

**Stort fremstød i USA's
Kongres for
Glass/Steagall-loven for en
genindførelse
af Guldalder for amerikansk
vækst.**

**Inklusiv video af
kongresmedlem
Marcy Kapturs forsvar for
Glass/Steagall
for Kongressens 'Rules
Committee'.**

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

Kaptur sagde til komiteen, at de årtier, hvor Glass-Steagall udgjorde nationens primære banklov, »refereres til som

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vores udfordring i USA er at lykkes med at frembringe »handlings«-delen i »fra idé til handling«. Vi må fremtvinge en amerikansk frigørelse af Wall Street/City of Londons kollapsende, monetariske rod og skabe betingelser for

bankvirksomhed, kredit og fremgang inden for produktivitet og videnskab, der har til formål at tjene nationen. I denne uge har vi to initiativer inden for dette program.

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

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

finansielle VALG – en dum lov til Wall Streets fortsatte lancering.

Der er ingen tid at 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 (Kasakhstans regering): Kasakhstans 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

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

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

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

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

USA var deltager i denne proces, med præsident Trump, der sendte en seniordelegeret til Beijing, og med 300 førende industrifolk, der deltog i Skt. Petersborg. Helga Zepp-

LaRouches deltagelse på Bælte & Vej Forum, og på fora og i presseinterviews i hele Kina i to uger efter BVF-begivenheden, demonstrerede anerkendelsen i Kina af, at hun og hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, tilbage i 1990'erne havde initieret processen med at erstatte den Kolde Krig med udviklingsprojekter, der fysisk og kulturelt forbinder nationer, ligesom den oprindelige Silkevej havde gjort det i fortiden.

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

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

Der er ingen tid at spille med hensyn til at vække den amerikanske befolkning og de europæiske befolkninger til at gå

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

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

Ruslands Ryabkov: USA og Rusland bevæger sig mod en genoptagelse af strategisk dialog

4. juni, 2017 – Den russiske viceudenrigsminister Sergei Ryabkov sagde i går til Sputnik, at man snart vil aftale dagsordenen, rammerne og tidspunktet for mødet med USA om dialogen om strategisk stabilitet. »En fundamental aftale om en genoptagelse af Moskva-Washington-dialogen om strategisk stabilitet blev opnået under kontakter mellem

[udenrigs]ministeren [Sergei Lavrov] og udenrigsministeren [Rex Tillerson], og blev dernæst bekræftet ved mødet mellem viceudenrigsministeren og daværende under-udenrigsminister Thomas Shannon den 8. maj i New York«, sagde Ryabkov til Sputnik. Han sagde også, at det var på høje tid, at Rusland og USA tog en vurdering af spørgsmålet om strategisk stabilitet på en omfattende måde og fastlagde en køreplan for at opnå fremskridt i dialogen.

Den 2. juni sagde den amerikanske præsident Donald Trumps særlige assistent for ikke-spredning, Christopher Ford, »Vi ønsker at genoptage [dialogen], men faktisk skabe orden i processen for dialog om strategisk stabilitet«, rapporterer Sputnik.

Ryabkov sagde, »Rusland og USA, som de to atomstormagter, bærer et særligt ansvar for at opretholde international fred og sikkerhed, strategisk stabilitet. Og vi vil afholde denne dialog, baseret på denne forståelse af vort ansvar«. Hvis en sådan dialog om omfattende, strategisk stabilitet skulle blive genoptaget, sagde han, ville Moskva være rede til at drøfte ballistisk missilforsvar (BMD).

Ford sagde, at diskussioner mellem Rusland og USA om BMD ville være anderledes, hvis Nordkoreas og Irans trusler blev bragt under kontrol.

Rusland, sagde Ryabkov, er »rede til at diskutere disse spørgsmål og vil selvfølgelig diskutere dem«, når de to nationer er blevet enige om parametrene for genetableringen af dialogen for strategisk stabilitet. Men han bemærkede, at det nu var en anden (amerikansk) administration, der var ved magten. »Hvis den nye administration skaber en mere fornuftig fremgangsmåde, vil vi hilse dette velkommen, men vi ser fortsat ingen tegn på dette ... Jeg har på fornemmelsen, at USA [tidligere] har indført en eller anden form for restriktion mht. at indgå nogen som helst aftaler med Rusland pga. politiske motiver, der ikke har forbindelse til en sikring af

global og regional sikkerhed. Efter 2014, hvor Obama-administrationen med fuldt overlæg afsporede alle eksisterende praksisser og ødelagde mekanismerne, der brugtes til denne dialog, blev dette [spørgsmål] overhovedet ikke diskuteret.«

Foto: Ruslands viceudenrigsminister Sergei Ryabkov.

Putins spørgsmål er korrekt: Er amerikanerne gået fra forstanden?

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

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

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

»Er I alle sammen gået fra forstanden?«

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putins interview til NBC.

