, der må skubbes helt op til toppen, og som må gennemføres for at forhindre denne fare for økonomien som helhed.«

Helga fortsatte: »Vi må have en national og international hastemobilisering. Når vi først har et kaotisk sammenbrud, kan alt ske. Vi sidder lige nu helt ude på kanten. De, der ikke går ind for Glass-Steagall, er kriminelle.«

Lyndon LaRouche tilføjede: »Vi må tvinge det igennem i vid udstrækning og få det gjort. Det er den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan få reel handling.«

Lyndon LaRouche afsluttede diskussionen: »Jeg mener, vi sandsynligvis kan få noget i gang. Det er bestemt nødvendigt at tænke på at gøre det, og at handle på det.«

*Foto: Præsidenterne Putin og Trump. 6. juli, 2017.  
(en.kremlin.ru)*

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# **Verden er gået ind i et Nyt Paradigme; vi må gennemføre LaRouches politik for at det kan lykkes**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 16. juli, 2017* – I dag talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche om det historiske faseskifte, der finder sted i verden, i retning af det Nye Paradigme, som LaRouche-organisationen har promoveret i de seneste 50 år, og det ansvar, som denne lille, men afgørende organisation må leve op til for at sikre, at dette nye paradigme, og ikke et globalt, økonomisk sammenbrud og en ny verdenskrig, kommer til at afgøre menneskehedens skæbne. I parafrase lyder hendes budskab som følger:

På den positive side sagde fr. LaRouche ved årets begyndelse, at Donald Trump kunne blive en af de største præsidenter i hele USA's historie, *hvis* det lykkes ham at få USA til at samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej. Dette finder nu sted med Trump, der arbejder tæt sammen med Xi Jinping om at integrere USA i Silkevejsprocessen, en proces, i hvilken LaRouche-organisationen har spillet en afgørende rolle siden 1990'erne. Overvej engang mødet på Mar-a-Lago, det faktum, at Trump sendte en delegation på højt niveau til Bælte & Vej Forum i Maj, samt det faktum, at Trump nu siger, at han kender Xi

Jinping temmelig godt, og at de har etableret en meget god relation og er mødtes flere gange – det er en meget solid basis for samarbejde.

Den kendsgerning, at Trump-Putin-mødet i Hamborg i denne måned gik fremragende godt, især konfronteret med et massivt forsøg på et kup imod Trump fra Det britiske Imperiums og dets amerikanske aktivers side; begge præsidenter manøvrerede meget vist og meget godt. Den kendsgerning, at Putin bagefter sagde, at Trump er meget anderledes end det billede, medierne fremstiller af ham, og at dette kan blive grundlaget for en fortsat, stærk relation – dette er fremragende. Forestil jer blot, hvis der havde været en Hillary Clinton i Det Hvide Hus – så ville vi allerede have haft Tredje Verdenskrig.

Så på dette plan gør Trump det virkelig godt – lyt ikke ét sekund til det, de liberale i USA siger; dette er komplet irrelevant, for det, der tæller, er den strategiske situation. Får vi Tredje Verdenskrig, eller ej? Så, hvad så siden, der foregår internt i USA, er relativt sekundært i forhold til den strategiske situation; og her har Trump gjort det fremragende godt.

Overvej det faktum, at Trump blev inviteret af præsident Macron til at være æresgæst i Frankrig – og dette var hans første besøg til udlandet – i anledning af den nationale Bastilledag, og til at spise middag med Macron på en meget fin restaurant på toppen af Eiffeltårnet. Bagefter sagde Macron, at Frankrigs relationer i lige grad er tætte til USA og til Rusland. Dette er meget vigtigt. Hvis man ser på resten af Europa: Østeuropas og Centraleuropas holdning til at deltage i Silkevejen; Italien, Spanien, Portugal går alle i retning af samarbejde med Kina. Macron, der sendte tidligere premierminister Raffarin, en stærk fortaler for samarbejde med Kina, til Bælte & Vej Forum, og nu, Macron, der inviterer Trump på denne måde – dette betyder tydeligvis, at krigskoalitionen mellem Theresa May og Angela Merkel – der mødtes med Obama kort tid efter Trumps valgsejr, netop for

dette formål – at det ikke virker.

Det bedste trumfkort, Trump har, er netop disse globale spørgsmål. Dette er ikke en kamp internt i USA. Som Lyndon LaRouche har fremført, siden begyndelsen af Trump-fænomenets fremvækst: Dette er strategisk, dette er internationalt, ikke et strengt nationalt spørgsmål, og denne kamp vil blive vundet, eller tabt, på international skala. Tænk ikke småt, tænk ikke lokalt; det er ikke sådan, historien fungerer på dette tidspunkt.

Når dette er sagt, må man imidlertid også meget klart bemærke, at den store 'Akilleshæl' er Trumps økonomiske politik. Syv måneder inde i sit præsidentskab, har han endnu ikke bedrevet noget, der virkelig understøtter budskabet om, at han mener, hvad han siger, med hensyn til sine valgløfter – Glass-Steagall, det Amerikanske System, økonomisk praksis i Hamiltons tradition, \$1 billion i infrastrukturinvesteringer. Det er sandsynligvis stadigvæk, hvad han har til hensigt at gøre, men det er stadig ikke sket. Og han er stadig omgivet af Wall Street-folk som finansminister Steve Mnuchin – det er helt klart den svage flanke.

Vi befinder os under et Damoklessværd i form af et sammenbrud, værre end i 2008. Der er mange røster ud over LaRouche-organisationen, der advarer om, at alle centralbankernes redskaber er opbrugt; kvantitativ lempelse har blot ført til en forøgelse af spekulanternes profit, på bekostning af den almene befolkning. Svælget mellem rig og fattig vokser til stadighed; selskabernes gæld, statsgælden, alle disse faktorer er meget værre end i 2008. Hvis det her kollapser, har vi omgående kaos. Vi er ikke ude over faren for en trussel mod civilisationens eksistens. NATO-øvelser finder stadig sted tæt på Ruslands grænser, og det er stadig en kilde til fare. Men lige nu er den største fare finanssystemets sammenbrud, der ville føre til omgående kaos.

Hvis man vil have en forsmag på, hvordan det ville se ud, så

se engang på sammenbruddet af New Yorks undergrundsbane og anden infrastruktur i New York City, hvor New Yorks guvernør indrømmer, at dette er »Helvedessommeren«. På ingen tid kunne man få et kollaps i infrastrukturen lige så vel, som man kunne få et kollaps af finanssystemet. Tro endelig ikke, at vi er ude over farezonen!

Denne krise vil næsten sikkert udspilles ved slutningen af denne sommer. Denne magtsituation med sine to sider – ud fra standpunktet om Trump som præsident, men med et samtidigt, igangværende kupforsøg mod Trump som præsident, der er styret af briterne. Dette kan ikke vare ved; én af siderne vil vinde.

Vi er fremragende placeret for at kunne vinde, men det kræver en ekstraordinær forpligtelse fra det amerikanske folks side, som denne organisation må påtage sig ansvaret for, med en helt ny opfattelse af sin mission.

*Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, juli, 2017.*

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## **Mad for Fred og Tanker, og kredit for udvikling**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 15. juli, 2017* – Under sit todages besøg til Frankrig er præsident Donald Trump fortsat med at opbygge arbejdsrelationer med præsident Xi Jinping fra Kina; med præsident Vladimir Putin fra Rusland; og med andre, fornuftige statsoverhoveder, der er ved at vågne op til det faktum, at menneskehedens fremtid ligger uden for det, af Det britiske Imperium kontrollerede, geopolitiske spil.

Med den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron ved sin side under en fælles pressekonference i går, roste Trump Kinas Xi som »en

dygtig mand, [der] elsker Kina«. Han beskrev Ruslands Putin som en person, der »ønsker det, der er godt for Rusland, og jeg ønsker det, der er godt for USA«. Og Trump forsvarede stærkt sit nylige møde med Putin, som han forklarede, allerede havde frembragt vigtige resultater i Syrien: »Jeg mener, i en sag som Syrien, hvor vi kan komme sammen, aftale en våbenstilstand, og der er mange andre sager, hvor det, at komme overens, kan være en meget positiv ting.«

Det er fint nok alt sammen, lød Helga Zepp-LaRouches kommentar i dag; men dét, der er en presserende mangel, er et industrialiseringsprogram for USA for at standse det fremstormende kollaps af den fysiske økonomi – der intet steds ses tydeligere end i New York City. Trump-administrationen har endnu ikke handlet på sin annoncerede politik for en infrastrukturplan til \$1 billion, og heller ikke den presserende nødvendige Glass-Steagall konkursbehandling af de amerikanske og transatlantiske banksystemer. Hvis man ikke gennemfører et forceret program, opbygget omkring Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, erklærede hun, vil intet andet virke: USA må gå sammen med Kina, Rusland og andre nationer om byggeriet af Verdenslandbroen, inklusive internt i USA. »Det er økonomien, dumme!«, fremførte Zepp-LaRouche.

Overvej engang det følgende: I løbet af det seneste årti har Kina skabt henved \$10 billion i kredit, og med en voksende del heraf, der kanaliseres til udlandet som en del af Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Ved hjælp af denne kredit har de løftet 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom, bygget henved 22.000 km højhastighedsjernbaner og lanceret planetens mest avancerede, videnskabelige aktivitet inden for områderne rumforskning, fusionskraft osv.

I det samme årti har den transatlantiske sektors (plus Japan) finansinstitutioner udstedt mere end \$15 billioner i akkumuleret »kvantitativ lempelse«, en halv gang mere end det, Kina har udstedt i form af produktiv kredit – angiveligt for at øge bankudlån. Men, i mangel af Glass-Steagall og LaRouches



Fire Love, er *intet af dette* gået til produktiv investering. I stedet har vi kollaps inden for infrastruktur og industri; voksende fattigdom og reel arbejdsløshed, en himmelstormende selvmordsrate og dødsrate som følge af narko og alkohol; og en opgivelse af videnskabelig indsats, som det bedst repræsenteres af NASA-missionen.

Dette er den store svaghed i den strategiske situation, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, en svaghed, som LaRouche-bevægelsen kan være med til at udbedre ved at få den amerikanske befolkning til at fokusere på de nødvendige løsninger på sammenbruddet, ligesom det lykkedes os at gøre med den nylige New York-konference om »Mad for Fred og Tanker«. Nu må de nødvendige infrastrukturprogrammer komme i gang, og kredit til udvikling må begynde at strømme.

Wall Street og City of London vil ikke synes om det. Men det vil alle andre.

*Foto: Præsidenterne Trump og Macron taler på en fælles pressekonference i Paris, Frankrig, 13. juli, 2017.*

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# Hvad New York City kan lære af Afrika.

## LPAC kortvideo

New York City er nu officielt gået ind i »Helvedessommeren«, skabt af reparationsarbejde, der for længst burde have været udført, omkring Penn Station. Dette arbejde vil reducere pendlernes adgang til dette afgørende omdrejningspunkt med 20 % af den halve million, daglige pendlere. For et par uger siden efterlod en togafsporing af et A-tog i New York dusinvis

af sårede og forstyrrede hundrede tusinder af togrejser. Om to år vil den planlagte nedlægning af L-toget forstyrre 200.000 daglige togrejser i halvandet år. I dag er der 2,5 gange så mange forsinkelser i New Yorks undergrundsbane som for blot 5 år siden. Det er tydeligt, at transport i Amerikas førende by er på randen af sammenbrud. Og dette bør ikke komme som nogen overraskelse for dem, der har fulgt manglen på infrastrukturinvestering i løbet af de seneste årtier. Og slet ikke for Lyndon LaRouche, der kæmpede imod 1970'ernes ødelæggelse og under-investering i New York City, og Big Mac Kommunale Bistandsselskabs finansielle diktatur, der overtog det.

Mange af de umiddelbart nødvendige udbedringer er fuldstændigt åbenlyse for enhver, der kender til situationen. Erstat de 100 år gamle tunneller, der krydser Hudson- og East-floderne; opgrader koblingssystemet, som stammer tilbage fra Franklin Roosevelts præsidentskab, og forøg vedligeholdelse og reparationer, eftersyn af spor og udstyr; men det, der virkelig kræves, er et langsigtet perspektiv for det næste niveau af infrastruktur, det langsigtede perspektiv, hvis fravær forårsagede den krise, vi nu befinder os i. En krise, hvor New York City blot er et førende eksempel i USA. Uden at kæmpe for at vinde en forpligtelse over for et sådant langsigtet perspektiv for en ny platform, vil alle kortsigtede udbedringer, selv om de er nødvendige, blot være at 'sparke dåsen hen ad gaden'.

For at gøre dette langsigtede perspektiv klart, lad os se på, hvad vi kan lære af Afrika og Kina.

Med et par af de lidt mere udviklede nationer, såsom Egypten og Sydafrika, som undtagelse, befinder afrikansk infrastruktur sig på et ynkeligt underudviklet niveau. Overvej engang disse tal:

Den totale transport af fragt via jernbane er i Afrika mindre end 10 % af det, den er i USA, Kina eller Europa.

Energiforbrug pr. person i Afrika: Kun 10 % af USA's, kun en tredjedel af Kinas. Det bliver tydeligere, når vi fokuserer på den højere form for energi, repræsenteret af elektricitet: Forbruget pr. person i Afrika er kun 6 % af det, det er i USA, og kun en fjerdedel af Kinas forbrug. Ja, faktisk har under halvdelen af afrikanere adgang til elektricitet overhovedet. Et typisk, amerikansk køleskab bruger mere end det dobbelte af det gennemsnitlige elektricitetsforbrug hos borgere i Nigeria eller Kenya.

Med en sådan utilstrækkelig infrastrukturplatform er udbredt økonomisk fremskridt simpelt hen umuligt. Og alligevel siger visse mennesker – og med 'visse mennesker' mener jeg Afrikas tidligere koloniherrer, med briterne i spidsen – at udvikling i Afrika bør ske ved hjælp af 'tilpassede teknologier'; at man bør have en trinvis fremgangsmåde over for forbedringer; at vandpumper, betjent med fødderne, eller solpaneller på en hytte, ville være nyttige opgraderinger. Det er nonsens. For eksempel den ynkelige 'Power Africa'-plan, som præsident Obama foreslog; det ville knap nok efterlade et mærke i de uhyrligt lave udviklingsniveauer.

*(Obama): 'Det bliver jeres generation, der kommer til at lide mest. Hvis man sluttelig tænker på alle de unge mennesker, som alle her i Afrika talte om; hvis alle får en forhøjet levestandard i en grad, hvor alle har en bil, og alle har aircondition, og alle har et stort hus, ja, så vil planeten koge over'.*

Afrika må gå frem i store spring, ikke kravle fremad, og dette kan ske. Alene Congofloden vil kunne skabe skønsmæssigt 100.000 MW elektricitet; tilstrækkeligt til 100 millioner mennesker, eller flere. Med 40.000 MW alene fra den planlagte Grand Inga-dæmning. Transaqua for Vand-programmet, der ville bruge vand fra Congofloden og dens bifloder til at genopfylde, og sikre sejlads på, Tchadsøen, der nu er ved at tørre ud; dette ville være i en størrelsesorden, der ikke har sin lige nogetsteds i verden. Udvidelse af jernbanelinjer i Afrika

indtager i dag en førende plads i verden. Det vokser; nye transportruter i hele Afrika vil forbinde oplandet omkring moderne udvikling, og dette vil ændre situationen for nogle af indlandsområdernes nuværende isolation. For at give et eksempel: de nuværende fragtomkostninger ved at bringe en container gødning fra Singapore til Rwanda eller Burundi, er mere end 2,5 gange omkostningerne, forbundet med at bringe det til havnebyen Alexandria i Egypten pga. den forfærdelige, utilstrækkelige kvalitet af transportinfrastrukturen over land på hele kontinentet. Så, ved at skabe adgang til effektiv transport, har regioner fordel af mulighederne for at bringe udstyr og forsyninger ind, for at eksportere deres produkter og ideer, og for indbyggerne til at rejse. Med elektricitet til rådighed, frigøres en højere evne til produktivitet, og værdien af landet, og befolkningen, stiger. Det er der nogle mennesker, der indser. Ulig synspunktet i den transatlantiske verden, ser Kina Afrika som, ikke simpelt hen en kilde til råmaterialer; som et kontinent, det er bedst at holde nede i en tilstand af underudvikling; men derimod som en mulighed for massiv, hurtig, intens, generel, økonomisk udvikling; som potentielle partnere og fælles fremgang; som nye markeder, nye samarbejdspartnere.

Så, alt imens amerikanske og europæiske investeringer i Afrika er tungt orienteret mod udvinding af mineraler og resurser, så går kinesiske investeringer primært til infrastruktur og små og mellemstore foretagender. I 2010 overhalede Kinas handel med Afrika USA's handel med Afrika og er i øjeblikket mere end dobbelt så stor som USA's handel med Afrika. Og Kina finansierer store projekter; den næsten 500 km (300 miles) lange jernbane med standardspor i Kenya, bygget på 3 år; den 750 km (500 miles) lange jernbane mellem Djibouti og Addis Abeba, som vil blive forlænget; den reducerer rejsetiden fra dage til timer, mens den farer forbi med 100 miles/timen. Sådanne store investeringer, sammen med den fremtidige færdiggørelse af Grand Inga-dæmningen, af Transaqua-vandsystemet; de vil fuldstændigt transformere Afrikas

økonomi, og alle lokaliteterne i den, og bringe adgang til vand, energi og transport og gøre et højere niveau af industri, udvinding, landbrug, videnskabelige og kulturelle satsninger muligt; produktiviteten vil vokse.

Lad os nu vende tilbage til New York City. Hvad er det, der har manglet i New York City? Vedligeholdelse? Nej. Det, der har manglet, er en forpligtelse til at opdage og bygge den næste platform for infrastruktur for området. I sammenhæng med et statsligt kreditsystem, med højhastighedsjernbaner, udført af en statslig jernbanemyndighed, med opgraderede og pålidelige vandveje, med højteknologiske, nye designs af kernekraftværker, og alt dette bygget med et potentielt internationalt samarbejde. Og i denne sammenhæng, hvordan passer så New York City ind i dette større område, som det eksisterer i? Hvor vil den næste generation af transport- og udviklingsknudepunkter komme til at ligge? På hvilke teknologier vil de være baseret? Hvordan kan magnetisk svævetogs-teknologi ændre vores syn på transport? Hvordan vil kommerciel fusionskraft, der virkeliggøres inden for et årti gennem et gennemfinansieret forskningsprogram; hvordan kan dette ændre vores forhold til energi, til materialer, til produktion, til transport? Hvordan vil den udvidede adgang til vand, energi og transport åbne nye områder i landet for udvikling, og for højere former for udvikling? Hvordan vil Beringstræde-forbindelsen ændre verdens handelsruter? Vil New York City stadig være nationens førende metropol om hundrede år?

Så, jo, reparér L-toget; ja, byg de nye tunneller under Hudsonfloden; udbedr absolut katastrofen, kendt som Penn Station. Men gør det alt sammen i en national og international sammenhæng; en sammenhæng, der har et fremtidsorienteret, økonomisk standpunkt om at foretage spring til en højere infrastrukturplatform. I takt med, at vores fremtidige, nationale jernbanemyndighed bygger et togsystem, der kører 300 miles/timen, med start i hele det nordøstlige område; i takt

med, at transit og byer opgraderes til at gøre det muligt for pendlertiden at være en halv time snarere end halvanden time; i takt med, at Verdenslandbroen bliver forbundet med Nordamerika og gør det muligt at rejse over land fra New York til Beijing, fra Nordamerika til Asien; i takt med, at alt dette sker, hvilke totalt nye projekter vil så ske i New York City? Hvad vil byens fremtid være, og hvad vil byens mission være? Fortidens fejltagelse var den, ikke at have en fremtid, og denne fejltagelse må slutte.

**Offentliggjort den 14. jul. 2017**

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

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

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

Det, der stod på spil på dette Trump-Putin-topmøde: fred i områderne Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, der er ødelagt af Bush'

og Obamas krige for »regimeskifte«; eller, mere krig, og muligvis atomkrig. Nogle Demokratiske ledere i Kongressen er blevet lige så forrykte koldkrigere som senator Joe McCarthy, eller J. Edgar Hoover, den fanatiske FBI-direktør, som fire successive præsidenter ikke kunne klare at fyre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# **Trump har sat scenen for russisk-kinesisk-amerikansk samarbejde for udvikling**

## **– Amerikanere må mobiliseres for denne politik**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 10. juli, 2017* – Præsident Trumps historiske møder med præsident Putin, og dernæst med præsident Xi Jinping, på sidelinjerne af G20-mødet i Hamborg, har igangsat en ny, politisk kraft i verden – ikke en geopolitisk kraft, der påtvinger sig andre, men en kraft for det gode, for at bringe nationer sammen med det formål at fremme deres fælles menneskehed. Alt imens Trump og Putin nu arbejder sammen for at gøre en ende på terroristernes opstand i Syrien, og potentielt i hele Mellemøsten, så har Trump og Xi Jinping atter helliget sig til samarbejde internationalt, som en del af den Nye Silkevej.

Dette ses på med rædsel af fredens fjender, der befinder sig i en tilstand af panik for at sabotere den »nye detente« (som en ekspert udtrykte det) mellem USA og Rusland. Den korrupte, tidligere CIA-chef John Brennan skældte ud og sagde, at Trumps bekendtgørelse af, at han var beæret over at møde præsident Putin, var en »uhæderlig ting at sige«. Nikki Haley sagde, på trods af, at hun blev udnævnt af Trump til permanent repræsentant i FN, efter Trumps produktive og venskabelige møde med præsident Putin, at »vi kan ikke stole på Rusland, og vi vil aldrig stole på Rusland«.

Aldrig nogensinde? »En sådan giftighed er sindssygt«, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag under en telefonkonference med

medlemmer af *EIR's* efterretningsteam. »Vi må indlede en dialog mellem kulturer. Hvert land er en enhed, med et sprog og en kultur. Det er måske ikke perfekt, men det består af mennesker, der tilsammen udgør menneskeheden.« At sige, at vi aldrig vil kunne stole på Rusland, tilføjede hun, »er værre end KKK's insisteren på, at sorte mennesker aldrig bør få politiske rettigheder. Hver nation har en historie, med perioder med udvikling og perioder med forfald, men nationer består af mennesker«.

Trump, sagde hun, »har vist, at man kan tale med folk, både i USA og i andre nationer, på en måde, hvor de ikke føler, de bliver løbet over ende. Vi befinder os nu i en situation, hvor vi kan kæmpe for menneskeheden som helhed«. Den Amerikansk-kinesiske Omfattende Økonomiske Dialog, der efter planen skal mødes den 19. juli for at drøfte resultaterne af »100-dages planen«, der blev igangsat af Trump og Xi på topmødet den 6. april på Mar-a-Lago, »kan demonstrere, hvordan en ny, økonomisk virkelighed kan se ud internationalt«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche.

Der er uden for enhver tvivl en bølge af vrede i USA over forsøget på at vælte præsident Trump og den russofobi, der er kernen i denne indsats. Denne vrede kan og må vendes til optimisme, baseret på den kendsgerning, at det nye samarbejde mellem Rusland, Kina og USA giver en basis for at bringe USA tilbage til dets historiske rolle som et »Håbets bager« for verden snarere end dets rolle under Bush og Obama som et redskab for Wall Streets nedskæringspolitik og britisk neokolonialistisk krigsførelse.

Lyndon LaRouche sagde i samme telefonkonference i dag, at, for at bringe dette til at bære frugt, må der være en national bevægelse, en organiseret proces, der kan adressere det igangværende sammenbrud af nationens finansielle institutioner og nationens forfaldne infrastruktur. I dag, 10. juli, er Dag Ét af »Helvedessommeren«, som New Yorks guvernør Cuomo kaldte det, med afsnit af jernbaneknudepunktet på Penn Station for

regionale tog, og New Yorks undergrundsbane, der bliver lukket ned for reparationer, der er gået langt over tiden, og bevirker endnu større kaos end det, der er blevet det normale forløb, med afsporinger, forsinkelser og sammenbrud i hele systemet. Kun en fremgangsmåde i den Nye Silkevejs ånd for at genopbygge New Yorks transportsystem og anden, forfalden infrastruktur i New York og andre amerikanske byer, kan vende kaskaden af kollaps, der nu finder sted i hele nationen.

Det nødvendige program forklares i LaRouches Fire Love: Glass-Steagall, nationalbankpraksis, dirigeret kredit til den fysiske økonomi og den nødvendige drivkraft i form af videnskab, centeret omkring fusionskraft og rumprogrammet. Forsvaret af Trumps præsidentskab og konsolideringen af partnerskabet med Rusland og Kina, kræver et sådant nationalt fokus fra mobiliserede borgere.

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# **Helga-Zepp LaRouche: Hvis Trump, Putin og Xi arbejder sammen, kan verden bevæge sig væk fra afgrunden og hen imod et Nyt Paradigme**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 9. juli, 2017 – G20-mødet, der blev holdt i Hamborg, Tyskland, den 7.-8. juli, frembragte intet, der ligner den form for politiske initiativer, der kræves for at overvinde den dødbringende krise, som konfronterer menneskeheden, og den transatlantiske sektor i særdeleshed.*

Det adresserede ikke den globale finanskrisen, med dens \$1,5 milliard store, bankerotte derivatspekulation. Det diskuterede ikke gennemførelsen af en politik for global Glass/Steagall, eller for et kreditsystem i Hamiltons tradition, der alene kan vende de vestlige, fysiske økonomiers dødbringende kollaps, som Lyndon LaRouche endegyldigt har vist i sine Fire Love. Mødet stillede heller ikke spørgsmålet om at erstatte geopolitik og krig med en ny fremgangsmåde inden for globale relationer. Så i denne betydning levede G20-topmødet slet ikke op til det, den burde have opnået.

Alligevel kom der et meget positivt resultat ud af topmødet – ja, faktisk et gennembrud for strategisk fremskridt – for det meste som et resultat af en række bilaterale møder, der skaber historie, på sidelinjerne af topmødet, især det produktive møde mellem den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin – på trods af alle bestræbelser fra Det britiske Imperiums og dets amerikanske allieredes side på at forsøge at forhindre det i at ske.

Det er sædeles signifikant, at det russiske nyhedsbureau, TASS, valgte at udgive Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouches vurdering mht. mødet mellem de to præsidenter, i en artikel med titlen, »Ekspertvurdering: Det lykkedes ikke antirussisk kampagne i USA at blokere for et succesfuldt møde mellem Putin og Trump«, og som understregede Zepp-LaRouches vurdering, der lød, at de to præsidenter »har overensstemmende synspunkter mht. deres ikke-accept af krige og interventioner og indblanding i andre landes anliggender«.

Enig i Zepp-LaRouches synspunkt, sagde ruslandsekspert og fremtrædende historiker, Stephen Cohen, til Fox Tv, at den overskrift, han ville give Trump-Putin-mødet, er: »En potentielt ny, historisk detente og et anti-koldkrigspartnerskab indledtes af Trump og Putin; imidlertid optrappes bestræbelser på at sabotere det«. Cohen sagde, Trump havde været »politisk modig«, og at »i dag blev vi muligvis vidne til, at præsident Trump voksede frem som en amerikansk

statsmand«.

Under en diskussion med medarbejdere i dag mindede Helga Zepp-LaRouche om, at Trump og Kinas Xi Jinping havde holdt et meget succesfuldt møde på Mar-a-Lago tilbage i april måned; og at der umiddelbart forud for G20-topmødet havde været et strategisk møde mellem Xi Jinping og Putin i Moskva, som af begge sider blev karakteriseret som årets vigtigste, diplomatiske begivenhed og beskrev relationen mellem deres to lande som den bedste nogensinde. Nu har der, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, været et meget lovende, første møde mellem Trump og Putin. Så hvis disse tre præsidenter virkelig kan arbejde sammen, vil verden bevæge sig et gigantskridt fremad, og bort fra afgrunden og i stedet i retning af et nyt paradigme.

Der er selvfølgelig meget mere arbejde, der skal gøres. Det britiske Imperium må stadig overvindes. Man kan trygt stole på, at flokken på Wall Street og i City of London – samt deres bydrenge i det Demokratiske Partis Obama-lejr, og også de Republikanske neokonservative – vil gå bersærk over deres mislykkede forsøg på at standse Trump-Putin-topmødet, og vil optrappe deres kampagne for at vælte Trump-administrationen. Der er faren for fremprovokerede krige på utallige scener over hele planeten. Men sejr er i sigte.

Zepp-LaRouche opfordrede den internationale LaRouche-bevægelse til at optrappe kampagnen for at sætte disse spørgsmål på dagsordenen, som G20-topmødet officielt undlod: nemlig LaRouches Fire Love, og at USA og Europa officielt fuldt og helt tilslutter sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Få folk til at støtte op omkring os, som kilden til de afgørende ideer, der driver denne udvikling fremad.

*Foto: Præsidenterne Trump og Xi på G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland, 8. juli, 2017. (photo realdonaldtrump/instagram)*

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**»Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«  
Helga Zepp-LaRouches  
hovedtale til  
Schiller Instituttets m. fl.  
Konference,  
Mad for Fred, New York, 7.  
juli, 2017. (PDF)**

*Det er bestemt sandt, at tiden for den unipolære verden er forbi, men multi-polaritet er stadig ikke løsningen, for det indbefatter stadig geopolitik, der var årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og denne geopolitik er stadig i operation, i Nordkorea, i Syrien og i Ukraine.*

*Vi må derfor finde et højere niveau. Vi må få verden frem til at blive det, præsident Xi Jinping altid kalder »et samfund for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Et stort skridt i denne retning kunne være mødet mellem præsident Trump og præsident Putin, der mødes i dag for første gang som præsidenter. Dette er selvfølgelig et meget vigtigt skridt, for mellem præsident Trump og præsident Xi Jinping er der allerede etableret en meget positiv relation, så det er meget, meget afgørende, hvad der kommer ud af Trump-Putin-mødet. For de spørgsmål, vi må løse, er presserende og dramatiske.*

*Videoklippen med Helgas tale kan ses her, start 15:45 min.:*

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**»Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«.**

**LaRouche PAC Internationale  
Webcast,  
7. juli, 2017**

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** Jeg vil gerne indlede med at fortælle vore seere, at, i dag er en meget historisk dag. Vi har endnu ikke fået de fulde rapporter om alt, der er sket; men vi har i dag set to meget vigtige konferencer, der finder sted, mens vi taler. Én af dem er naturligvis G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland, og den anden er konferencen (Schiller Instituttet, Kinesisk Energifond, Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur), der finder sted i New York her i USA. Sidstnævnte er selvfølgelig konferencen med den meget passende titel, »Mad for Fred; Mad for Mennesker; Mad for Tankerne. Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«; der, som jeg sagde, er sponsoreret i fællesskab af Schiller Instituttet, Kinesisk Energifond og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur. Vi vil i aftenens show vise videoen med Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale på denne konference.

Men før vi kommer til det, så finder dagens anden, potentielt

verdenshistoriske begivenhed sted på sidelinjerne af G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland. Selve G20-topmødet er relativt betydningsløst, sammenlignet med det langt vigtigere og større møde mht. potentiel signifikans, der fandt sted lidt tidligere i dag, mellem præsident Trump fra USA og præsident Putin fra Rusland. Og dette er, som jeg sagde, langt større mht. dets potentielle signifikans. Dette var muligheden for, at præsident Putin og præsident Trump kunne have deres første, regulære møde ansigt til ansigt. Ifølge nyhedsrapporteringer varede dette topmøde – der, som jeg sagde, var den første mulighed for disse to præsidenter at mødes ansigt til ansigt – over to en halv time. Det var kun meningen, mødet skulle vare 30 minutter; men det faktum, at det fortsatte så lang tid – 2,5 time – er allerede og i sig selv et meget potentielt godt tegn. Det er tydeligvis en lovende udvikling; og uanset indholdet af denne drøftelse – som bestemt vil være meget signifikant; men, uanset dette, så varsler muligheden for USA's og Ruslands præsidenter at mødes ansigt til ansigt, og at skabe en direkte, personlig relation, godt for fred og stabilitet for hele verden, men også for relationerne mellem disse to lande og for skabelsen af en sund relation uden andres mellemkomst mellem disse to verdensledere. Og på trods af alle forsøg i de seneste uger på at sabotere potentialet for dette møde, så holdt det, og det fandt sted. Vi har endnu ikke modtaget de fulde rapporter om drøftelserne.