SPIEF: Putin beder amerikanske forretningsfolk om at hjælpe Trump med at vende tilbage til 'God politisk dialog' med Rusland

3. juni, 2017 – Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin lagde ikke fingrene imellem under sin tale for panelet Russisk-amerikansk Forretningsdialog på Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF), der fandt sted 1.-3. juni. Putin indledte med at takke de amerikanske deltagere for at komme til begivenheden, i betragtning af »den sørgelige tilstand, som de amerikansk-russiske og russisk-amerikanske relationer befinder sig i«. Han sagde, at »det tog årtier at lægge fundamentet for samarbejde, der næsten er blevet udslettet i løbet af de seneste år. Vore bilaterale relationer forværredes til det absolut laveste punkt, siden den Kolde Krig«. Putin sagde, at der var mange samarbejdspunkter, og at Rusland havde behov for udenlandsk investering. Han sluttede ligefremt: »Jeg vil gerne sende bolden over til jer. Hjælp os med at genoprette en god, politisk dialog. Jeg beder jer på vegne af Rusland. Jeg henvender mig til vore amerikanske modparter. Hjælp den nyligt valgte præsident og USA's nye administration.«

Forespurgt, om han havde et råd til Trump, svarede Putin, at »en mand som Trump har ikke brug for råd, især ikke, når det drejer sig om interne, politiske spørgsmål. Det er generelt

set altid kontraproduktivt at forsøge at belære modparter ... Jeg ønsker at etablere en konstruktiv dialog på basis af vore landes nationale interesser, og i behørig betragtning af disse interesser. Jeg mener, det er muligt at opnå dette i fællesskab, med den nuværende præsident. Hvad der vil ske i virkeligheden, ved jeg ikke.«

Foto: Ruslands præsident Putin taler på SPIEF (1.-3. juni).

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

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

Den reelt succesfulde, nye verdensorden, der nu konsolideres, er et økonomisk og videnskabeligt system for samarbejde: den Nye Silkevej. Det er de accelererende investeringer og udarbejdelse af transformerende, nye infrastrukturprojekter og videnskabelige fremskridt, der knyttes sammen under Kinas initiativ, over hele Eurasien, Afrika og ligeledes planlagt for Sydamerika. »Marshallplanen gange 20«, kalder nogen det.

Det er en orden, der mere og mere støttes af Rusland og andre store nationer, så vel som mange andre, fordi det reelt udløser økonomisk fremskridt, produktivitet, ny beskæftigelse, til gensidig fordel for alle deltagende nationer. Som »Silkevejsdamen«, Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, siger, så er det i færd med at blive til Verdenslandbroen. Det er således åbent for USA at gå med i og genopbygge, men også kraftigt udvide og modernisere, sin egen økonomiske infrastruktur og industri.

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

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

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

Det er det amerikanske folk, der må få Glass-Steagall vedtaget i Kongressen for at standse Wall Street i at kværke USA's økonomi. Det amerikanske folk må kræve »økonomisk politik i den amerikanske tradition«; og en omgående oprettelse af en nationalbank til infrastruktur. Flere amerikanere end nogen

sinde før forsøger at blive NASA-astronauter. Men, det er det amerikanske folk, der må kræve et hastigt udvidet rumforskningsprogram og nye teknologier omkring fusionskraft.

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

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

**RADIO SCHILLER 6. juni, 2017:
Trump melder USA ud af Paris-
aftale //**

**Vil han melde USA ind i
russisk-kinesisk partnerskab?**

v/ Tom Gillesberg.

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/trump-melder-usa-us-af-paris-aftale-vil-han-melde-usa-ind-i-russisk-kinesisk-partnerskab

Præsident Putin taler på panelet Amerikansk-russisk Erhvervsdialog på SPIEF

2. juni, 2017 – Præsident Putin talte personligt på panelet Amerikansk-russisk Erhvervsdialog på SPIEF. »Jeg vil gerne takke alle russiske og amerikanske arrangører, jeg vil gerne takke vore amerikanske venner for at komme til dagens begivenhed«, sagde Putin. Han mindede om, at Rusland og USA »som indflydelsesrige verdensmagter opretholder en dialog inden for rammerne af forskellige formater – i Gruppen af 20, i APEC og andre organisationer, og interagerer i væsentlige globale og regionale spørgsmål. Det er meget godt, Gud ske lov, at denne proces fortsætter. I løbet af de seneste flere år har vi set sammenbruddet af fundamentet for bilateralt samarbejde, som det tog årtier at opbygge. Vore bilaterale relationer befinder sig nu på et rekordlavt punkt siden den Kolde Krig.«

Han mindedes de reelle bånd, som Rusland havde til USA rent historisk, og henviste til den amerikanske hjælp til industrialisering under den tidlige sovjetperiode, samt Låne- og Lejeprogrammet under krigen med det fascistiske Tyskland. Han understregede, at Rusland havde betalt hele gælden, ikke alene fra den russiske side under sovjetperioden, men også hele gælden fra de tidligere sovjetstater.

Selv om handel og investering var lav selv før den aktuelle krise, bemærkede han, at »Store amerikanske selskaber opererer fortsat i dag i Rusland og opretholder en betydelig tilstedeværelse på det russiske marked. Der er omkring 3000 firmaer med amerikansk kapital i Rusland. Disse foretagenders totale aktiver beløber sig til \$75 mia., og de beskæftiger flere end 180.000 mennesker.«

»Jeg er overbevist om, at normalisering af de bilaterale relationer imødekommer begge landes interesser«, sagde han, »og vi vil fortsætte dialogen med den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump og den nye administration. Men, for at opnå succes, er der behov for seriøse bestræbelser fra begge sider«. Han understregede, at begge sider vil behøve politisk vilje og bør være rede til at løse spørgsmål af gensidig interesse. Han udtrykte håb om, at erhvervsdialogen på SPIEF, initiativerne og ideerne fra repræsentanterne for russiske og amerikanske foretagender, vil være med til at skabe et favorabelt miljø til løsning af denne uafgjorte opgave.

Det bør bemærkes, at dette var den største, amerikanske delegation på SPIEF i flere år – over 300 personer – især, siden Obama åbenlyst afskrækkede deltagelse. Den omfattede den amerikanske ambassadør, Boeing og andre, førende selskaber.

Video med Vladimir Putins åbningstale på SPIEF, engelsk voice over, kan ses her:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0pjI4U5JGdU>

**Optimisme og muligheder:
USA må gå med i den Nye
Silkevej.**

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 2. juni, 2017

Matthew Ogden: Temaet for aftenens webcast er: USA må afgjort tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej. Dette er den strategisk vigtigste ting, der kan ske; alt andet må ses som underordnet dette mål. Vi havde lejlighed til at tale med Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for et par timer siden, og vi har lidt nyheder; nogle bemærkninger fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som jeg gerne vil oplæse som indledning. Hun sagde, at verden hastigt bevæger sig i en meget ny og dynamisk retning. Momentum er meget klart. Tag Bælt & Vej Forum, der fandt sted for kun to uger siden, og tag dernæst Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum, der finder sted netop i disse dage; naturligvis med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin som vært. Ved denne lejlighed er den særlige gæst premierminister Modi fra Indien, og vi ser en fortsat integration mellem Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO), Bælt & Vej, den Nye Silkevej og alle disse eurasiske, økonomiske udviklings- og integrationsorganisationer.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde, vi må nu optrappe vores kampagne her i USA, for, at USA kan blive fuldt ud engageret og involveret i denne nye dynamik med win-win-samarbejde og gensidigt fordelagtige udviklingsprojekter. Hun sagde, at vi må holde fokus på dette spørgsmål; ikke lade os distrahere af noget som helst andet. Verden har totalt forandret sig. Vi befinder os i en fuldstændig ny epoke, en ny æra for civilisationen.

Hun sagde, vi i nyhederne netop har set, i de sidste 24 timer, at præsident Trump har sagt nej til denne Paris-klimaaf tale, og det er en god ting, sagde hun. For det (klimaaf taltalen) er ikke baseret på videnskab. Jo, vi ved godt, at klimaet ændrer sig, men det er ikke baseret på menneskeskabt, global opvarmning. Spørgsmålet er så, hvad er årsagen? Paris-af taltalen var baseret på ideologi, sagde hun; den var baseret på

ideologien om grænser for vækst, befolkningsreduktion, undertrykkelse af udvikling – især i den tredje verden.[1] Sæt som modsætning den Nye Silkevej, Bælt & Vej-initiativet, der kommer fra Kina, og som bringer hårdt tiltrængt udvikling til den tredje verden, til Afrika og andre steder; som disse områder ikke har haft adgang til i generationer. Man må se, at dette er en virkelig bølge af optimisme.

Hun sagde, hold tingene optimistisk, bliv ved at være optimistiske. Det kunstige diskussionsmiljø i USA, der er skabt af nyhedsmedierne, er ren propaganda, sagde hun. De falske nyheder er ikke kun de negative rapporter – det har vi set masser af. Men, de falske nyheder er i realiteten, at man ikke rapporterer de positive og optimistiske udviklinger, der finder sted i hele verden, og som især kommer via Bælt & Vej Forum.

Vi havde lejlighed til at få en ti minutter lang briefing fra fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i går, under en telefonkonference med hendes medarbejdere (i USA). Det var en virkelig vidunderlig og optimistisk refleksion tilbage over betydningen og virkningen af dette Bælt & Vej Forum, som hun havde mulighed for at deltage i personligt. Vi har fremstillet en slags video til jer her, hvor vi har brugt nogle billeder af Helgas besøg til Kina, og noget baggrundsmateriale, som I vil få at høre her, som gennemgår LaRouche-bevægelsens 40-50 år lange historie for denne nye, internationale, økonomiske orden, der nu er ved at blive til virkelighed. Her kommer denne ti minutter lange video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ekspcgnkoY>

(Her følger resten af diskussionen på engelsk. Helgas briefing (videoen) er oversat til dansk, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=19877>)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I just wanted to make sure that you get a first impression from me from my trip, because I

think

the worst mistake we could make would be to respond to the absolutely incredible psywar propaganda coming from the U.S. mainstream media and the neoliberal media in Europe, like Spiegel

Online with its Chief Editor piece which was really out of this

way! It is very clear that people who are primarily relying on such media have a completely, totally, 100% wrong idea of what the reality is of what's going on. And we should really get that

out of our heads and not try to swim within the fishbowl of an artificially created environment. Because, from my standpoint, the world looks very, very different.

First of all, I said this already, and I reiterate it: With the Belt and Road Forum, the world has dramatically consolidated

the beginning of the new era, and I don't think at all, that short of World War III, this is going to go away, because the majority of the world is moving in a completely liberated way. And first of all, this was the highest level conference I ever participated in. There were 28 head of state, speaking one after

the other, and obviously, the speech by Xi Jinping was absolutely

outstanding, and whoever has time to listen to it, should really

do it, because it was a very, very Confucian speech, which set the tone for the two-day conference in a very clear way. So, please listen to it when you have some time.