Vi ved, at der kun var seks personer, der deltog; så dette var en meget personlig mulighed for Trump og Putin til at udvikle denne form for arbejdsrelation. Mødet bestod af USA's udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson, Ruslands udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, de to tolke – den russiske og den engelske – og så selvfølgelig, de to præsidenter. Dette blev tilsyneladende gjort for at gøre det muligt for diskussionen at være meget åben, meget fri, og meget fokuseret på at maksimere det positive potentiale, som denne historiske mulighed bød på. Selve mødet indledtes med korte bemærkninger fra begge præsidenter til pressen, der fik lov at komme ind i lokalet



lige i begyndelsen. Der var fotomuligheder, mens de trykkede hinanden i hånden, og de sagde, at de begge så frem til en meget grundig og positiv diskussion. Trump sagde det følgende:

*»Præsident Putin og jeg har diskuteret forskellige ting, og jeg synes, det går meget godt. Vi ser frem til, at der vil ske en masse positive ting for Rusland og for USA, og for alle andre berørte.«*

Dernæst fulgte præsident Putin op på disse bemærkninger:

*»Vi har talt sammen over telefon, men telefonsamtaler er afgjort aldrig nok. Jeg håber, at, som De sagde«, med henvisning til præsident Trumps bemærkninger, »vore møder vil give positive resultater.«*

Dette møde mellem de to præsidenter fulgte efter et timelangt møde tidligere på dagen mellem udenrigsministrene Tillerson og Lavrov, hvor de, iflg. rapporter, diskuterede potentialet for en antiterror-koalition mellem Rusland og USA; med nogle detaljer mht. situationen i Syrien og præsident Assad. Nogle af detaljerne i denne foreslåede plan blev afsløret i pressen i går og i dag. Planen inkluderede såkaldte »sikre zoner« og tilsyneladende også en aftale om at gøre det muligt for præsident Assad at forblive ved magten; men dernæst at gå frem med en diplomatisk løsning på situationen dér. Men der er heller ikke blevet rapporteret eller afsløret nogen detaljer om dette møde mellem udenrigsministrene Lavrov og Tillerson. Men det anses selvfølgelig generelt som forberedelse til drøftelserne mellem Trump og Putin.

Bortset fra det, så har G20-topmødet været temmelig domineret af meget voldsomme protester og aktivitet fra uropolitiet uden for topmødet i Hamborg; og, på selve topmødet, af diskussioner om frihandel og klimaforandring. Men betydningen af de bilaterale møder, der finder sted på sidelinjerne, er naturligvis langt vigtigere end nogen diskussion, der finder sted på selve G20-møderne. En positiv indikation er

imidlertid, at der tydeligvis er gang i noget mht. relationen mellem Tyskland og Kina. Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde, da vi talte med hende for ca. 30 min. siden, at hun ser noget meget positivt, der finder sted i retning af kinesisk-tysk samarbejde om Afrikas udvikling. Kinas præsident Xi Jinping benyttede lejligheden af sit besøg i Tyskland for at deltage i dette G20-topmøde, til at få et regulært møde med Tysklands kansler Angela Merkel, og hvor de underskrev en aftale om i fællesskab at bygge et vandkraftværk i Angola. Under den fælles pressekonference efter mødet sagde Xi Jinping:

*»Vi fejrer i år 45-året for relationen mellem Tyskland og Kina. Det er en succeshistorie. Vi står nu over for en ny begyndelse, hvor vi har brug for nye gennembrud.«*

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde:

*»Dette er tydeligvis begyndelsen til noget, der potentielt er meget positivt mht. de bilaterale relationer mellem Tyskland og Kina, men også mht. den idé, at Tyskland spiller en meget positiv rolle med at deltage i de udviklingsprojekter, som Kina allerede bygger i Afrika.«*

Xi sagde, at Kina er parat til at gå sammen med Tyskland for at konsolidere den gensidige tillid mellem de to lande; opbygge mere konsensus og fremme samarbejde og forbundethed (konnektivitet).

Helga Zepp-LaRouches analyse af dette var, at der tydeligvis var åbnet op for noget; og dette kommer i hælene på Bælte & Vej Forum, der fandt sted i Beijing i midten af maj. Selv om Tyskland ikke spillede noget særlig positiv eller aktiv rolle på dette forum, så sagde Helga, at,

*»De er tydeligvis ikke så dumme, at de ikke kan se, hvad vej vinden blæser. Hvis de ikke springer med på vognen nu, vil de blive efterladt i mørket. Udviklingen af Afrika er tydeligvis en mulighed for Tyskland og andre lande i hele verden til at deltage i disse fordelagtige tredjeverdensrelationer med Kina*

*og de afrikanske nationer.»*

Én meget interessant udvikling på denne front er et andet topmøde, der finder sted samtidig med G20-topmødet i Tyskland, og det er Schiller Institut/Kinesisk Energifond-konferencen, der finder sted i New York City. Dette er et topmøde under den Afrikanske Union; og hovedtalen på dette topmøde blev holdt af FN's vicegeneralsekretær, en kvinde ved navn Amina Mohammed, der er tidligere nigeriansk regeringsminister. I sine bemærkninger til denne konference under den Afrikanske Union kom hun med en meget vigtig henvisning til den rolle, som Kina spiller gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet for at bringe udvikling til det afrikanske kontinent. Hun opmuntrede alle nationerne i den Afrikanske Union til at »benytte sig« af denne massive, kinesiske regeringsinvestering og infrastrukturprojekter, der har gjort det muligt for disse lande at begynde at bevæge sig, med spring fremad, forbi den tvungne tilbagestående, der var blevet dem påtvunget gennem århundreders kolonialisme og imperiepolitik. I sin tale roste Amina Mohammed *»Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, der tilsigter at bygge en Ny Silkevej, bestående af havne, jernbaner og veje for at udvide handelskonnektivitet i hele Asien, Afrika og Europa«*, iflg. nyhedsrapporteringer. Hun sagde, *»Dette er en mulighed for ikke alene at give alternativer for at gøre skydevåbnene tavse for vort folk, men en mulighed, der vil bevare vore aktiver – både menneskelige og naturlige – på kontinentet og bygge vort i morgen, i dag.»* Dette er en meget vigtig bemærkning fra FN's vicegeneralsekretær, og vi ved, at Antonio Guterres, FN's generalsekretær, havde meget positive bemærkninger, som han udtalte om Bælte & Vej Initiativet på tærsklen til Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing.

Dette fører os direkte til den konference, der finder sted, mens vi taler, i New York City. Denne konference, der fandt sted parallelt med et møde i FN om sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning og bæredygtighed i landbruget, blev adresseret i fællesskab af Helga Zepp-LaRouche – og vi vil

afspille hendes bemærkninger om et øjeblik – men også af Patrick Ho, der er viceformand for Kinesisk Energifondskomiteen. Han havde netop talt i FN sammen med en meget stor kinesisk delegation af kinesiske landbrugseksperter, den foregående dag, i går. Han holdt en tale, der stemte meget godt overens med den tale, han holdt tidligere på dagen på denne begivenhed i New York, sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet. Den tale, han holdt, var – iflg. rapporter – en meget anti-Malthus-tale om potentialet for en hurtig udvikling af bæredygtigt landbrug, for at brødføde den konstant voksende befolkning på denne planet. Noget, der naturligvis direkte tilbageviser argumentet i Malthustraditionen, og som er kommet fra Det britiske Imperium så længe. Men med de rapporter fra denne konference, der stadig finder sted, mens vi taler, så er der 175 deltagere; diplomatiske delegationer fra diverse lande i hele verden via deres konsulater i New York City; aktivister, der deltager; folk fra diverse colleges i omegnen af New York City; og den officielle repræsentation fra den kinesiske delegation og fra en landbrugsdelegation, der er kommet tilrejsende fra USA's Midtvesten. Denne konference åbnedes med bemærkninger fra den tidligere borgmester af Muscatine, Iowa, som personligt overbragte hilsner til konferencen; men dernæst gav han deltagerne på konferencen en slags lektion i baggrundshistorien om, hvorfor Iowa-Kina-porten er så afgørende for amerikansk-kinesiske relationer. Meget af dette drejer sig om præsident Xi Jinpings personlige relation til staten Iowa og byen Muscatine pga. hans interesse for landbrugsmetoder i USA i den tid, hvor Xi Jinping var provinsguvernør i Kina. Han havde således et personligt bånd til staten Iowa, men også til den tidligere guvernør Terry Branstad, der nu er USA's ambassadør til Kina. Efter borgmesteren af Muscatines bemærkninger holdt Patrick Ho sin tale; og dette efterfulgtes så direkte af Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale.

Jeg vil nu gerne give jer lejlighed til selv at høre de

bemærkninger, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kom med til denne konference, og som fik en meget varm modtagelse og bragte hele diskussionsniveauet op på et meget højt niveau mht. de muligheder, der ligger forude, for at konsolidere dette Nye Paradigme i internationale relationer; især med muligheden for fuldt og helt at bringe USA ind i en deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej.

Her følger Helga Zepp-LaRouches bemærkninger:

*(Her følger resten af webcastet på engelsk).*

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Dear conference participants, I feel very honored to address you, even if it is by video, because I think we are all aware that we are involved in the historically, extremely important process of trying to improve the relationship between the United States and China, in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative. This is especially important in the area of agriculture and food production, because this is an extremely urgent question. Because, while at the G20 meeting in Hangzhou last year, China and all the other participating nations devoted themselves to eradicate poverty by the year 2020, we have not yet reached that goal. Just a couple of days ago, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization put out a report that world hunger is on the rise, and that the situation, especially in Yemen, is terrible: Half or more of the population is in acute danger of starvation; but also in Nigeria and South Sudan and many other areas, the situation is worsening.

Well, today, there is also the G20 summit in Hamburg, and the outcome will be a surprise, either way, because until last year's G20 in Hangzhou, which was very harmonious and characterized by a great optimism for the future of mankind, this time the tensions are very high. In the last couple of days however, there was a sort of prelude in the form of a summit between President Putin and President Xi Jinping in Moscow, which was really extremely important, and both characterized it as the most important event of the year for their nation. They deepened the strategic partnership, they established an even deeper level of their personal friendship, and they declared that the time of the unipolar world is over, because of the strategic partnership, especially.

This is certainly true, that the time of the unipolar world is over, but multi-polarity is still not the solution, because it implies still geopolitics, which was the cause of two world wars in the 20th century, and this geopolitics is still in operation, in North Korea, in Syria, in Ukraine.

We must therefore find a higher level. We must get the world to what President Xi Jinping always calls "the community for a shared future of humanity." One big step in that direction could be the meeting President Trump and President Putin, who are meeting today for the first time as Presidents. Obviously, this is a very important step because, between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, a very positive relationship has been

established already, so whatever comes out of this Trump-Putin meeting is very, very crucial. Because the questions we have to

solve are urgent and dramatic.

The food crisis, the hunger crisis which I mentioned is only a symptom of the fact that the old economic model is not functioning any more. We are sitting on a powder-keg crisis which

erupted in 2008, which could come back with a vengeance, only much, much worse. Because even a slight increase in the interest

rate, moving away from quantitative easing could lead to a blowout of the corporate debt. Now, the firms which got the zero

interest rate liquidity from the central banks, the quantitative

easing, used this money, not to invest in productive investment,

but for so-called financial engineering by buying up their own stocks to make it look better on the books, having more nominal

value but also increasing the corporate debt which could now could blow out if there is an increase in the interest rate.

And that is only one aspect of the systemic crisis which we still have. The other one is the so-called level 3 derivatives which many European and other banks are sitting on. Level 3 derivatives are those, which no market ... because you can't sell

them, and the banks still keep them as assets, which really is a

sort of mega-fall [ph 5.03].

So the problem is that just yesterday, the fourth largest bank in Italy was taken over by the government, and combined with

a bail-in, whereby the customers could only sell their bonds and

stocks at 18 cents to the euro, and that is a threat which is

hanging over the entire banking system.

Now, what could be done to solve that? Well, let's look at one other aspect of the crisis: Just a couple of days ago, in one

single day, 80,000 refugees arrived from Libya in little boats,

being picked up by NGOs in Italy. Eighty thousand people in one

day overstretches the capacity of any country, and Italy has already taken in so many million people. So when they requested

that other countries located on the Mediterranean like Spain and

France should also take some of these refugees, these countries

rejected that.

Now that obviously shows there is no unity in the European Union on this question.

Now how could you address this whole series of problems?

What should actually be on the agenda of the G20 in Hamburg?

Well, if you would put a global Glass-Steagall separation on the

agenda, doing exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, by

separating the commercial banks and the investment banks, putting

the commercial banks under state protection, writing off the non-performing the derivatives of the investment banks, and then

going to a Hamiltonian credit system by setting up national banks

in every country and issuing large-scale, low-interest rate credits, then we could solve the problem.

Mr. LaRouche has defined Four Laws to remedy the financial crisis and the Fourth Law is the crash program for the realization of thermonuclear fusion power. And there, the good news is that China just accomplished a major breakthrough in



this

respect, with its [EAST] tokamak in Hefei where they reached a so-called "steady-state H-mode operation" for 101.2 seconds.

This

is a major step towards the realization of thermonuclear fusion.

If such a reorganization according to these Four Laws, Glass-Steagall, national bank, credit system, crash program for

fusion and space technology would be implemented, then the trans-Atlantic countries could cooperate with such banks as the

AIIB, the New Development Bank, and others, together with China,

and build up, for example, Africa. China is so far the only country which has done something to fight the root causes of the

refugee crisis, by investing large-scale in rail lines in Africa,

in dams, in power plants, in industrial parks, and in agriculture. And this is actually, the only way to solve the refugee crisis in a human way.

One promising step in this right direction is that between President Xi Jinping and Chancellor Merkel, yesterday they agreed

that they will build together the hydropower complex in Angola,

and stated that that could be a model for the cooperation between

China and Germany in Africa in general.

Now, the Africans, because of what China has been doing, in building up huge industrial complexes for the first time in Africa, they have a new sense of self-confidence and they're telling the Europeans, "we don't want to have your sermons on how

we should have good governance, we want to have investments in infrastructure, in manufacture, in agriculture, as equal

business  
partners.”

Can we expect the G20 to do this, to go in this direction of a global reorganization of the financial system and then go for a real intervention in the development of Africa? Well, I'm afraid they will not.

But this will remain the issue which has to be accomplished. The Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, and to get the United States and European countries to cooperate with China in the Belt and Road Initiative, in the New Silk Road, is, indeed, the approach

how you can tackle all problems in the world. But this conference, the Food for Peace conference is a very important step in this direction. As a matter of fact, to get the United States and China to work together on the New Silk Road perspective, in the New Silk Road spirit, is in my view the most

important aspect in this process: Because if the two largest economies can work together, I think we are on the right way to win for all of civilization.

Therefore, let's work together to join the Chinese dream, and to revive the American dream, because the American dream needs to be revived, because it has almost been forgotten. But together, we can accomplish the dream for all of humanity.

OGDEN: So, we will have much more coverage of the conference in

New York after it concludes. That was Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote to that conference; "Development Is the New Name for Peace". As I said, there is a very significant delegation from

China which attended that conference in New York City. This just

testifies all the more to the role that the LaRouche movement

is playing here in the United States to being the leading mediator in terms of the relationship which is being forged between these two great countries. The idea originally came out of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche's initiative for the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and the role that the LaRouche movement played could not be any more critical in terms of making that happen, and making that into a reality. We are definitely making steps along that road, but as you heard Helga LaRouche say, it is crucial that we make some very important breakthroughs here in the United States in order to allow that to occur; including a full-scale adoption of the Hamiltonian economic program that was spelled out by Lyndon LaRouche in that Four Economic Laws. This is the prerequisite to the United States being able to accomplish the kinds of developmental miracles that China has demonstrated over the last 15-20 years. Emphatically, that begins with the restoration of Glass-Steagall. The news out of Italy with the nationalization of Monte dei Paschi Bank just emphasizes evermore crucially how fragile the entire trans-Atlantic system is right now. We are by no means in the clear, despite the fraudulent claims that have been coming out of the Federal Reserve over the last few days. We are definitely still on the cusp of what could be a far greater crash than what we experienced in 2008. As Helga mentioned in those remarks, a lot of this is coming from the

build-up in the corporate debt bubble and in other means. You still have the life expectancy crisis across the United States;

you've got the opiate addiction crisis across the United States.

We have some new developments in terms of the statistics in that

regard that have just come in today. But this is appalling, and

it could not be more urgent that this initiative be taken.

We do know that there was a press availability at 1pm this afternoon in the break between the two panels at this conference

in New York City. Diane Sare was representing the LaRouche movement; and as we have been told, there were some pretty significant press involvement. So, we will look forward to seeing some coverage of this conference that happened up in New

York; and we'll have a much fuller report for you after that concludes.

Let me just finish the broadcast here today by paraphrasing for you some remarks that Helga LaRouche had just about 30 minutes ago when we spoke with her, after she had the chance to

view the proceedings of that conference and also to review some

of the outcomes of the G-20 that have been occurring over the course of the daytime hours today. She said look, there are very

clearly positive developments that are occurring. We could list

them, but as we've seen just today, some of these developments are very positive for the future stability [among] these three great countries – China, Russia, and India; but also in terms of

the relationship for building the future. But, she said, people

should be no means become complacent or satisfied. Things are very clearly moving in our direction, the direction of the ideas of a New Paradigm; but we need much bigger breakthroughs in every respect on the road towards that New Paradigm. Nothing has been consolidated. Clearly the world is inclined in that direction, and you could read into the relationship between Germany and China, saying these countries are now beginning to realize what is the dominant dynamic on this planet. But, we are by no means there yet; we have not reached the goal. There is still a long ways to go until that new reality is safely and securely consolidated. In the meantime, we have a lot of work to do; especially as we begin to realize the magnitude of the impact that the ideas of the LaRouche movement have had on world history. We also have to become very sober and clear-eyed about what this means our responsibilities are at this moment. They are on a far greater scale than we have ever had, as we reflect on the magnitude of the opportunities that these recent developments pose to us as a movement, and to humanity. She said this – again – is no time for complacency; everything can fall into place. Or, everything could fall apart. So, I think that's a very active picture of a very rapidly changing world situation, as we have it right now. These simultaneous summits – the G-20 in Germany and the conference that's happening in New York – I think are very important crossroads; a very important conjunctural turning point in terms of the opportunity for consolidating this vision of a new

relation between the great powers on this planet. We have yet to, I think, have the full report of what has come out of both of these two summits. So, on that note, I would like to encourage you to please stay tuned to the LaRouche PAC website, because we will definitely have an analysis and a full reading on what has come out of the events as they've proceeded today. I can let you know that as we look forward to next week, the Monday update on this website, our regular Monday afternoon Policy Committee show, will feature an interview with Bill Jones, who is the *EIR* Washington bureau chief and has accompanied Helga Zepp-LaRouche on many of her trips to China over the recent few months and years. So, we've invited Bill Jones to come into the studio to give his exclusive view and perspective on what the outcome of these events over this weekend will have been as we reach the beginning of next week. So, we encourage you to tune in again for our show here next Monday, and in the meantime, stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com) and we'll be sending out updates as we get them.

Thank you for watching here today, and please stay tuned.

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

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

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

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

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

kunne have været andre lande. Jeg mener, det har fundet sted i mange år.«

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

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

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

Trump vil også mødes med Xi Jinping fredag. Han har allerede offentligt erklæret, at han ønsker, at Amerika skal samarbejde



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

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

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

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 2. juli, 2017 – Netop, som ugen for Amerikas Uafhængighedsdag begyndte, fejrede kineserne i*

Hongkong velsignelserne ved 20 års reel uafhængighed fra Det britiske Imperium.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **Trump topmøde med Putin og Xi**

# Jinping

## ved G20.

### Vil han gå med i deres strategiske partnerskab?

## POLITISK ORIENTERING 29. juni, 2017

v/ Tom Gillesberg:

se også anden del:

lydfil:

[https://soundcloud.com/si\\_dk/trump-topmode-med-putin-og-xi-jinping-ved-g20-vil-han-ga-med-i-deres-strategiske-partnerskab](https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/trump-topmode-med-putin-og-xi-jinping-ved-g20-vil-han-ga-med-i-deres-strategiske-partnerskab)

*Toms indledning: En hyldest til Sylvia Olden Lee.*



*Plakat for hyldestkoncerten for Sylvia Olde Lee i Carnegie Hall, hvor også Schiller Instituttets kor optræder.*

*»God Aften, og Velkommen til denne meget historiske dag. Jeg tænker ikke bare på vores begivenheder her i København i aften, men jeg tænker også på det, der løber af stablen om seks en halv time ovre i New York City, hvor der vil være en koncert til minde om Sylvia Olden Lee (1917-2004), som var en meget stor personlighed i amerikansk kulturliv. Hun var 'halvt sort', hvis man kan sige det sådan, selv om hun så 'hvid' ud;*

men hun insisterede på, at netop hendes sorte rødder var ekstremt vigtige, fordi hun kom ud af en familie, hvor – jeg tror, det var hendes mor, der var en meget stor operasanger, men som blev nægtet at synge som operasanger ved Metropolitan Opera, fordi hun var sort – og Sylvia Olden Lee gik i sine forældres fodspor. Hun blev en meget stor musiker og havde en fantastisk stemme; var fantastisk på klaveret, og fik meget hurtigt en særlig status. Da Franklin D. Roosevelt blev indsat som præsident, spillede hun ved indsættelsesceremonien i Det Hvide Hus – jeg tror, hun var 16 år på det tidspunkt. Det, der ikke lykkedes for hendes forældre, lykkedes for hende – hun blev ansat i Metropolitan Opera som akkompagnatør og stemmetræner og kom til at være en meget betydelig formende karakter for en stor del af musiklivet derefter i USA.

Samtidig med, at hun havde den position, var hun altid helt klar over, at hun havde en speciel rolle at spille ved at bryde denne negative tradition i USA med, at de sorte talenter ikke måtte komme frem pga. deres hudfarve. Så hun insisterede altid på, at hun var sort. Hun promoverede de sorte sangere – hun var én af nøglepersonerne i at sikre, at Marian Anderson ikke længere kunne holdes tilbage, men bl.a. spillede ved en meget stor koncert, hvor Elinor Roosevelt, Roosevelts enke, var meget vigtig i at få det arrangeret i Washington og sørge for, at man ligesom kunne bryde den her underliggende racisme, som stadigvæk florerede i USA.

Og netop med den historie kan det jo ikke overraske nogen, at da Sylvia gennem nogle venner kom i kontakt med Schiller Instituttet, så så hun netop i Schiller Instituttets arbejde – Lyndon LaRouches arbejde, Helga Zepp-LaRouches arbejde – en institution, der faktisk repræsenterede de samme idealer, som hun havde kæmpet for i hele sit liv. Og hun blev derfor, i lighed med andre, som Amilia Boynton-Robinson (1911-2015), en meget tæt samarbejdspartner med Schiller Instituttet, men specielt på det musikalske område; og faktisk også i Schiller Instituttets arbejde for at sænke kammertonen til C=256 og

A=432. Det er derfor en meget stor glæde for alle musikelskere, at i dag (29. juni) officielt er udnævnt til at være 'Sylvia Olden Lee-dag' i New York City af borgmesteren, og at der vil være denne mindekoncert i aften i Carnegie Hall, som er det fineste af det fine; men i modsætning til, hvad det plejer at være, at det er et sted, hvor alle de, der tjener minimum \$100.000 om måneden, kan få lov at gå til koncerter, så er det faktisk noget, andre også kan betale sig fra, og hvor en lang række af de folk, hvis liv blev dramatisk forandret ved kontakten med Sylvia Olden Lee, vil være med på scenen. Schiller Instituttets kor i New York har netop i den anledning arbejdet meget hårdt – det er vokset meget substantielt til ca. 120 personer i de sidste måneder – og vil være der sammen med et andet kort, så det bliver et kor på 240 personer, der også vil synge Negro Spirituals.«

Hør hele Toms fremlæggelse på ovenstående videolink.

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## To fortællinger om én by

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 28. juni, 2017 – Torsdag 29. juni vil en historisk koncert blive afholdt i Carnegie Hall i New York City for at fejre Sylvia Olden Lees liv og værk. Sylvia Olden Lee var en banebrydende sanglærer ved Metropolitan Operaen og mangeårig ven og kollega i Schiller Instituttet. Sponsoreret af Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur vil et 220 mand stort kor, af hvilket Schiller Instituttets 110 mand store NYC-kor udgør halvdelen, optræde. Desuden vil Convent Ave. Baptistkirkens kor, ledet af Lees (og Schiller Instituttets) mangeårige ven Gregory Hopkins, stifter og leder af Harlem Opera Theater, ligeledes optræde.

Koncerten/hyldesten til ære for Lee vil dagen efter blive

fulgt op af et arbejdssymposium over Verdistemningen C=256, der vil omfatte sammenligninger mellem udvælgelser sunget i A=432 og A=440 eller højere. Den to dage lange proces vil udgøre et betydningsfuldt skridt fremad for Lyndon LaRouches »Manhattan-projekt« om opbygningen af et 1000 til 1500 mand stort kor, som LaRouche foreslog for mere end et år siden.

En sådan genoplivelse af klassisk kultur er afgørende for at bringe videnskabelig tankegang tilbage til USA, og for helt at kunne skifte landet ind i det Nye paradigme med Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ.

Men, der findes et andet New York, som vi dagligt bliver mindet om. I går fandt der en katastrofal afsporing sted på én af Manhattans store undergrundsbanelinjer, der medførte dusinvis af sårede (heldigvis ingen døde – denne gang) og alvorlig beskadigelse af spor og tunnel. Ingen har et skøn over, hvor længe, det vil tage at udføre reparationerne. Men dette er kun en forsmag på den »Helvedessommer«, der venter New Yorks indbyggere, med start 10. juli, hvor man har bebudet en række nedskæringer af driften på 20 % for at give plads til, at nødvendige udbedringer kan udføres.

Sagens kendsgerning er, at hele infrastrukturnettet i det større New York-område er ved at bryde sammen som følge af årtiers manglende vedligeholdelse og investering i ny kapacitet. Schiller Instituttet er i øjeblikket ved at udarbejde et totalomfattende programforslag for, hvad der må gøres og omgående sættes i værk, for at adressere denne krise – hvilket indbefatter et tæt samarbejde med Kina og dets kapacitet inden for infrastruktur, der er i verdensklasse.

Faktisk er hele det transatlantiske system i færd med at kollapse – både dets fysiske økonomi og dets finanssystem – og vil ikke kunne genrejses uden en afskrivning af den bankerotte derivatboble til \$1,5 milliard, på basis af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven og den bredere politik i LaRouches Fire Love.

Det er fuldstændig åbenbart i det aktuelle dødvande i debatten i Kongressen om Obamacare vs. Republikanernes sygesikringslov, som begge simpelt hen slår folk ihjel for at holde Wall Streets forsikrings-molokker glade og tilfredse. Og det er åbenbart i implikationerne af brandhelvedet i Grenfell Tower i London, der bedst kan betegnes som Grenfell-krematoriet, hvor disse implikationer er, at der findes dusinvis, hvis ikke hundredevis af sådanne farlige sociale boligbyggerier til fattige immigranter og andre, som følge af privatiseringen af socialt boligbyggeri og spekulation i den britiske ejendomsboble – for begge deles vedkommende takket være det bankerotte City of London og Wall Street.

Heldigvis er alternativet til disse mord og dermed forbundet kulturelt vanvid i færd med at blive til virkelighed omkring Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Kinas præsident Xi Jinping har netop meddelt, at han afholder topmøder med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin (3. juli), og med Tysklands præsident Frank-Walter Steinmeier og kansler Angela Merkel (kort tid efter), for begges vedkommende forud for G20-topmødet i Hamborg, den 7.-8. juli. I særdeleshed kan Xi-Putin-topmødet forventes at producere vigtige, nye udviklinger, som begge sider gentagende har erklæret i de seneste måneder, især omkring forstærket koordinering mellem Kinas Bælte & Vej og Ruslands initiativer med den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, EAEU. Det er ligeledes signifikant, at Xi og Putin vil mødes umiddelbart forud for det forventede møde mellem Putin og Trump under G20-topmødet i Hamborg.

Dette møde kunne »ændre spillet«, som man siger, ikke alene mht. de bilaterale relationer mellem USA og Rusland, men også mht. den strategiske situation, der konfronterer hele planeten.

Det britiske Imperium og de personer i Washington, der udfører underordnede tjenester for Dronningen af England, er ganske udmærket bevidst om denne situation og er indstillet på at gøre hvad som helst, og hvor som helst (og ikke kun i Syrien),



for at forhindre, at dette finder sted.

Men vi er lige så forberedt til at sikre, at det *finder* sted.

Som Lyndon LaRouche så hjerteligt sagde i sidste uge, så vil vi gøre New York til et historisk vendepunkt.

*Foto: Plakat for hyldestkoncerten for Sylvia Olden Lee i Carnegie Hall, New York.*

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# **Forestående begivenheder er afgørende for at besejre Russia-gate-kuppet imod præsident Trump**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 26. juni, 2017* – Ud fra rapporter fra det Demokratiske Parti at dømme, er »charmen« ved det britiske spil med at fjerne amerikanske præsidenter, der promoverer det Amerikanske Økonomiske System snarere end imperiets verdensorden, ved at falme. At spille »Russia-gate« mod præsident Donald Trump – McCarthy-isme for æsler – finder ingen støtte hos Demokraternes arbejdervælgere. Og, det udgør en dødbringende trussel, inklusive truslen om verdenskrig, mod USA.

Kina har, i fuldt samarbejde med Rusland, sat Bælte & Vej Initiativet for store infrastrukturprojekter i højeste gear og i realiteten lanceret en ny, økonomisk orden for »win-win«-vækst og udvikling. Skulle USA tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej,

ville det ikke kunne standses, og ville også »Gøre Amerika stort igen«.

Præsidenten er blevet udsat for forsøg på afsættelse og endda potentielt mord, fordi han er for netop dette samarbejde og gentagent har udtalt dette.

For at standse dette farlige kupforsøg, bør fokus for indsats ligge på to rækker af møder, der finder sted 10 dage fra i dag, og som vil være med til at afgøre denne nye orden for samarbejde mellem nationer inden for økonomi, videnskab og rumfart.

Alle rapporter går ud på, at præsident Trump ser frem til at holde et fuldt, bilateralt møde – og ikke blot et 'møde på sidelinjen', men et reelt topmøde – med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin i forbindelse med G20-topmødet i Hamborg, den 7.-8. juli – og ligeledes holde et tilsvarende møde dér med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Medier som *Independent* og *Daily Telegraph* er ganske oprørte over disse rapporter (der oprindeligt kommer fra Associated Press) og frygter, at Trump og Putin kunne træffe beslutninger angående samarbejde, som Trump og Xi gjorde på Mar-a-Lago.

Schiller Instituttet og China Energy Fund Committee og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur afholder samme dag en stor, »Mad for Fred«-konference i New York, med en fremadrettet tanke på Bælte & Vej Initiativet; denne konference vil have fokus på fremskridt inden for fødevareproduktion. Det bliver et betydningsfuldt samarbejde for at bringe Amerika ind i den Nye Silkevej, genoplive Amerikas egen økonomi, teknologi og eget landbrug; landbrugseksperter fra begge lande vil optræde på denne konference.

Disse begivenheders afgørende betydning er, at præsident Trump ikke kan besejre det britiskansporede fremstød for at tvinge ham ud af embedet alene. Det er op til det amerikanske folk at

tilbagevise og besejre »Russia-gate«, standse kupforsøget og støtte præsidenten i hans samarbejde med Rusland og Kina for fred og økonomisk udvikling i USA, og i verden.

En succesrig Schiller Institut-konference er lige så afgørende, som præsident Trumps forventede topmøder. Schiller Instituttets stifter og internationale formand, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, og *EIR*'s stiftende redaktør, Lyndon LaRouche, var, for mere end 30 år siden, ophavsmændene til konceptet med den »Eurasiske Landbro«, der nu, gennem Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, er i færd med at blive til »Verdenslandbroen«. Dette omfatter en genopbygning af en ny, økonomisk infrastruktur for USA; men for at gøre dette, er Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Love til at redde nationen« afgørende. Disse love omfatter en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven, en ny nationalbank og statslig kreditinstitution i Hamiltons tradition og en genoplivelse af at lægge vægt på rumforskning og den fremskudte grænse for fusionskraft.

Dette er det Amerikanske Økonomiske System, og det er vejen til menneskehedens fælles mål.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump, 21. juni, 2017. (Whitehouse photo)*

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## **USA tilslutter sig Bælte & Vej – Ideer flytter verden!**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 23. juni, 2017* – Fire begivenheder i løbet af de seneste par dage har vist, at USA nu responderer til det krav, Lyndon og Helga LaRouche fremsatte for tre år siden: USA tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej.