I think the way people have to understand what is going on, you have to really think what this organization, and Lyn in particular did for the last almost 50 years. The first time when

Lyn in 1971 recognized what the significance of the dismantling

of the Bretton Woods system was, and then all the many, many

things we did in the last over 40 years: Lyn coming back from the Iraq Ba'ath Party celebration in 1975, when he proposed the IDB as an International Development Bank to foster a new world economic order; the fact that we, for one year, campaigned with this IDB proposal which then basically became part of the Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in '76. Then, in the end of the '70s, when we worked with Indira Gandhi on a 40-year development plan for India. Already in '76, we published a whole book about the industrialization of Africa. We worked with Mexican President José López Portillo on "Operation Juárez." We put out a 50-year Pacific Basic development plan. Lyn had already in '75 had proposed Oasis Plan. And then naturally when the [Berlin] Wall came down and the Soviet Union disintegrated, we proposed the Productive Triangle and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. And all of these proposals! And just think of the many, many activities we did, conferences all over five continents, all of this was on the level of ideas, on the level of program – but only after Xi Jinping put the New Silk Road on the agenda in 2013, and in the four-years of breathtaking developments of the One Belt, One Road initiative since, these ideas are becoming realized! And the genie is out of the bottle! When you have now the Bi-Oceanic Railway discussion and the tunnels and bridges connecting the Atlantic and Pacific around Latin America, you have all these railways now being opened up in

Africa – this is unprecedented! This was not done by the IMF or the World Bank. They suppressed it with the conditionalities. But with the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the direct investment of the Chinese Ex-Im Bank, the China state bank, all of these projects are now proceeding, and they have completely changed the attitude and the self-confidence of all participating countries. Now, the way people in China look at President Trump is absolutely different than what the media are trying to say. They are very positive about Trump, in the same way that people in Russia think that Trump is somebody you can absolutely have a decent relationship with, and that is reality. And forget the media! Forget these whores in the press who are really just prostitutes for the British Empire. Don't pay any attention to what they say, and don't allow the people you are talking with to do that, either.

When Trump promised \$1 trillion infrastructure investments, this was the right thing, and we put out the right program saying the United States must join the Silk Road and that {should be our focus}, and nothing else. Everything else should be a subsumed aspect of that. This is the strategically important thing, and the fact that the head of the China Investment Corp. Ding Xuedong said it's not \$1 trillion but \$8 trillion, is what the United States needs, is absolutely on the mark; and you know it yourself

from the conditions of the roads and the infrastructure in all of the United States.

So the fact that the same organization has now set up their office in New York, advising Chinese investors how to invest in the United States, and vice versa, how U.S. investors can invest in China; the fact that the Chinese are invited to participate in this infrastructure conference in June; all of this is absolutely going in the right direction.

What happened in the Belt and Road Forum and the many meetings I had afterwards – after all, I spent two full weeks in Beijing, in Nanjing, in Shanghai but it's the fact that in the many interviews, many quotes, and the general view is that we were treated with the highest respect possible. I mean, people are fully aware of Lyn's significance as a theoretician of physical economy, his ideas are highly respected; and people treated me as we should be treated, namely as people who have devoted their entire lives to the common good of humanity. And this is absolutely in stark contrast to the shitty behavior that we are normally getting from the neo-liberals in the trans-Atlantic region.

And you should understand that what the attack on Trump is supposed to do: Is to make – it's so difficult for him to focus on the positive aspect, and there are quite some many of them, including his working relationship with Russia and China, which is strategically the most important. So that, basically, he

has

to defend himself instead, and everybody thinks they have to spend all the time to defend themselves.

So don't fall for it. The idea that we are losing is completely off! Mankind is on the winning track and we have to pull the American population to create the kind of ferment so that the implementation of the infrastructure program as a first

step is on the agenda, and on everybody's mind and nothing else.

Even if Europe is still in the grip of the EU Commission, I mean, if Merkel wants to be the leader of the free West, – forget it. Macron just had a very excellent meeting with Putin,

defining a cordial relationship with Russia! This is not what Merkel and Obama have been cooking up, when Obama addressed the

church day of the Protestant church, but Merkel is pretty isolated.

Just look around in Europe: Macron send Raffarin, the former Prime Minister, to the Belt and Road Forum who gave an excellent speech, why China and France have to work together. Gentiloni from Italy said China and Italy will work together on

the development of Africa. All the East Europeans, Tsipras [from

Greece], Serbia, Hungary, Czechia's Zeman, Orban [Hungary] – all

of these people were absolutely enthusiastic on the Belt and Road

Initiative. And now even Germany, it shows that the German industry is actually really getting it, that their interest is to

work on joint ventures in third countries together with China.

So

I think even Germany will change.

I have the strong conviction that by the end of this year,

it will look completely different, because the development perspective is so contagious, that I think all the efforts by the

British Empire to somehow throw in a monkey wrench will not work!

So take the winning perspective, take the high ground, think strategically: And realize that what is happening in reality, in

many, many development projects around the world, is what this organization has been fighting for, for almost half a century. I just wanted to tell you that, because the worst thing we could do, is look at it from inside the United States, from within the box, when the whole world has moved out of the box decisively, with the Belt and Road Forum, which is not going to

be stopped by anything. And that is my view I wanted to communicate.

[end video: <https://larouchepac.com/20170602/silk-road-strategy-helga-larouche-report-belt-and-road-forum>

OGDEN: As you could hear, Helga LaRouche was extremely optimistic after spending an entire two weeks in China; and her

point could not be more clear. The United States must join the

Silk Road; this must be our focus and nothing else.

“Everything

else should be a subsumed aspect of that,” she said; “this is the

strategically most important thing.”

Helga also had, among many media interviews, you could see some pictures there from her interview on the “Dialogue with Yang

Rui” show, which was a very widely watched and wonderful interview. She had many TV interviews, many other press interviews. Here’s an interview that just came out; this is from

{Shanghai Daily}, and I’m going to read a few excerpts from

that

interview as well. I think it is just really a nice overview.