\* Den 22. juni mødtes Kinas udenrigspolitiske top-regeringsperson Yang Jiechi med præsident Trump, der sagde, at USA er villig til at samarbejde om projekter relateret til Bælte & Vej Initiativet;

\* Den »9. Amerikansk-kinesiske Dialog mellem virksomhedsledere og tidligere seniorregeringsfolk«, sponsoreret i fællesskab af USA's Handelskammer og Kinas Center for Internationale Økonomiske Udvekslinger, mødtes i Beijing den 20.-21. juni og erklærede i en fælleserklæring, at »begge sider aftalte, at de to lande kan indlede fuldt samarbejde under 'Bælte & Vej' initiativet og gennem flere andre midler«. De aftalte at holde en fælles konference om Bælte & Vej inden for de næste 12 måneder;

\* i San Francisco mødtes 200 kinesiske og amerikanske regeringsfolk og repræsentanter for infrastrukturselskaber i »Forum 2017 for Amerikansk-kinesisk Transportsamarbejde«, hvor den kinesiske konsul sagde, at »Kinesisk og amerikansk samarbejde på infrastrukturfronten er klar til at blive det nye fokus i de to landes handelsengagement«;

\* i Detroit Michigan var 3000 mennesker proppet sammen i Cobo Center den 20.-21. juni til en konference, sponsoreret af Ali Baba-direktør Jack Ma. Michigans viceguvernør Brian Calley, der talte ved arrangementet, sagde om handel med Kina: »Det er den traditionelle win-win-situation.« Ma sagde til forsamlingen: »Hvis I går glip af Kina, går I glip af fremtiden.«

Under en diskussion af disse historiske begivenheder i dag bemærkede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at vores organisation har kæmpet for, at USA gik med i den Nye Silkevej, i mindst tre år, siden udgivelsen af *EIR*-rapporten, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. »Først var vi de eneste«, sagde Helga, »men nu er det blevet almindeligt. Vi bør høste anerkendelsen – tænk på, hvor mange arrangementer, vi sponsorerede, i hele verden, for denne idé. Dette viser, at

ideer virker!«

»Folk bør bestemt være optimistiske«, understregede hun. »Hvis dette udvikles yderligere, så kan alle problemer løses. Gå ud med en optimistisk rapport til befolkningen – vores politik virker!«

Foto: USA's præsident Donald Trump møder Kinas statsrådgiver Yang Jiechi i Det Hvide Hus torsdag. (Photo @ChinaDailyUSA / twitter)

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# **Trump vil samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej / Indsats for Glass/Steagall optrappes: LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 23. juni, 2017**

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

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

Jeg vil straks begynde med nogle meget signifikante udviklinger i kampen for at bringe USA ind i den Nye Silkevej, ind i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. For det første vil jeg rapportere direkte, at *Xinhua*, et kinesisk nyhedsmedie, rapporterer, at præsident Donald Trump i går mødtes med Kinas statsrådgiver Yang Jiechi i Det Hvide Hus, og til statsrådgiveren Yang sagde, at USA er villig til at samarbejde om projekter relateret til det kinesiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ. De to havde dette møde i Det Hvide Hus som en del af statsrådgiver Yangs besøg til Washington; dette var et møde på højt niveau. Og, iflg. nyhedsrapporter, sagde Yang til præsident Trump, at Kina var meget tilfreds med, meget glad over og satte meget stor pris på det faktum, at Trump-administrationen havde besluttet at sende en repræsentant på højt plan – Matthew Pottinger – til at deltage i Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing i sidste måned. Vi har rapporteret, at denne repræsentant for USA var en beslutning i sidste sekund fra Trumps side, og at det var en meget god beslutning. Rådgiver Yang sagde også til Donald Trump, at Kina ville være villig til at arbejde sammen med USA om Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Ifølge det Kinesiske Udenrigsministeriums rapport om mødet, responderede præsident Trump til denne udtalelse fra rådgiver Yang ved at sige, at han – præsident Trump – ville være åben

over for at samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet og hermed relaterede projekter. Han sagde, han er tilfreds med de positive fremskridt, der er sket i de kinesisk-amerikanske relationer, siden sit møde med præsident Xi i Mar-a-Lago. Og han meddelte, at han planlægger at besøge Kina inden for det næste (nuværende) år. Dette blev bekræftet af udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson i en pressekonference, han holdt onsdag. Præsident Trump rapporterede ligeledes, at han ser frem til igen at mødes med præsident Xi Jinping ved G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland, i juli måned. Det var første punkt, og det er naturligvis en meget signifikant udvikling.

Det andet punkt er, at der samtidig, dagen før dette møde mellem præsident Trump og statsrådgiver Yang, var en møde på højt niveau mellem tidligere kinesiske regeringsfolk og amerikanske erhvervsledere på højt niveau, i regi af et bilateralt eller fælles møde, der fandt sted mellem USA's Handelskammer – der repræsenterer førende, amerikanske erhvervsinteresser – og Kinas Center for Internationale Økonomiske Udvekslinger, der er en regeringstilknyttet tænketank med base i Beijing. Under dette møde udstedte disse to grupper et fælleskommuniké, der promoverede fælles samarbejde mellem USA og Kina.

*Her følger resten af webcastet på engelsk:*

So, I'm going to put on the screen here a picture of this meeting that occurred [Fig. 1]. As you can see, it's the 9th U.S.-China CEO and Former Senior Officials Dialogue; jointly sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the China Center for International Economic Exchanges. What the joint communiqué reports is that not only would the U.S. businessmen be interested in joint cooperation on the Belt and Road, but they would also be interested in cooperation on building U.S. infrastructure here domestically. So you can see here a direct quote from their

communiqué. This is under the subtitle “Strengthening Investment

Cooperation Under the Framework of Belt and Road Initiative and

Through Other Means.” So, here’s what it says:

“Investment is an important driver of China-U.S. trade relations and the growth of the two economies. There is great potential for the two sides to further expand mutual investment.

China’s Belt and Road Initiative, which has spurred investment in

infrastructure building, will considerably broaden the space for

Chinese and U.S. investment and open many opportunities for Chinese and U.S. companies to cooperate in third countries.

Significant participation by U.S. companies, including in partnership with Chinese companies, can make new contributions to

the furtherance of China-U.S. economic and trade relations.

In

certain areas, U.S. companies can offer the world’s best technology and management capability, thereby helping to insure

smooth and efficient completion of Belt and Road projects.

Infrastructure building in the U.S. will generate an enormous need for investment, and the new U.S. administration has indicated that this is a major priority. China has strong capabilities and cost advantages in infrastructure building, including the building of urban roads, expressways, fly-overs, high-speed rail, and ports.”

It goes on to say: “Chinese companies and financial institutions are ready to contribute to this effort through financing and through the provision of goods and services.

Chinese investment in certain areas of U.S. infrastructure development has the potential to help strengthen business relations between the two sides, and in some cases, speed up completion of the needed projects at lower cost and with



greater efficiency. Both sides agreed that the two countries can engage in full cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative and through a number of other means, including the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the World Bank, and other multilateral investment and financing institutions.”

Then it has a subtitle: “Agreed Action”

“Within the next twelve months, the CCIEE and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce will organize a conference on the Belt and Road in China or in the United States; which will allow the Chinese side to brief the U.S. side on the Belt and Road plans, including initiative content, current progress and projects that might be appropriate for U.S. company participation, including in partnership with the Chinese companies. The U.S. side will brief the Chinese side on the latest infrastructure developments in the United States and share reflections on pathways for Chinese companies to participate in U.S. infrastructure revitalization initiatives.”

So, this is a very important development. And now, third, here’s an article from {China Daily} which reports on a rather extraordinary forum that happened in San Francisco yesterday, which was titled “2017: U.S.-China Transportation Cooperation Forum.” Before I get to the next slide, just see here, the beginning of the article. It’s titled “Chinese Builders Wanted in the U.S..” The beginning of the article says, “Chinese infrastructure techniques are urgently needed to rehabilitate America’s poorly maintained and in some cases dilapidated bridges and road system, industry experts from both countries agree. The

fact that the U.S., the world's most economically and technologically powerful country, should import fast-train know-how from a developing China, reflects a new normal for China-U.S. cooperation and communication." Then, the article quotes Chinese Consul-General to San Francisco Luo Linqun, who gave the keynote. He said, "China and the U.S. cooperation on the infrastructure front is posed to become the new highlight in the trade engagement between the two countries. California along with its neighboring states has especially close trade relations with China," he added. "The import and export volume between this region and China has mounted to more than \$201 billion in 2016. The One Belt, One Road Initiative was conceived in China," he added, "but it provides a global platform for economic development for all the countries participating." So clearly, all three of these are extraordinary developments, highlighted by this meeting in the White House, where Donald Trump said – according to Chinese reports – that the United States would be happy to participate in the Belt and Road Initiative. This is clearly coming along very rapidly; and as Helga LaRouche said when she was briefed on these developments earlier today, she said "Remember, it was only three years ago, in 2014, that the LaRouche movement put out the call for the United States to join the Silk Road." I think you can remember the pamphlet that was printed by the LaRouche Political Action Committee that was called "A Hamiltonian Vision for the Future of

the United States: The United States Joins the New Silk Road.”

But Helga LaRouche said, at that point – 2014 – this idea was almost unheard of. But now, as you can see from these developments and otherwise, this initiative has really gained prominence and is becoming a dominant reality. It is very urgently needed. “We’ve seen a very significant victory,” she said, “on this front; and we should recognize it as such.”

She

said, “I think an appropriate for this is ‘Ideas Matter; Ideas Shape History’.”

I think you can really expect the consolidation of this with the meeting between Trump and Xi at the G20 summit in July.

And

I think we can also see some dramatic developments between the potential for a bilateral meeting – and this is becoming more solid as the days go on – between Trump and Putin. But, as the

lead article on the LaRouche PAC website states very clearly today, although it’s widely expected that President Trump and President Putin will meet for the first time on the sidelines of

this G20 summit, it’s very clear that the opponents of this world-changing event of the United States-Russia-China cooperation, are doing everything they can in an hysterical fashion, to try to undermine this before it ever happens, to force the cancellation, to cause it to become totally hostile, or

to cause there to be no positive progress that can be made out of

such a summit. You see this crazy Russian sanctions bill that was rammed through the Senate 98-2; you can see the efforts by the U.S. forces shooting down this Syrian jet over Syrian territory, which has the potential to develop very rapidly.

This

forced the Russians to again terminate the non-confliction hotline between the United States and Russia. You can see

Steve

Mnuchin's efforts to levy new sanctions against 38 Russian and Ukrainian firms and individuals. Then you can see this F-16 that

buzzed the military aircraft that was carrying Russian Defense Minister Shoigu. All of these are very dangerous, and are obviously planned to try to derail any potential for a positive

relationship between the United States and Russia.

One only has to read this hysterical article in the {Washington Post} today, "Obama's Secret Struggle to Punish Russia for Putin's Election Assault," which only continues this false narrative.

PAUL GALLAGHER: Not so secret.

OGDEN: Not so secret. So, that gives you a picture of where we stand, but a very optimistic picture, as Helga LaRouche

underlined; if we see in terms of the potential for this United

States New Silk Road, New Paradigm consolidation. But it's very

urgent that this happen as well. That was why I asked both Paul

and Diane to join me on the show today.

First, I'd like to ask Diane to go through a little bit of what you have in this article. As I said, it's titled "Gulliver

Travels to Manhattan! Only LaRouche's Four Laws and the Belt and

Road Can Save Manhattan Infrastructure Crisis." So Diane.

DIANE SARE: Sure. I was inspired, if one can call it that, by my attendance at a Cranes, New York real estate conference, where they had three panels. The way it was billed was that – and they had the CEO of the Port Authority, and the building

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

So, I went to this conference, because starting on July 10, since there were two train derailments in early April in Penn Station on the tracks there, they've decided they cannot put off repairing those tracks. But of course, to repair tracks, then you cannot use them while you're repairing them. They're saying they're going to have to reduce the traffic coming in from Long Island by 20%; I don't know what the percentage is from New

Jersey, but it's probably something similar or greater. I know the commuter routes from Essex and Morris Counties, which include commuters coming in from Pennsylvania who go to various places and then take a train into Penn Station, that's all going to be rerouted into Hoboken; the PATH system which is also overloaded. At any rate, these repairs start on the 10th of July, and they're going to be going on for at least six weeks or longer. Who really knows, frankly? There's no redundancy. This is a system that any section of it that you shut down, if you're talking about transit points that are already functioning or not functioning I should say, at over capacity. And you're going to add 20% more traffic, or 30% more traffic, or 50% more traffic to it; you could have a total breakdown of everything. None of the plans I've seen so far really are adequate. I don't know what they're going to do as they get closer; maybe they're going to have to have people come into work on rotating shifts, people's hours are going to change, I don't know. But at any rate, I was hoping that this conference might address it. What I heard there – and it's not as though these speakers were completely incompetent or were not aware of the crisis in some way – but what you saw was that people's thinking has been so warped. One, as I said in the article, by this Bertrand Russell legacy that there's no such thing as a creative idea, or a new idea; but that everything is an

algebraic  
system of linear deduction. Of course, from that standpoint,  
you  
could never conceptualize where this region should be in 50 or  
100 years.  
So, the things that they were proposing be done, like  
turning Rikers Island into a part of LaGuardia Airport –  
LaGuardia Airport, as people may know who have travelled into  
New  
York, is very much overloaded. They don't have the space for  
the  
number of flights that are coming in, and they're projecting  
that  
by 2030 there will be another 30 million people per year  
trying  
to fly into the city. So, how do you handle this? They said,  
well we need 75 more flight operations per hour. Taking over  
all  
of Rikers Island for this and a new wastewater treatment  
plant,  
only gives you an increase of 30 more flight operations per  
hour.  
So, why would you do that? What is the point of investing in  
something that doesn't even meet either the current needs or  
what  
you are projecting? It's really insane. So, you have that  
factor; and the other factor is the funding, which I think  
Paul  
may deal with more; but the idea that everything can only be  
done  
through public-private partnerships. As people know, my  
colleague Bill Roberts has an article in the same issue of  
{EIR}  
about the Soo Locks, where of course they figured out in 1986  
that this is a key transshipment point for coal and other  
things  
in the United States; and they really needed to be repaired

and modernized. So, this was approved in 1986, but they concluded that you'd only make back 75 cents on the dollar of what was invested. Clearly by Bertrand Russell-type methods, where it's all linear, because if you cause 11 million people to be unemployed, which is what would happen if this thing wasn't done, that's not taken into account. Similarly, the speaker at this conference from Brooklyn, showed pictures of the damage from Hurricane Sandy, which were horrific; I was here in New Jersey when that occurred. We didn't have electricity for about two weeks; it was very damaging, very devastating. There were several proposals made in 2009 at a conference in Manhattan for storm surge barriers. My favorite was a five-mile one that went from Sandy Hook in New Jersey to the Rockaways. So you go across the whole area before you even get to Staten Island, and it would have an underground tunnel and it would have gates that came up; but normally the ocean would be flowing through. I think that would cost something like \$6 billion. I can see these silly accountants with their mathematical methods saying \$6 billion, what's the profit? Well, how about saving \$80 billion? \$6 billion versus \$80 billion in damage when you get one of these storms. But nonetheless, they decided not to build it, and we got what we got with Hurricane Sandy. So, because of the way people think in terms of worshipping money, as opposed to seeing money as a means of credit generation, or as a means of figuring out how to measure



the cost of an improvement that you need; which will lead ultimately to the increase in the productivity of your population.

What does it mean when you say we want our standard of living to be higher? Well, that doesn't mean having seven television sets in every room as opposed to one, or something like that. When you say the standard of living, we mean things

like life expectancy, being free from disease, being better educated. How many Americans speak only one language, and maybe

that's an exaggeration to say that Americans even speak a language. Many people now do not have a very good command of the

English language, which is our language in this country. In other words, how many Americans know how to read music? How many

Americans have conducted basic scientific experiments in school;

have ever tried to make a painting or a work of art or write a poem? In other words, by standard of living you mean that there's a life expectancy which allows for a young person to be

educated to the age of 22, 25, 28; and then that person has an adult lifespan in which they're still developing and learning. You can get human beings developing a quality of genius which contributes to the future for all mankind.

The only reason for money, is to create a situation where you can think in those terms. That the people living 100 and 200

years from now will live longer, be healthier, be better educated, and be better; which is what you would want. Who really wants to be the best of all time? That means, in effect,

that your life is meaningless, if everything coming after you is

going to be worse than you. So, that's the point of economy;

but

none of these people was thinking that way at all. It really struck me that here we are sitting on potential complete chaos;

you already had two weeks ago, there was a subway that got stuck,

and it didn't have air conditioning because the power was out. So you had people packed in this car, and the temperatures were

getting to 100 degrees, it was like a sauna in there. No one could move for 45 minutes and they were on the brink – as you might imagine – of getting completely panicked. Happily, no one

had a heart attack or other medical disaster, but it does make people nervous. A few days ago, another subway car was stalled

out, so people went out the back exit and got down on the track

and started walking to the station. That's extremely dangerous.

What happens if you lose all order because people just panic because they don't know if they're going to reach their destination? They don't want to be stuck in a subway for hours

on end. We're really on the brink of a situation like that. People would be prepared to tolerate hardship if they knew that

there was a plan to actually address it.

For example, if President Trump, as a result of his dialogues with Xi Jinping and President Putin, were to say "Look,

we actually think the Bering Strait tunnel should be built within

the next decade; and we're going to launch a crash program with

China and Russia to develop high-speed rail corridors across the

United States. So that Manhattan really should be connected with Paris; and that's something that will happen. I'm going to initiate that in my Presidency, and it's something that will be completed during a future administration." Now knowing Trump, he'd probably say "Well, it has to be done within my first term."

But at any rate, what would that mean for Manhattan? What kind of infrastructure would you want to have in place? If you had high-speed rail connecting Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Manhattan, New York City, and Boston, then you would know that you might have a free flow of people in the entire northeastern coastline – this huge metropolitan area – because you're talking about taking an hour to travel from D.C. to New York. So, what does that mean? What do you want New York City to look like under those circumstances? Maybe we have to consider taking advantage of this massive 22% of New Jersey's land areas in the Pine Barrens, and convert part of that into a large city where part of the population of New York City could be relocated, while you build something which is actually appropriate. But no one is thinking in this way.

Apparently, plans have been made, as we know with the Soo Locks, plans have been made. There are engineers who are highly competent who are aware of these things, who know that there are limits on the life expectancy of cast iron and things like that. They may have long life expectancies, but there is a point at

which things begin to corrode and things like that. So, plans have been made, plans exist. But where do you get the funding to implement it? What is the magnitude of these plans? If the population were aware that such a thing existed, that is was going to be set into motion, then people would be prepared to put up with a certain amount of hardship; probably very happily, knowing that their children were going to live in a much more beautiful and functioning location than we currently do now. So, this is the battle. And I think Matt, what you reported just at the beginning of this show, in terms of the commitment of President Trump to work with the Chinese, the commitment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce explicitly to collaborate with the Belt and Road Initiative; this is extremely promising, and should absolutely be promoted.

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

GALLAGHER: Well, I'm going to come back to this. I wanted to just briefly sketch the fight around Glass-Steagall; but I'm going to come back to this in particular on the character of the PPPs – public-private partnerships – as actually “poison pill policy,” which is really threatening this entire potential for collaboration, China-U.S. collaboration both on the Belt and

Road, and also starting with the Bering Strait Tunnel. Also in regard to infrastructure in North America and infrastructure in the United States.

But on Glass-Steagall, let me just indicate, you have a very stark comparison in terms of infrastructure investment between the United States and China. In the United States, about \$300 billion is invested in infrastructure every year, and that is, every school, every hospital, every road job, every subdivision's

new sewer and water and optical fiber, and so forth – that is absolutely everything, public, private, local, Federal, amounts

to about that much investment. In China, the four major state banks which provide the credit for the infrastructure breakthroughs that have been made in China, those four banks issue about \$140 billion worth of credit annually for high-speed

rail in China alone. And just that form of advanced infrastructure and just that public investment by those four national banks: the Exim Bank, the China Development Bank, the

other China policy banks, as they're called. That investment in

just high-speed rail is half of the total investment made by the

United States – public, private, in every form, on every kind of

infrastructure and every public band-aide that's put on, and claimed as infrastructure, every year.

In addition, those banks in China have invested and committed \$300 billion just in the three years since the Belt and

Road Initiative of President Xi began to take off, and that \$300

billion invested and committed by those banks is outside

China.

So that's going on simultaneously with the large-scale investments in completely frontier, including things like maglev

subways, in the major cities of China, and there are many, many,

many major cities in China as people know.

So this is widely in the financial press in the United States and Europe, the old imperial liberal order defends itself

by saying, "This credit issuance of China can't possibly be sustained. There will be a tremendous, earthshattering collapse

of all of this infrastructure credit, because the banks – it has

dwarfed even what the Federal Reserve has done for the banks here, and for a good purpose, and it can be sustained; it'll all

blow up." There is a very fundamental difference here, though,

in that China, for the last 20 years has had bank separation; it

has many shadow banks, it has a lot of investment companies involved in broker-dealers, but they are completely separated from the both private commercial banking system, which they want

to build up further, and also from this kind of public banking.

So that these banks are not involved in the \$550 trillion derivatives exposure of the banks in London and New York.

These

banks are not involved in securities speculation. They are able

to handle bankruptcies; they're able to handle non-performing loans when they appear in various sectors as the economy develops. So, Glass-Steagall, although they don't call that law

“Glass-Steagall” in China, that bank separation is important to what they are able to do and the fact that they’ve been doing it now for 20 years on a level of spending nearly 9% of their GDP on new infrastructure every year, for more than 20 years. Compare that to the United States, which spends about 1.3% of its GDP now on infrastructure annually. They’ve been able to do that, and keep it up. Now, we’ve been fighting for Glass-Steagall in Washington. It’s really taken on much more of the characteristics of a good brawl, in the recent weeks. It’s become a big public fight, for one thing, where you have on the one hand, especially for the last two months, three months, – on the one hand, you have all the financial press and the major national {Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, New York Times}, running all kinds of editorials and op-eds on why Glass-Steagall is not necessary, why it’s terrible, why it’s completely outdated; it was only repealed 20 years ago, but it’s completely outdated, practically a relic of the Middle Ages, why it didn’t have anything to do with the crash in 2008, and so on and so forth. You have that going on, you have think tanks in Washington, like Heritage Foundation and American Enterprise Institute running whole events which consist of nothing but examining Glass-Steagall. I went to one recently,

at the American Enterprise Institute, where six different speakers were attacking Glass-Steagall. The only person in the

room who was fighting for Glass-Steagall was me, and I was not one of the speakers.

So you have these kinds of attacks on it, but also the sponsors. The main sponsors of the House bill, Marcy Kaptur (D)

of Ohio, Walter Jones (R) of North Carolina, the Republican main

sponsor, have started to really fight publicly. They had a public press conference when they introduced the bill three and a

half months ago with 25 sponsors. They now have about 55 sponsors as a result of fighting for it publicly since then. This is a much faster rate of getting sponsors onto the bill than

was the case in the last session, where eventually there were about 85 sponsors after two years of work. But in this case, the

week before last they had a congressional briefing for the staffs

of Congressmen throughout the House, about somewhere between 35

and 40 other Congressmen sent their staffs to this briefing, so

it was really quite a packed event in one of the office buildings, to take notes and report back to their Members of Congress. And not only Kaptur and Jones, but also experts from

the AFL-CIO, from the Americans for Financial Reform, from Public

Citizen; Nomi Prins, an independent, former investment banker and

author on banking, independent expert – they all testified. And

this is causing a tremendous amount of discussion throughout



the

House in particular.

On the Senate side, the leading sponsors have all made it a point to draw out the Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, and make

it clear that what he was advising Donald Trump to do during the

campaign essentially, was not the real Glass-Steagall or anything

like it; but rather Mnuchin's advice to Trump during his campaign, was to talk about Glass-Steagall while Mnuchin privately was designing something which was really Wall Street deregulation like the bill that recently passed the House.

So the fact that they have really broken Mnuchin down on this and made him say "No, no, no, I don't believe in anything like separating commercial and investment banking." This has also dramatically clarified issues for people in both the Senate

and the House. And secondly, we have begun to get close to the

mobilization of large organizations, large trade unions, coalition organizations like Public Citizen, and in this I don't

mean them endorsing Glass-Steagall, I mean them mobilizing their

hundreds and hundreds of thousands of members to demand this from

Congress. We've come very close to getting to that stage, and in

particular you saw last week a broadcast that Public Citizen ran

on their Facebook page with Rep. Marcy Kaptur, in which they were

motivating and calling on their reportedly 400,000 members to go

after Congress to get this.

So the objective is to get from the 55 sponsors now to 100

– fast. Because it's not so important in the Senate, to pile up a lot of sponsors – there are only a 100 Senators. It's very important in the House, when the leadership of both parties is against Glass-Steagall, which they are: Both the Republican and the Democratic leadership do not want to see it; the Democratic leadership wants to cling onto this failed Dodd-Frank Bill, and pretend that Obama came up with something nice there. And the Republican leadership wants to give Wall Street every kind of deregulation that they've ever asked for. So in that situation, it is crucial to get to 100 sponsors. This is the stated objective of the major sponsors in the House and when they do that, then they really want to go public and start to hold the kind of press conferences and press bugging of other Members which will get widely covered in the media and really make this into a bigger brawl. So that's just an indication of some of the things we have been getting going. And one of the arguments that Jones and Kaptur have started to use, for example when they – I didn't mention this, but they also went to the Rules Committee when it was marking up this crazy Republican deregulation bill called the "Financial CHOICE Act." They went to the Rules Committee with an amendment that said, strike CHOICE Act, take it away, and put Glass-Steagall reinstatement in its place, and that's our amendment." So they got to make a fight in front of the Rules Committee on that. But they've begun to make the very coherent argument that not only did Glass-Steagall's elimination lead directly to the crash in 2008; there's no need to go over this now, it's the

most

obvious thing in the world to most thinking Americans. It's like

the guy who ate nothing but McDonalds food for four months and after four or five months his organs were failing, he was catastrophically obese, he was near death! And this is like saying "there was no connection, there were other factors that brought this guy into this condition. It wasn't the McDonald's

Big Macs that he was eating." That's what it amounts to to tell

Americans that less than 10 years after getting rid of Glass-Steagall, the whole banking system blew up simultaneously,

which has never, for all of the major banks to be bankrupt at the

same time, as Ben Bernanke admitted they were, has never happened

in the entire history of the United States. It took less than 10

years without Glass-Steagall to bring that about.

So they also are now arguing that the period in which Glass-Steagall was in effect, which is also the period in which

the biggest infrastructure investments in new infrastructure in

the United States were being made, from the '20s, up through the

end of the '60s and into the '70s, that that was a golden era of

productivity in the United States. We had a banking system then,

which concentrated not only on loaning to – but you see it in many examples of the history of that period – concentrating on making commercial and industrial loans to businesses for expansion and for participation in major projects. You don't have that kind of a banking system without Glass-Steagall;

instead, you have a banking system which wants to underwrite bond issues for only the biggest corporations, with which they can play around with their stock prices and so on. And it brings the entire economy down.

It gets us right back – and they're making now the right argument and very powerful argument, that if we want to rebuild the United States, and particularly build new, frontier new infrastructure in the United States, we have to have a commercial banking system which is separated from securities broker-dealing and speculation in the derivatives markets; and which is concentrating on household lending and commercial and industrial lending to the companies participating in these great projects.

Now, public-private partnership is, again, back to Treasury Secretary Mnuchin, the conference that was held in Washington last week, SelectUSA, which was a conference trying to get foreign investment in the United States. So this is the Treasury Department; you've already given the context for this, along with what Diane reported, in terms of the imminent potential, absolutely imminent potential for large-scale investment, particularly from China in an infrastructure build in the United States. instead, what the Treasury Secretary went there and offered was, he said: We want this kind of investment and public-private partnerships are critical.

Suffice it to say, never in the United States has a major infrastructure project or major new element of the infrastructure of the United States, {never} has such a thing been

constructed  
with a public-private partnership, let alone by private  
investment alone. The Transcontinental Railroad was by no  
means  
a public-private partnership. And these things simply don't  
work. The investors in them want their capital back in 10  
years,  
and they want 10-12% rates of interest in their invested  
capital  
during that 10 years. Well, that means they want it back, if  
it's anything major, while the thing is still not finished,  
and  
still not being used to a full extent; and they want to  
absolutely rob the public taxpayers whose money is going into  
such a project. It simply cannot work, and it will sabotage  
foreign investment in new infrastructure building in the  
United  
States if this method is used.  
We have a threadbare public investment in infrastructure  
now. What President Trump has spoken about, the time has run  
out  
for him and for the Congress to implement it. They have to  
now  
create, immediately, a National Bank on the order of \$1-2  
trillion in capital, in the way that Alexander Hamilton and  
his  
successors in the American System built such National Banks  
starting in 1790, through the 19th century. They have to  
create  
such a bank {now}, so that there is a credit institution here,  
to  
cooperate with the credit institutions like those in China  
that I  
was discussing earlier.  
Otherwise, we are really facing disaster. I'll give you an  
example: I went to a Congressional hearing yesterday and  
talked

to some of the witnesses who were involved in exactly trying to organize some of the infrastructure developments that Diane indicated are so needed in the New York area. One of them is a bridge over the Hackensack River near Secaucus, New Jersey, called the Portal Bridge, which is 108 years old. It was designed in the 19th century, completed in 1910. It has ships go under it by splitting the bridge, but opening as a drawbridge. All of the rail traffic, freight and passenger, between Florida and Massachusetts goes over that bridge – all of it! And that bridge, when they open it to get a ship go through, when they try to close it now, 9 times out 10, according to the fellow who spoke to me there, 9 times out of 10 it doesn't close properly, so that rails don't align. And they then send workers out on the concrete abutment of the bridge with sledgehammers, and they hammer at the iron trusses of the bridge to get the rails to align. All that it would take is for them to be able to unable to get them to align, once, and as he estimated, that would be a single-point loss of potentially 10% of U.S. gross domestic product. Right there. And then you have, in the Poe Lock, the potential failure of the Poe Lock between Lake Superior into Lake Huron, and the whole Mesabi Iron Range, and all of the ships which are carrying all of the strategic metals, the iron, the coal coming out of Northern Minnesota, Ontario, the Mesabi Range, all of that would be stopped: another 10% of the gross domestic product of the United

States would be frozen and they estimated up to 11 million jobs would be lost.

So you say, "well of course, they're replacing this bridge at Hackensack," but actually, they're not! They don't have the funds! They have a plan, it's all worked out, it's engineered, but the replacement is not under way.

So you have here, the makings of a movie you could call it, a suspense thriller: "The Bridge over the Hackensack River."

But

with 10% of the U.S. economy hanging on the guys banging those rails back into place, but there is not any funding arranged to replace that bridge. And you can multiply that for all the other things that have to be done.

We're very far from the frontier, national high-speed rail network, nuclear desalination plants, the Western water management systems, – we're very far from the frontiers in space infrastructure that we have to be building. We're actually threadbare in terms of just continuing to use, and have an economy, what we already have.

So there's no time at all left, for these wonderful prospects by the discussions with the Chinese now at the highest

level, between President Trump and one of the tope people in the

Chinese government, State Councilor Yang Jiechi, for these wonderful prospects to be backed up by the institution which issues credit for the United States, a Hamiltonian bank for investment. It must be formed. It must come out of the Congress

with the drive from the White House in order to get it done.

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

GALLAGHER: The Glass-Steagall bill.

OGDEN: Which was introduced by Marcy Kaptur and Walter Jones. This is the return to Glass-Steagall. As you can see, this is the website: <http://lpac.co/hr790> And I think that this goal of reaching 100 cosponsors in a very short amount of time, is a very tangible goal that we can mobilize for, along with this vision of, the United States joining the New Silk Road. But Paul, as I think you just laid out very clearly, that is impossible without Glass-Steagall. You cannot set up the kind of national credit institutions, the national banking credit institutions that would channel that kind of joint investment into this infrastructure in the United States, without this critical first step of the return to Glass-Steagall. One thing I wanted to ask you about, Paul, is just the prognosis on how close we could be to another disastrous



blowout

of the trans-Atlantic banking system. I know Nomi Prins did an

interview a few months ago with you, where she highlighted a few

of these things with the corporate debt bubble. But that's something that Marcy Kaptur cited in her testimony to the Rules

Committee, and I think that element of urgency is also necessary

to put in here.

[<https://larouchepac.com/20170319/interview-nomi-prins>]

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

corporate debt in the United States has doubled in seven years,

from about \$7 to about \$14 trillion, with really the great majority of that tremendous debt expansion being used for what they call "financial engineering" by large companies: Meaning buying back their own stock, mergers and acquisitions, finding ways to increase the dividends they give to their stockholders,

increasing their own executive compensation – all of this kind of financial engineering has used in various years up to 80-85%

of this new corporate debt.

What has really suffered in the process has been business capital investment and the commercial and industrial lending, which it depends on. So that that tremendously expanding bubble

has stopped expanding. And this has been noted rather suddenly,

by everybody from the IMF to individual bank research teams, since April of this year, that suddenly that tremendous expansion

has stopped; as happens with an immense bubble that's about to explode, and it started to shrink. And there was a report put out by UBS bank in Switzerland about two weeks ago which caused a

certain amount of alarm, because they found that what they call

the "credit impulse," had gone negative in the last six months

—

they're talking globally now — meaning that the second derivative, the rate of the rate of growth of business lending around the world had suddenly in the last six months become negative. And that is something which virtually always points to

a bubble about to collapse.

This is a very huge one, indeed. The IMF estimated that if interest rates were to go up sharply in the United States, 20% of

all the companies in the United States would default. That's way

above the rate of defaults on mortgages even at the worst 10 years ago; and the whole thing would come crashing down.

So we need the reorganization of the banking system, urgently, for that reason, also in order to make the commercial

banking side of it proof against this kind of a blowout. And so

you don't have, again, a situation in which the bankruptcy of any

investment bank, let's say, becomes, almost overnight, the bankruptcy of every major U.S. based bank as happened in late September 2008.

OGDEN: I would say, this is real policy. This is what anybody who's serious is discussing right now. And the failed

decision by the Democratic Party, for example, to just be the party of resistance, is increasingly proven to be an increasingly

proven to be very ill-advised policy. And I think even Sen. Chris Murphy made some headlines this week where he said: Look, none of my constituents are talking about "Russia," when I go home. They're talking about jobs, drugs, poverty. They're talking about exactly what we're discussing here! Hmm, gee, maybe we shouldn't be pumping anti-Putin propaganda all day every day.