As

you can see, the title is "Belt and Road Initiative Instills Hope

for Peace and Development Among Nations." You can see the picture

of Helga LaRouche there. The editor's note begins the article;

it says,

"Helga Zepp-LaRouche visited Shanghai for the first time in the summer of 1971. In 1977 she married American economist Lyndon

LaRouche, and the couple have since worked together on development plans for a just new world economic order." That was

the overview that we saw in the video just now. It goes on:

"Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute in 1984, a think tank devoted to the realization of these plans and a renaissance and a dialogue of classical cultures.

"She is an expert in European humanist philosophy and poetry, Confucius, and history.

"After attending the recent Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, she visited Shanghai, where {Shanghai Daily} reporter Wan Lixin

interviewed her."

These are going to be a few excerpts from Helga LaRouche's answers to the questions that were posed to her in this {Shanghai

Daily} interview.

So, Helga said: "I think the Belt and Road initiative signifies a revolutionary move to a new epoch of civilization. The idea of having a win-win cooperation among nations is the first time that a concrete concept has been offered to overcome geopolitics.

"Since geopolitics was the cause of the two world wars, I

think it is a completely new paradigm of thinking where an idea proposed by one country has the national interest basically in coherence with the interests of humanity as a whole. This has never happened.

“This has instilled tremendous hope among developing nations that they have the chance to overcome poverty and underdevelopment. And I think this is an initiative that will grow until all the continents are connected through infrastructure and development.” (That’s the idea of the World Land-Bridge.)

“We have always made the point that for this new Silk Road to succeed in the tradition of the old Silk Road, which was also an exchange of ideas and cultures, not just products and technology, you have to combine economic cooperation with dialogue between cultures. This dialogue must be on the highest level, so each culture has to present example of the best of their culture, like Confucianism, Italian renaissance, the German classical period, and present the best works of arts in music and poetry, paintings and other forms of art.

“Our experience is that when people get into contact for the first time with expression of such high culture from another culture, they are surprised by its beauty. And this beauty then opens the heart and souls of the people. And this is the best medicine against chauvinism, xenophobia, and prejudice, and it opens the way for the love of other cultures.

“This is in conformity with Confucian teaching that all activity must be combined with strengthening of love for the mankind, because without that cultural component, that new Silk Road will not flourish.”

“I think it a great honor for me to participate in this Belt and Road Forum, and I was deeply impressed by the speech of President Xi Jinping. Among all participants I spoke with there

is consensus that we are actively participating in the shaping of

history. All this means that China is right now leading the world

in terms of providing the perspective for the future.

“I think this has been recognized by many countries in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, and even some European countries start to recognize it is in their best interests to ally with that initiative. So I think it has made clear that China is the

only country right now that offers a positive perspective to overcome the strategic bottleneck of our present times.”

“Here I would like to quote from Pope Paul VI who said that ‘Development is the new name for peace.’”

“I was first in Shanghai 46 years ago in 1971, after traveling on a cargo ship. Although it was not the best time to

be in China, it had awoken my love for China.

“I think the Chinese people are much too modest. They should feel more confident about what they have accomplished. They have

created the biggest miracle of the world, even bigger than the post-war German economic miracle. They should be very proud to be

Chinese.”

So again, that was from an interview in {Shanghai Daily} called “Belt and Road Initiative Instills Hope for Peace and Development Among Nations.”

[<http://www.shanghaidaily.com/opinion/chinese-perspectives/Belt-and-Road-initiative-instills-hope-for-peace-and-development-among-nations/shdaily.shtml>]

Obviously, this is just a wonderfully optimistic view of the

world right now. I think it gives you a sense of what Helga LaRouche gained as an eyewitness and participant on the ground at the Belt and Road Forum. It's what Americans are not being given; we're not being given this kind of optimistic perspective of what the future of mankind could be, and it's very much within our grasp. The kind of pride that she said Chinese should feel about being Chinese, this is something that Americans desperately to access again; this pride of being American. With that kind of overview and our very clear sense of what our mission is, that the United States should join this New Paradigm of win-win development, I think maybe Ben can give us a little bit of a sense of what it's going to take to get the United States back on this path to development. It's been 50 years since the assassination of John F Kennedy and the departure of the United States from this sense of development and progress. This embrace of this Malthusianism, zero-growth kind of population control ideology, which has brought us to the point of just miserable economic suffering.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: As you mentioned in the beginning, Trump's announcement that the U.S. is going to pull out of this Paris climate change agreement is a really big deal; this is excellent. To my knowledge, unless I'm missing something, since this whole climate change scare got going, this is the first U.S. President who has actually kicked back against this. It

started
really back with George H.W. Bush; Bill Clinton went along
with
it. Despite the narrative of it being a Republican versus
Democrat issue, the George W Bush administration was fully on
board; they went with all this junk. Bio-fuels, global
warming,
they pushed it fully. Obama pushed it further. Now, we
finally
have a President who is actually kicking back against this.
This
is huge, this important; Trump definitely deserves respect and
support for fighting against this thing. As many of our
viewers
know, this is a huge global lobby that's been pushing this
thing
from the top down for decades now.
I thought it was also important that Trump highlighted the
economic effects of this. Some people just say the science
says
this, or the science says that; but there's also the reality
of
what is the effect on the people. What's the effect on your
citizens of going with these policies? They say CO2 is
terrible,
it's a pollutant, etc.; therefore, we need to go with all
these
wonderful, clean energy solutions. They paint this rosy
picture,
when in fact, that has devastating effects on the real-life
conditions of our population. This whole Green energy fraud
is
ridiculous. Given that this issue is now coming up, I think
it's
worth just highlighting a couple of points on this.
If you want to talk about the reduction in CO2 emissions and
the Green energy stuff, I still think it's worth looking at

what

Germany is facing right now in terms of their energy prices.