So, I wanted to ask Diane, you know, we've had some surprising reports – or surprising for some – from the streets of Manhattan, where you would assume because of the 24-hour-a-day anti-Putin propaganda that people are being inundated with, that this would be the only thing that's on people's minds. But as we saw, the reality on the ground in New York is the collapsing infrastructure. This is what people are actually interested in talking about. And we've had some rather surprising readings from the population there in New York and northern New Jersey, in the recent weeks.

SARE: Sure. We've had numbers of teams set up by the roadside in New Jersey or right in the middle of the large sidewalks in Manhattan, with giant signs saying "Defend Trump. Stop Here. Donald can't do it alone, join LaRouche PAC. The U.S. must join the Belt and Road. Russia-Gate Is a Comey Plot!"

And many people are coming up to our tables and we're actually getting a very hot response, much more intense than at any period

since the election, with people coming over saying, "You know, I thought I was the only one. The propaganda is so intense, I don't dare to say that I supported Trump at my workplace." We had a very strong response also in Connecticut, Long Island, Jersey and Manhattan per se, where we are getting this type of response.

And I also just wanted to add, in light of this crazy continuing of the story about the alleged Russian hacking which somehow caused people to change their mind on how they were voting. Remember we did just did have the special election for Congress, in South Carolina and Georgia, where the Democratic candidates, one of whom I think spent \$33 million or some absolutely obscene amount of money, and still lost the election.

And it's not because the Republican candidates were so brilliant;

it's because the population has really had it and this is where,

if President Trump moves in a very big way, very public way to embrace the Chinese offer, to reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act so

we can have a sane banking system, and to launch some of these infrastructure projects on a Federal basis, you would just see an

incredible upsurge of support. And most of this vicious, including assassination threats and so forth, these attacks on the President, would simply evaporate and the people that persist

would be shown for the paid agents of the British Empire and George Soros that they are.

OGDEN: I think it was clearly said by Helga LaRouche: We have a very significant victory to claim, I think both in terms

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

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

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

GALLAGHER: A pleasure.

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

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# »Gør amerikansk-kinesisk samarbejde om den Nye Silkevej til hjertet af menneskehedens fælles skæbne« Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter og formand for Schiller Instituttet, indspillede denne videotale den 16. juni til en Schiller Institut-konference i Detroit, USA, den 17. juni, 2017.*

*Vi befinder os stadigvæk i den menneskelige races udviklings barndom. Jeg mener, vi er meget heldige at leve og kunne forme fremtiden på dette tidspunkt; men jeg mener, at det mest afgørende aspekt for, at hele dette perspektiv skal lykkes, er: Få det amerikansk-kinesiske samarbejde om de Nye Silkevej til at fungere i den umiddelbart forestående periode.*

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# Gør New York til et vendepunkt i historien

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 20. juni, 2017* – De hastigt voksende spændinger mellem USA og Rusland over de seneste dages udviklinger i Syrien, har bragt hele planeten ind i en meget farlig og skrøbelig situation. Vi er nu tættere på udbruddet af en global atomkrig, end vi har været på noget tidspunkt, siden Barack Obama og hans klon, Hillary Clinton, blev drevet ud af Det Hvide Hus.

Uanset nogle nyttige skridt, væk fra randen af krig, i løbet af de seneste 24 timer – inklusive meddelelsen fra det amerikanske militær om, at det »tager forsigtighedsforholdsregler for omplacering af fly over Syrien«, i lyset af den russiske advarsel om, at deres mest avancerede radarsystemer ville »være indstillet til at spore sig ind på« ethvert, og alle, fly over syrisk luftrum vest for Eufrat; samt Australiens beslutning om helt at suspendere deres deltagelse i koalitionsflyvninger i området – så kan situationen udløses af det mindste pres. Der er gentagne erklæringer, der kommer fra diverse dele af Trump-administrationen og Kongressen, om, at amerikanernes nedskydning af det syriske fly (over syrernes eget, nationale territorium!) var berettiget; at »vi vil ikke tøve med at forsvare os eller vore partnere, hvis vi trues«, ligeledes i fremtiden; og at Syrien i realiteten skal deles.

Ingen af disse politikker er Donald Trumps – ikke som kandidat, og ikke som præsident. De er politikker, der kommer fra de selv samme kræfter, der arbejder på at vælte hans præsidentskab, eller simpelt hen myrde ham. De repræsenterer lag inden for efterretningsetablisementet, militæret, medierne og Wall Streets finansinteresser – der alle køres fra toppen af Det britiske Imperium – der har lanceret disse operationer for at forhindre Trump i at handle på sin

erklærede dagsorden. Velinformerede kilder har rapporteret, at Trump belejres og distraheres af de endeløse, grundløse, juridiske trusler, der samles omkring ham – hvilket præcist er deres hensigt.

Vi må optrappe vores mobilisering for at vække den amerikanske befolkning til denne fare, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche til medarbejdere i dag, og standse det igangværende kup imod Trump. Med folkelig opbakning til de presserende nødvendige forandringer, som vi må organisere, kan Trump befries til at handle for at skabe en helt ny ramme for økonomiske og politiske relationer, med Kina og Rusland i særdeleshed.

Men en stykkevis fremgangsmåde vil ikke virke, erklærede Zepp-LaRouche. En total erstatning af det bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem kræves, med en ny, der er bygget op fra bunden, langs linjen af den politik, som Lyndon LaRouche har specificeret i sine Fire Love: en global Glass/Steagall-bankreform og skabelsen af et kreditsystem i Hamiltons tradition for at skabe højteknologiske infrastrukturprojekter og relaterede udviklingsprojekter. Det er præcist, hvad Kina har lanceret med sit epokeskabende Bælte & Vej Initiativ, og som USA nu må tilslutte sig.

Der er intet tydeligere eksempel på dette end situationen omkring New York City og byens smuldrende infrastruktur. Ethvert stykkevis »fiks« af ét problem vil kun gøre situationen værre andetsteds. Hele New York-områdets infrastrukturnet, især transport, må totalt udskiftes, fra bunden og op.

Lad os tage denne krise og vende den til en mulighed, fremførte Zepp-LaRouche. Problemet er så alvorligt, at det ikke kan løses på kort tid. Men hvis man har en plan, vil folk få en fornemmelse af, at en løsning er i sigte, og de vil være optimistiske og vil deltage i problemets løsning. Hvis der kun er kaos, så vil vi stå med et oprør – nationalt, så vel som i New York City.



Så lad os gøre New York til et vendepunkt i historien!

*Foto: 29. maj, 2013, blev et tog på vej mod syd afsporet, lige uden for 125. station i New York.*

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# **Vil Trump overvinde sabotage og få USA med i Kinas og Ruslands nye paradigme?**

## **RADIO SCHILLER, 20. juni, 2017**

[https://soundcloud.com/si\\_dk/vil-trump-overvinde-sabotage-og-f-a-usa-med-i-kinas-og-ruslands-nye-paradigme](https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/vil-trump-overvinde-sabotage-og-f-a-usa-med-i-kinas-og-ruslands-nye-paradigme)

Briefing af seneste politiske begivenheder v/ Tom Gillesberg.

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# **Våbnene er trukket for Trump – Han må handle hurtigt for at tilslutte sig**

# Silkevejen og genindføre Glass-Steagall

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 14. juni, 2017* – I de seneste par uger har en teater/nyhedskommentator holdt et billede frem af præsident Trumps blodige, afskårne hoved; »Shakespeare in the Park«-teaterkompagniets opsætning af Julius Cæsar i New Yorks Central Park portrætterede Cæsar som Donald Trump, som dernæst blev udsat for en langvarig, brutal og blodig mordscene; og i dag åbnede en 66-årig mand fra Illinois ild mod et baseball-træningshold fra det Republikanske Parti i Alexandria, Virginia, efter en bekræftelse af, at de var Republikanere, og skød fire personer (inklusive det tredjehøjst rangerende medlem af det Republikanske Part i Repræsentanternes Hus), før han blev dræbt af politiet. Skyttens Facebook-side inkluderede: »Trump er en forræder. Trump har ødelagt vores demokrati. Tiden er inde til at ødelægge Trump & Co.«

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

Husk, at det aktuelle McCarthy-hysteri, der forsøger at male præsident Trump som en naiv tåbe eller agent for russerne, medskyldig i angivelig underminering af amerikansk demokrati, osv., blev indledt af den britiske MI6-agent Christopher Steeles kompendium af vilde fabrikationer om Trump og russerne. Dette »uærlige og upålidelige dossier« blev dernæst brugt af den nu miskrediterede, tidligere FBI-chef, James Comey, i et selvudnævnt »J. Edgar Hoover-moment«, hvor han

viste Trump Steele-dossieret og angiveligt antydede, at det ville blive offentliggjort, hvis Trump ikke bøjede sig mht. at stoppe oprettelsen af venligtsindede relationer mellem USA og Rusland. Dernæst lakkede han næsten sikkert dossieret, eller sørgede for, at det blev lækket, dagen efter.

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

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

Foreløbig har Trump lovet at gøre mange af de ting, som Lyndon H. LaRouche længe har foreslået, som det fremlægges i [LaRouches Fire Love](#) , men han har ikke taget de fundamentale skridt, der er nødvendige for at gennemføre disse løfter. Han har aflagt løfte om at genopbygge den forfaldne, amerikanske infrastruktur, men har ikke handlet på sit løfte om at genindføre Glass-Steagall – det absolut nødvendige, første skridt til at skabe den nødvendige kredit til opfyldelse af sit løfte om infrastruktur og gen-industrialisering. Han har

etableret samarbejdsrelationer med Kina, men har ikke fuldt ud tilsluttet sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet for atter at få gang i amerikansk industri omkring opbygning af verdens nationer, inklusive vores egen. Han har krævet en genopretning af amerikansk førerskab inden for rumforskning og -fart, og inden for videnskabelige opdagelser, men, igen, finansieringen af disse projekter kræver, at han omgående lukker den spekulative boble ned og genindfører statskredit i Hamiltons tradition.

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

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

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

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

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

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# **POLITISK ORIENTERING 13.**

## **juni, 2017:**

### **Kinas Nye Silkevej –**

### **LaRouches nye**

### **økonomiske verdensorden.**

### **Vil vi få ‘LaRouchenomics’?**

[https://soundcloud.com/si\\_dk/kinas-nye-silkevej-larouches-nye-okonomiske-verdensorden-vil-vi-fa-larouchenomics](https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/kinas-nye-silkevej-larouches-nye-okonomiske-verdensorden-vil-vi-fa-larouchenomics)

v/ formand Tom Gillesberg.

Video og lydfil.

Velkommen til dette fortsatte drama, som vi forhåbentlig vil se tilbage på om et par år og sige:

»Det var dengang, verden var på kanten af at udrydde og udradere sig selv; men lige pludselig, så lyttede menneskeheden til de fantastiske mennesker, de ikke ville lytte til før; så lyttede man til de vise ord fra Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttet og Tom Gillesberg og Jacques Cheminade. Det her er folk, som igennem årtier havde kæmpet for at få vendt udviklingen og få verden sat på ret kurs. Og vi troede aldrig, det ville ske. Og lige pludselig, så begyndte man at lytte; og ikke nok med, at man lyttede til det her, man begyndte faktisk at gøre det.

Det var først kineserne, der for alvor så lyset og begyndte at gøre noget ved det. Men da først Kina satte sig i spidsen for

dette udviklingstog, for den Nye Silkevej, så gik der ikke lang tid, så kom resten af menneskeheden med om bord, og så skete der noget. Og selv i de tidligere håbløse områder, som f.eks. New York City, hvor det var et mareridt, hvor man knap nok kunne bevæge sig fra A til B, fordi der var så mange folk, der skulle transporteres, og hele infrastrukturen var 100 år gammel; jamen, så i løbet af bare ganske få år med kinesisk hjælp, så lykkedes det faktisk at bygge en helt ny, fantastisk infrastruktur.

Og Donald Trump, som man forsøgte at gøre grin med, som man forsøgte at få afsat, som man forsøgte at få fjernet med alle midler; jamen, det viste sig, at han faktisk indgik et strategisk partnerskab med Kina, med Rusland og blev til en af USA's rigtig store præsidenter.«

Og det er det, vi må håbe er fortællingen om ganske kort, for det er det potentiale, der er i tiden. Igen, man forsøger ved hjælp af 'fake news', dvs., de veletablerede mediekanaler i den vestlige verden, hele tiden at have en pseudodagsorden; hele tiden at få folk fikseret på det ting, der *ikke* er de store spørgsmål, mens de virkelige, revolutionerende, afgørende begivenheder, der sker i verden rundt omkring, jamen, dem forsøger man ikke at snakke om.

Altså, hvor mange har læst i danske medier, en udførlig rapport fra Bælte & Vej Forummet, 14.-15. maj, (i Beijing); denne verdenshistoriske begivenhed, hvor 130 nationer var til stede, og hvor Bælte & Vej Initiativet så at sige gik ind i næste fase, og hvor sågar USA, som under Obama havde gjort *alt* for at sabotere dette udviklingsmomentum, faktisk gik med om bord; at man havde Pottinger som Trumps repræsentant; at man nu har etableret en samarbejdsgruppe, USA's Bælte & Vej Samarbejdsgruppe, som skal få integreret USA i Bælte & Vej politikken.

Tilmed i Danmark; Karen Ellemann blev sendt som Lars Løkkes personlige repræsentant: Hvor mange danskere tror I ved det?

At Danmark var med på Bælte & Vej Forummet? 1 procent; 1 promille? 5 Mennesker ud af fem millioner? Det er meget få, for der har ikke været en lyd om det. Intet. Og det er ligesom måden, man forsøger at behandle det her på; man forsøger ligesom fanatisk at sige, i den gamle optik, i den gamle verden, at der ikke er sket noget; verden er, som den altid har været. ...

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

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

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

japanske civile, og at den Kolde Krig var nødvendig for at redde verden fra »Gudløs kommunisme«?

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Når USA først tilslutter sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet, kan et Nyt Paradigme for menneskeheden begynde Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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## Hvordan amerikanere bør fejre

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

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

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

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

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

menneskeheden.

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

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

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

tale i Repræsentanternes Hus' sal imod Henslering-  
lovforslaget. Walter Jones var den eneste Republikaner, der  
stemte imod Financial Choice Act og til støtte for Glass-  
Steagall, sammen med Tulsi Gabbard, der også er medsponsor af  
Glass/Steagall-loven.

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

*Her følger videoklippene og resten af webcastet på engelsk:*

MARCY KAPTUR: Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the  
Financial Choice Act, which abandons the American people, as  
well  
as safety and soundness in favor of Wall Street. Six mega-  
banks  
now control two-thirds of the financial sector in our country,  
and reap record profits of over \$170 billion in 2016. That's  
too  
much power in too few hands. Current law has made progress in  
protecting consumers from predatory practices. Repeal of  
these  
consumer protections is not what the American want. This  
week,  
Congressman Jones and I proposed to table the current  
legislation  
and replace it with our bipartisan bill, the Prudent Banking  
Act;  
which reinstates Glass-Steagall protections by separating  
prudent  
banking from risky Wall Street speculation that tanked our  
economy in 2008. The Rules Committee refused to allow our  
bill a  
vote; nevertheless, we remain resolute. Glass-Steagall is  
something President Trump ran on, as did Bernie Sanders. In  
2016, both the Republican and Democratic platforms enshrined  
policies to restore Glass-Steagall protections. Americans

should

know there is a growing bipartisan consensus fighting to protect

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

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

my remaining time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do you increase the productivity of the American territory,

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

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

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

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

So,

here's President Trump:

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

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

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

We're

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

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

here. We don't spend our money here, we spend it all over. And we'll do it using American labor, American energy, American iron, aluminum, and steel. The American people deserve the best infrastructure anywhere in the world. We are a nation that created the Panama Canal, the Transcontinental Railroad, and if you think about this, the great highway system – the Interstate highway system. We don't do that anymore, we really don't. We don't even fix the old highways anymore. We'll take even fixing them, but we're going to get them going again like they've never been before. These projects not only open new lanes of commerce, but inspired the immigration and the dreams of millions and millions of people. We crafted monuments to the American spirit; it's time to recapture our legacy as a nation of builders and to create new lanes of travel, commerce, and discovery. We're going to see all the way into the future; and the future's going to be beautiful. And the future is going to be bright. In my campaign for President, I travelled all across the nation. I saw the crumbling infrastructure. I met with communities that were desperate for new roads and new bridges. The bridges were so dangerous, they couldn't use them; they were worried they would fall down. You've seen that happen. I heard the pleas from the voters who wanted to know why we could rebuild foreign countries? My big thing. We build in foreign countries, we spend trillions and trillions of dollars outside of our nation; but we can't build a road, a highway, a tunnel, a



bridge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But these critical guarders of commerce depend on a

dilapidated

system of locks and dams that is more than half a century old. And their condition, as you know better than anybody, is in very

bad shape. It continues to decay.