If

you want a case study in what wind and solar and exiting nuclear

and getting rid of coal and natural gas does; in Germany, just between 2004 and 2015, their energy prices went up 50% from \$0.23

cents a kilowatt-hour in U.S. values, to \$0.35 cents a kilowatt-hour. They were already in 2004, twice the rate we pay

in the U.S. on average. And over that ten-year period, in the context of a lot of this nuclear exit, CO2-reduction stuff, they

went up another 50% to now three times what Americans pay on average for energy, just as an example of what that means for real life conditions. This has been driving industries to leave

Germany, so it has an effect on industry, other forms of economic activity as well.

In 2013, just one subsidy – this major surcharge they added to the average German's bill to pay for wind and solar – was the

equivalent of \$0.07 U.S. cents per kilowatt-hour. That alone is

60% of what we pay on average for the U.S.; just for one subsidy,

just for wind and solar.

In the context of all the propaganda that gets put out, it's worth emphasizing the idea that we can transition to some wonderful world powered by wind, solar electricity is a face; it's a fraud. We need to go in the other direction. To the degree necessary, use coal, use natural gas, whatever; but move

towards more advanced higher forms of energy like fission and nuclear fusion – that's really the future. The future is

increasing energy use per capita, increasing the use of higher qualities of energy per capita, not reduction.

I also think it's worth in the context of the debate re-erupting right now, people are freaking out about Trump doing this; I think it's worth re-examining the issue of CO2. What does CO2 do? It's now officially labelled a pollutant by the EPA. There are all these horror stories about extreme weather, climate change, etc.

I just want to highlight one graphic [Fig. 1]. Tons could be said, but I think it's just worth it for the education of our audience and the real facts on the issue, it's worth just highlighting this study, comparing literally dozens of different computer models on the effects of CO2 increase with the reality that's happened just in the last couple of decades. So, what these people did was to take 32 different computer models, all claiming what the effects of CO2 increase were going to do to the global temperature. Those are all the variety of small dotted lines rising up in the graph there. The thick red line there is the average of all of these 32 different computer models. If you take the claims being made by these models and by these fear-mongers around the CO2, they say this is the type of rate of temperature increase you're going to get. But if you compare that to the actual observations indicated below in the blue and green lines with the squares and the dots, you see that none of the computer models have been accurate in reality. Both satellite measurements by two different types of measurements, as

well as independent {in situ} measurements with balloon systems,

have shown that the temperature over the past 15 years now on average, has been relatively flat with little increase.

{None}

of the models showed this; none of them.

So, have this in mind when you hear these scare stories about this much temperature rise is going to cause this much extreme weather, etc. They're basing it all on these models that

have already shown to be ridiculous.

There's another interesting aspect to the CO2 issue, which isn't discussed at all, which is this apparently secret thing that many of these fear-mongering people around climate change don't apparently know, which is that CO2 is actually a part of the biosphere, and it's actually an important part of the ecological cycle. People talk about being "pro-green": It's actually an important contribution to green on the planet.

And there's been some work done, and I'd like to play a few short clips of an interview I'd done a few weeks back with a scientist who's led a great amount of effort on studying the positive effects of higher CO2 levels. This is Dr. Craig Idso,

and he has spent many years and a lot of effort doing actual experiments with greenhouses, overviews of various studies, overviews of satellite measurements, and actually studying the question of what is the effect of increasing CO2 levels on plant

growth and then also on agricultural activity. These clips speak

for themselves, but I think this is an important part of the discussion, as being completely blacked out, which is, aside from

the scare-stories about CO2 not being grounded in reality, there's actually a beneficial side for increasing CO2 levels.

[start video]

DR. CRAIG IDS0: There are three main benefits from increasing carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere: The first is that it increases plant productivity for biomass of the plant. On average, what we see is that for a doubling of CO₂, something that's going to happen by the end of this century, most are basis plants, non-woody plants like crops and things like that, will experience anywhere from a 25% to a 55% increasing in biomass per yield. And that's a phenomenal result and that's something that's going to happen just because we raise the CO₂ concentration and nothing else. Second is that higher CO₂ concentrations help increase the plant's water use efficiency. Again, a doubling of CO₂ allows plants to use about half as much water as they need to produce the same amount of tissue, so another phenomenal benefit. And then the third benefit is that higher CO₂ concentrations helps to ameliorate environmental stresses. So if you have a stress from hot air temperature, maybe low light, low levels of soil fertility, those sorts of things, when you have higher CO₂ concentrations they tend to reduce or lessen that stress if not completely ameliorate it, under a doubling of CO₂. You put all those three benefits together, and what you get is a tremendous benefit to the biosphere to the growth. And we're seeing that already: We see it in tree-ring cores, you can look and look at how their water use efficiency has improved over time, and we see anywhere from 35% to 40% increase already, as the CO₂ concentration has increased by about 40%. So the satellites have been up measuring reflectivity of vegetation,

over the entire globe ever since about the early 1980s. And what they find consistently, whether they're focussing on a particular region of the globe or the globe as a whole, you get anywhere from about 6% to 15% increase in biomass in that period of time.

The globe as a whole, or in total, is actually in a better off condition now than it was when those measurements began. I did the first approximation to determine what is the net monetary benefit on crop production globally, in the past and then also projected into the future, and what I found was that over the 50-year period from 1961 to 2011, it amounts to about \$3.2 trillion on the global economy, a phenomenal benefit. And then, projecting that forward in time, as the CO2 concentration is going to continue to rise, from about 2012 to 2050, we expect it to be about \$10 trillion to the economy.

And that's just really scratching the surface, because you could look at studies, for example, I'll take rice, where there's a number of genotypes of rice, and scientists have looked at for example, in one study I'm thinking of, they looked at 16 different genotypes of rice, and how those genotypes responded to a doubling of CO2, and they received values that ranged from about 0 all the way to a whopping 265%. So, if governments and scientists focussed on those specific genotypes that we received the greatest increase in biomass per CO2 rise, and then grew them, we could have this phenomenal increase in agriculture and have no problem in feeding the planet in the future.

[end video]

DENISTON: I wanted to just highlight that interview, because that needs to get out. These are astounding facts: You compare on the one side, the scare stories are not adding up. On the other side, just review what he said, that over the past 35 years, according to global satellite measurements a 6-15% increase in total biomass production to the planet, the entire planet! We're not talking about a 10th of a percent of a half of a percent, 6-15%, that's huge. And these assessments they've done on the increased crop yield, which they put in monetary terms of \$3 trillion increased value production from higher crop yields. Again, these are not models and studies; you can take a greenhouse, you can study tomato plants, this particular species, what's their yield under regular atmospheric CO2 conditions, what's their yield under this much increase? And they have hard data on this, so these are not models, this is real stuff. And then the other irony, which is an irony for some people is this water use efficiency: You actually get a highly significant boost for certain plant species in their ability to produce more biomass with less water use, and this has rather interesting implications for drier regions in particular, where water becomes a limiting factor in plant growth. And now, all of a sudden, with higher concentrations of plant food in the atmosphere, CO2, they can grow in regions they couldn't grow in before; they can be more healthy in regions they couldn't be healthy before. And you just take a look at places we've had

water issues – California – and we have our crazy governor in California, running around pretending he's the world leader on CO2, when his state is actually benefitting greatly from the fact

there's been higher CO2 levels in the context of the recent droughts. The ironies are just all over the place.

You've really got to ask yourself, why are none of these just basic scientific facts even being added into the discussion?

All you hear is these super, extreme, incredible flimsy arguments

claiming to be science, about scare stories, and then basic, raw,

scientific data and studies and discussion – you don't hear about that in the media, at all. I think people need to let that

irony sink in, on this whole climate debate issue.

And Matthew, as you said in the beginning, the real issue is there's an ideology behind this, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said in

our discussion earlier today: The whole climate change issue is

not really about climate change. That's the latest scare story

certain people have grabbed onto and pushed from the standpoint

of a Malthusian ideology. And tons can be said; we put out an entire report, "Global Warming Scare Is Population Reduction, Not

Science." This was put out by {Executive Intelligence Review};

if you don't have a copy of this, you should get one.

[<http://store.larouchepub.com/category-s/1840.htm>] Under Mr. LaRouche's direction, over decades, his organization has uniquely

put out the entire story of the origins of this, not just climate-change scare, but more broadly this whole

environmentalist movement as coming from this Malthusian ideology.

And you look at the founders of the modern environmentalist movement, if you look at who these people were, these are people

that created the entire structure that pushed globally this whole

environmentalist system. We can just highlight some of the key

figures: Sir Julian Huxley, a lifelong proponent of eugenics, head of the British Eugenics Society. After World War II, after

Hitler's horrific war crimes, and crimes against humanity were exposed, and the connection to eugenics there, Huxley still promoted eugenics in his position in the UN, as the head of UNESCO at the time.

Prince Philip, whenever he gets the chance, talks about how terrible population growth is, and the fact that population growth is the number one problem on the planet. The guy whose said if he could be reincarnated, he'd like to come back as a deadly virus to reduce world population. That's his view, that's

his belief-system.

Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands, who was actually working with Nazi intelligence, a member of the Nazi Party.

He

even helped Nazi war criminals escape after World War II.

These

people came together and started the environmentalist movement,

going back to the immediate post-World War II period, and going

into the '50s and '60s when it started to take off.

This is the ideology behind this. It's not about the debates you see on the media, about this claim or that claim on

supposed science of CO2. If you really want to understand the

issue, it's this oligarchical, Malthusian ideology that's been campaigning for generations against economic development, against

population growth, against the development of so-called Third World nations. These are people who have said we cannot allow the world to rise to the living standards of America and the West. Think of Obama travelling to Africa, telling students in

Africa, if you all had air conditioning and cars the planet would

boil over, so that's not an option.

And that's the issue. I think what Helga said, in response to Trump's pulling out of the Paris climate agreement, is, that's

the issue. This is an expression of the old Malthusian, geopolitical paradigm, and what we're seeing emerging with everything around this Belt and Road Forum summit, everything that you just went through, Matthew, is the future. That's the

future. So Trump's dumping this climate change thing is completely coherent with the idea of the United States bucking this past, geopolitical, zero sum game, Malthusian ideology, and

getting towards building the future again.

And I would say, from our work, the next steps in the energy issue is going hard with fusion, nuclear fission as needed along

the way. But the key is not only cheap energy, in using coal, natural gas, etc., but what are the future energy sources that are going to allow not only nations around the world to come up

to the same energy use that we have in the U.S. now, but even higher levels and including in the U.S. How can we actually increase the total energy-flux density of the global economy in

totality? That's the future. The entire history of the development of mankind has always been intimately connected

with

and tied to these kinds of increases in energy-flux density. That's got to be the next step in this thing.

OGDEN: I think that idea, the increases in energy-flux density is the key. It unlocks the entire mystery of this whole

discussion. If you go back to that history that Helga Zepp-LaRouche walked us through, about the 40, 45-year history of

the LaRouche movement's fight for a new, international economic

order, that was paralleled by a 45-year history of a fight against this kind of Malthusianism, the idea of "limits to growth" and overpopulation and these kinds of things that have become ingrained.