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

Five

days means everything comes to a halt. We simply cannot tolerate

a five-day shutdown on a major thoroughfare for American coal, American oil, and American steel which is going to get more and

bigger. America must have the best, fastest, and most reliable

infrastructure anywhere in the world. We cannot accept these conditions any longer.

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

America built the Golden Gate Bridge in just four years, and the Hoover Dam in five years. Think of that. It shouldn't take

ten years to get approvals for a very small little piece of infrastructure; and it won't. Because under my administration,

it's not going to happen like that anymore.

So, I want to thank all of the great workers for being here today. I want to thank all of the great business leaders; you have some business leaders who are legendary people in the

audience. Running massive, massive companies. And being slowed down, but now they'll be able to speed it up.

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

Across the nation, our amazing construction workers, steel workers, iron workers, fitters, electricians, and so many others are just waiting to get back to work. With the talent and skill

they represent – which believe me, I grew up in the building business. I know the talent and the skill and the courage and everything else that they have. There is no limit to what we can achieve. All it takes is a bold and daring vision and the will to make it happen.

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

As the governor of New York State, he dreamed of a canal stretching nearly 400 miles to connect the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Great Lakes in the west. He predicted that its construction would place New York City at the very center of worldwide commerce. He took the idea to Washington, but President Thomas Jefferson – great President – didn't agree with him; and he dismissed that concept as total madness. I'd like to thank all of the people that helped so much in that incredible event, and I think that Jefferson simply understood who he was and who he was dealing with. If you want a New Yorker

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

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

personally deposited a bucket of water from the Great Lakes into

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

bold vision. It dramatically reduced the time and cost to transport goods from the heartland. As a result, new settlers rushed into the Midwest, including to right smack here.

Probably

some of you indirectly, right? Definitely some of you.

Just as the daring dreams of our ancestors opened new paths across our land, today we will build the dreams that open new paths to a better tomorrow. We, too, will see jobs and wealth flood into the heartland, and see new products and new produce made and grown right here in the U.S.A. You don't hear that much

anymore. We will buy American, and we will hire American. We will not – so importantly – be content to let our nation become

a museum of former glories. We will construct incredible new monuments to American grit that inspire wonder for generations and generations to come. We will build because our people want

to build, and because we need them to build. We will build because our prosperity demands it. And above all, we will build

because that is how we make America great again.

Thank you. God bless you. Go out there and work. You're going to see some amazing things happen over the next long period

of time. Thank you, everyone. It's a great honor to be with you. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

during the warmer months, the estimates from the Department of

Homeland Security are that {11 million jobs} would be lost by the failure of that one piece of infrastructure because it's so critical to so much of manufacturing: Of bringing ore from one place to another, bringing products from one place to another. Without it, there's no alternative way of moving these goods. You're not going to ship it by truck. It won't happen. It's just going to dramatically collapse our productive abilities. Now, these estimates are a little low. The head of China Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong estimated U.S. infrastructure needs at \$8 trillion! What this really all comes down to, though is what we consider our needs to be. Do we think of what we need to do in the future, in terms of repairing what we've already got, which we certainly should repair locks and dams that are threatening failure. But is that what our needs are? It isn't. You've got to say what is going to make us proud a century from now. What is going to be the groundwork that 100 years from now, we will say, "Oh, this was the basis for the prosperity that we had over this century; this is what made it possible." And if you look at the past, at things like the canal that President Trump mentioned, if you look at what Eisenhower did 51 years ago in setting up the Highway Trust Fund and the ability to go out and build the Interstate Highway System, which was a pretty phenomenal thing in its time: 40,000 miles of expressway were built in a decade and a half. That's pretty fast. It was a large project. Every year, 15,000 families were relocated, 40,000 miles built altogether, at a cost in today's terms of about \$500 billion – a big project. A big project. Now, for what we need to do today, to make the groundwork for what we're going to need over the next century, we've got

to

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

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

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

a maglev line that runs along the current Northeast Corridor from

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

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

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

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

certain level of wealth of economic activity, of development?

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

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

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

the top of a mountain peak or someplace like that. It's based on the, you might say "natural," infrastructure. Is it near a river? Why is New York where it is? The Hudson River isn't just an inconvenience to traffic because you have to build bridges and tunnels above it or below it. It's the Hudson River! This is a major aspect of shipping that goes into the country. That's why New York is where it is.

Other cities, they are where they are due in large part to rivers for our older cities; and then when you think about what the potential is in building rail networks and building road networks, you create a synthetic environment of infrastructure, that says, OK, this is a place where we should build a new city; this is a place where it makes sense to have production. We can get materials easily, we can work on them, we can ship them out; we've got water, we've got power, we've got transportation, that increases the potential of every bit of land that is developed in that way.

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

The building of the Transcontinental Railroad; it didn't just mean it as cheaper to ship some thing you ordered from a



manufacturer in New York to San Francisco. Yes, it was cheaper and quicker than going by boat, all the way around; but what did it make possible in the entire rest of the country? You build a rail line, all the places along it are now increased in their potential, increased in their value. So what we need to do, is take advantage of the incredible renaissance in infrastructure that's occurring all around the world – it's led by China. And I've got to say, the incredible success that China's having with its own domestic infrastructure, with the building of 22,000 km of high-speed rail over the past decade. And let's think about this: China is a country, where a decade ago there was zero high-speed rail in China. What you see here [Figure 1] is a map of a future 8 by 8 grid of high-speed rail planned by China. It's double the length of current high-speed rail, 45,000 km. They're going to have that in place in 2035. Where do these lines go? Does it go to currently existing cities? Yes. It would be silly not to link up currently existing cities. Where are the stations? Are they in the downtowns? Not necessarily. Maybe it's difficult to get there; there's already a lot of buildings there. So new areas are opening up for development in China, as a result of these high-speed rail lines. They're tremendously successful. Most of the trips made along this network, are new trips, ones that would not have been made if the network did not exist. So it's not

just people getting somewhere they were already going more quickly, it's actually increasing the transportation throughput in the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think we can definitely learn some lessons from China.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by the Chinese Export-Import Bank.

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

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

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

a great new set of infrastructure. So everybody benefits from

this. And the speed that this is being done with, the way that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

be closed for maintenance. That's going to really upset the Long Island Railroad. The two tunnels coming into Manhattan from the west, the rail tunnels going into Penn Station, – which is operating at over 100% capacity; as many trains as could possibly fit through that tunnel are already making the trip. New Jersey transit commuters going into New York has tripled over the past couple of decades. It's just – you can't fit any more people through that tunnel! It's not possible. These tunnels, the ones that I'd mentioned, these are 100 years old, or older! {1910}, the Hudson tunnels were opened up! These are in {desperate} need of repair – but it's impossible to close them to do any maintenance, because so many people are riding on them all the time. The only way that this can be fixed is to build an entirely new set of tunnels, to build a new train station – here we go, [Figure 4] this is the Gateway Project from Amtrak, where additional lines would be built so you could have four tracks going all the way from Penn Station, Newark; there'd be a new loop built at Secaucus – my apologies if you're not familiar with the area, I know this is going fast. You're going to have more than double the flow of people and trains that could be brought into New York. This is a major and essential project. Some work was actually begun on it in 2009, before New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie killed it in 2010. But, it's not enough. Yes, this should happen, but this isn't the real outlook we ought to have. We need to think, how is New York going to fit in a broader, regional scheme of things? What's the high-speed rail going to

look like in the area? How can we totally transform the region's rail stations so that instead of New Jersey Transit trains coming into Penn Station and then turning around, they keep going to the east? [Figure 5] To Sunnyside, Queens, to a new terminal at Port Morris, the Bronx; this is a proposal by ReThink New York City, a public advocacy group up there. We need entirely new subway lines, and a national high-speed rail network. I just want to say one more thing about the Interstate system here [Figure 6] which you see on the screen. This is the original 1955 plan. And I'd like to talk a little bit about how Eisenhower made this reality. First off, in terms of where the demand for roads came from: The real push for an improvement in public roads came in 1880 and it was promoted by bicycle riders, who thought rail was great for trains, but people wanted a smooth way to ride a bike without being quite so bumpy. By the 1930s, trucks only hauled about 10% of freight in the United States; 75% of freight moved by rail in '20s, with trucking doing a small amount at that time, and then inland waterways, the infrastructure that President Trump mentioned in that clip. By 1958, when the highway system was starting to get built, rail was 50% of freight, highways 20%, inland waterways 16%, pipelines 16%; and the ability to build up a broader expressway system was hampered by the fact of how are you going to pay for it? So the Bureau of Public Roads had been getting

appropriations: Congress would vote up some appropriations to the Bureau of Public Roads to give grants to help build up the U.S. highway system. It was unreliable, you didn't know how Congress was going to vote every year; it made it very difficult to do long-term planning.

What Eisenhower did was he set up the – and this is lessons for today for national banking for how to finance these projects – Eisenhower set up the Highway Trust Fund in 1956. It was a separate fund, it wasn't part of the annual budget. Congress wasn't going to vote on it every year, to say, "gee should we build the highway system or not?" and re-debate it every single year. Forget it! Eisenhower set up this special fund that had a dedicated tax system where the money would go straight into it, as a separate capital budget, not part of the annual operating budget. A tax on gasoline – by the way the current gas tax right now, it's too low. It hasn't been increased in a couple of decades. It should be higher. That's why the Highway Trust Fund doesn't have enough money; the gas tax hasn't been increased to keep pace. What else? Tire taxes, for trucks. Trucks have big wear on the roads; a tax for the sale of large trucks, and also a tax for the yearly registration of large trucks. So these kind of indirect taxes ended up sending the money into the Highway Trust Fund, so that it was able to build out this whole road system and not be repaid directly. The emphasis was {not}

toll

roads! That was actually a condition for some of the turnpikes to

get Interstate Highway System funding, was they had to get rid of

their tolls. So, along Interstate-95, I-95, a lot of these roads

used to be tollways; in Connecticut that used to be a tollway.

In '80s, after paying off bonds for repair and upgrade of a bridge, the tolls had to be taken down, that was in keeping with

the interstate system.

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

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

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

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

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

Glass-Steagall.

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

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

spirit of building; this is a nation of builders. This is the



kind of spirit that Gov. DeWitt Clinton, a strong advocate of the American System was a believer in. This article that you wrote, Jason, it's available in the current issue of {Executive Intelligence Review} [[http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/private/2017/2017\\_20-29/-2017-23/pdf/12-28\\_4423.pdf](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/private/2017/2017_20-29/-2017-23/pdf/12-28_4423.pdf)] and we'll make a link available. But I want to ask our viewers at this point, what have you been reading in the press this week? What have you been seeing on television? Have you been seeing coverage of National Infrastructure Week? Did you see coverage of this inspiring speech by President Trump in Cincinnati? Did you see coverage, unless you're a C-Span wonk, [laughter] did you see the speeches that Marcy Kaptur [D-OH] and Tulsi Gabbard [D-HI] made on the floor of the House for Glass-Steagall? This is one of the most historic fights in present history: Did you see the coverage of this fight in the Rules Committee, which was very dramatic, over their proposal to repeal the "Financial CHOICE Act," a Dodd-Frank, and replace it immediately with Glass-Steagall? That's a {real} repeal and replace! Did you hear coverage of this new international order that's being consolidated in Eurasia? These three back-to-back summits with world leaders: The Belt and Road Forum, the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit that's happening now? Have you see coverage

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

to the far side of the Moon?

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

Britain, when Theresa May got completely trounced and Jeremy Corbyn shocked everybody, and gained unprecedented seats for Labour Party and consolidated his control over Labour, despite all of the opposition from within his own party. Did you see coverage of that? No!

What have you been seeing? Twenty-four hours a day, around the clock, you've been seeing Comey, Comey, Comey, Comey.

This

is the sideshow, – it really reminded me of an episode from the

“People’s Court” or something. [laughter]

ROSS: Or, “Twilight Zone.”

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

You”

[<https://larouchepac.com/20170609/larouche-stop-fbi--fraud-stop->

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

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

is the lead for today. And it begins as follows: “Lyndon LaRouche called upon the American people to shut down the coup underway against President Trump which was fed Thursday by the lying testimony of fired FBI Director James Comey before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. LaRouche said that

the

coup is an FBI-type operation attempting to destroy the United States, and if it is not stopped, the world will face general warfare.”

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

said that Trump’s openness to peace with Russia—the platform upon which Trump was elected by the American people—was itself wholly against U.S. national security interests, in effect, equivalent to treason.” And then the article goes on to say: “It

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

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

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

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

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

through a very detailed examination of what this process really

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

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

petition: [http://action.larouchepac.com/lets\\_rebuild\\_the\\_country](http://action.larouchepac.com/lets_rebuild_the_country).

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

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

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

I just want to let Jason say a little more in terms of the process that's ongoing. The opportunity that we have ahead of us, – Helga LaRouche's attendance at the Belt and Road Forum that occurred in Beijing, the campaign which we've been running

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

ROSS: Well, Trump's initiative is right. His direction on this is right. He likes to build things; you've heard that speech, this is a good direction for this country. What is really not very present is how to finance it. And that's the big

weakness and that's what we are responsible for correcting. That's what Lyndon LaRouche has been working on for decades, is a

real science of economics and doing that in opposition to what has taken over United States policy: monetarism.

The Trump idea is that \$200 billion in Federal financing is going to be leveraged to create a total of \$1 trillion over a decade for U.S. infrastructure. That's the Trump outlook. That's

grossly insufficient. The idea that you're going to leverage \$200 billion into a total of \$1 trillion is a difficult thing if you don't have the ability to capture the indirect value of infrastructure. Because, look, think about the value of building up a platform. The value of building up an infrastructure platform, isn't to make money by charging people to use it. Now you open up some business where you're making cookies, well sure, you sell your cookies; people pay to eat your cookies or whatever, that's fine, that's how a business works. That's now how an infrastructure platform works: The return is indirect, the return isn't local to the place where the infrastructure is built. It changes the nation as a whole. And when we think about linking in to the full World Land-Bridge proposal, crossing the Bering Straits, not only will we be able to ship things from the Americas over to Asia more quickly than you can by ship, but you're opening up the Arctic. There's tons of resources in the Arctic! There's petroleum, we know about that; but mineral resources, all sorts of potential up there. It's not worth anything if you can't get to it. So building up that whole network, as Dr. Hal Cooper has put forward in his engineering proposals on this, tremendous change. To the south, bridging the Darién Gap, connecting North, Central and South America as one: These are tremendous potentials. The value of infrastructure, it's indirect, it's not local; {and}, it's not commensurable. A dollar into infrastructure, maybe has, you might calculate \$2.5 of benefit or something like

this. It's not the same dollars. That chart I had showed earlier about China's use of electricity as a percentage of its total power, this represents a transformation of the economy. The fact that total power went up five times, but electrical power went up 25 times, China's not doing five times more of what it used to do, or leaving the lights on longer, or something like this. This represents {a change in the structure of the economy as a whole.} And it's made possible by building out a network of power. China needs {much} more power into the future; China is building nuclear power plants into the future, and this is really the next level of platform of energy, just as high-speed and maglev rail is the future of transportation, nuclear power, developing fusion power, that's the next level of electricity. So we've got to think of those leapfrogging type steps. And our message to Trump is: Good direction, we've got some very serious proposals for you about how to make it all possible; Glass-Steagall is absolutely essential, as you, Mr. President, promised in your campaign. And then, we need national banking, as a way of indirectly financing these projects that just won't give money back to a private investor, it's not how they work. {And} finance fusion, so we get that next level, the next platform will be possible

OGDEN: Yeah, absolutely. OK. I think that's an exciting and very direct message. We've got a lot going on, clearly. This has been a very, very eventful week! And I think we can just expect the pace of the things to continue to increase. So thank you very much for watching today, and please

encourage other people to watch this broadcast; there is a lot of material, and it's a lot to absorb and a lot to teach others about.

Thank you very much, Jason. I know you're going to be up in New York City next week, and presenting some of this, for our friends who are up there, I encourage you to directly participate

in that discussion with Jason. And please read Jason's article,

"Case Study New York City: A Future Platform of U.S. Infrastructure." We're making that available in the description

for today's broadcast.

Thank you Jason, and thank you for watching. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). Good night.

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

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

I dag i USA blev det samme iboende princip om offentligt gode

– et gode, der er for alle – fremlagt, som konceptet for at genopbygge USA, i en præsentation af præsident Donald Trump, i en tale på bredden af Ohiofloden i Cincinnati.

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

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

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



internationale placering, og diskuterer de nødvendige, næste stadier af dens infrastrukturudvikling, idet vi ser frem, ikke 10 eller 20 år ind i fremtiden, men derimod flere generationer.«

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

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

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

terror«.

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

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

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

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