This was paralleled, in fact, we saw all those reports about the great development of India, the development of the Pacific Basin, the development of Africa, the development of Latin America, all of these reports mapping out a blueprint for the development of the planet; but also, there was a book that was published, called {There Are No Limits to Growth}! And this was a

book by Mr. LaRouche [1983] and it is rooted so deeply in his unique approach to economic science, the idea that, no, in fact,

we are not living in a closed system. This is not a closed economic system, this is not even a closed biological system, but

that in fact, the very fact that mankind has a voluntary, creative capability as a species, allows mankind to move into progressively higher and more efficient economic systems.

Because we're not based on one sort of limited resources regime.

And we've seen this throughout history: If you just take the empirical view of human history, mankind has progressively moved from one resource base to another resource base, through

discoveries, through new technologies, and each one of those resource bases is defined by a higher energy-flux density, more powerful forms of "fire," as you could call it, a Promethean idea of what mankind is capable of. You take that idea of economics, and this is really Mr. LaRouche's unique contribution, and you say: OK, the fact that that debunks the entire idea of limited resources, that very fact itself overthrows the entire idea which has been at the basis of geopolitics for at least the last 50 years. What was the justification for saying, "no we have to limit the access of these countries in the Third World to these limited resources, so that the developed countries – the United States, Western Europe – can have access to them?" This was literally the basis of our national security strategy in the 1970s and the 1980s. But when you say, there's no such thing as "limited resources," it overthrows that entire idea of geopolitics. And I think that really serves as the scientific basis for a new idea of "win-win" cooperation, as counterposed to the idea of a zero-sum game, where, if some countries win that means other countries lose. No. In fact, {all} countries can win and development is an unlimited potential.

DENISTON: I don't think it can be stressed enough, this is an entire paradigm shift we're talking about. I think Helga's point about this being the end of the geopolitical perspective, people have to realize that's what's on the table. And that's why it's so important she came back from China with this report.

Because we have to get Americans to understand the depth of this revolution that's happening right now, and the importance of the United States jumping on board with this, immediately. Because this is a historic shift: If you get the United States onboard now with Russia and China and the nations allied with them, that's it. We can have the future, we can create the future we want with that alliance. The British will be forced to go along with that global alliance – they can put up as much of a fight as they can, as we're seeing, with this crazy propaganda campaign in the United States, but people have to realize how vulnerable the British Empire actually is, and that we have this perspective before us. Because this has happened, this is moving right now

OGDEN: OK! Wonderful. I think that what Helga Zepp-LaRouche's point was, stands: The United States must join the New Silk Road. This is the primary strategic focus and everything else must be subsumed, as subsumed factor of that. This is our focus, and nothing else. So we need to escalate that campaign, obviously, and watch for very dramatic and rapid developments around the globe! Thank you very much, Ben, for joining me here in the studio today, and thank you all for tuning. That's the conclusion to our broadcast today: Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. We'll make that video that we showed you earlier, of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's remarks available as a standalone, and your task

for this weekend is to spread that around as far as you can.
Thank you very much, and good night.

[1] Se vores omfattende dossier: Stop den Grønne Kult Feature

Præsident Trump annoncerede torsdag, at USA forlader Paris-klimaaf tale

2. juni, 2017 – Præsident Trump annoncerede torsdag (1. juni), at USA forlader Paris-klimaaf talem og sagde blandt andet, at en exit af aftalen ville gøre det muligt for USA at flytte flere mennesker ud af fattigdom ved at udnytte energiresurser. Direktør for EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Scott Pruitt sagde, at præsidenten holdt sine løfter til »de glemte mænd og kvinder, til arbejderklassen og de fattige arbejdere«. Alle implementeringer af aftalen blev omgående stoppet.

Kinas succes påvirker kamp om infrastrukturinvestering i USA

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 31. maj, 2017 – Præsident Donald Trump kan være tæt på endnu et betydningsfuldt skift, væk fra

»globaliseringens« døde æra – denne gang er det et amerikansk exit fra Barack Obamas nulvækst »Paris-aftale« – og han er fortsat udsat for ubarmhjertige angreb fra efterretningsstaten. Med endnu et stort, tysk medie, der bringer mord på Trump på banen, denne gang *Der Spiegel*, raser 'globalisterne' for at blive af med ham.

Men amerikanerne stemte for et fundamentalt skift i økonomisk politik for atter at gøre Amerika til en stor, *industriel og teknologisk* nation. Og nu bliver truslen mod Trump fra den såkaldte »deep state«, »staten i staten«, måske modsvaret af udfordringen med de dybe huller i vejene, og de dybe, økonomiske huller, som millioner af amerikanere er faldet ned i.

Det rapporteres, at Trump-administrationen midt i juni til Kongressen vil cirkulere et udkast til amerikanske investeringer i ny, økonomisk infrastruktur og anmode om, at der vedtages love om det hen over sommeren. Og endnu, mens den investering, Trump vil anmode om, synes at blive stadig mindre end de \$1 billion, han talte om under sin valgkampagne, så bliver modforslag fra Demokraterne stadig større.

På vegne af den Demokratiske Progressive Gruppe og valgkreds og fagforeningsgrupper, der støtter dem, fremlagde henved et dusin Demokratiske kongresmedlemmer den 25. maj et krav – i form af en kongresresolution, ikke lovgivning – om mere end \$2 billion i direkte, statslig infrastrukturinvestering hen over 10 år, med betragtelig fokus på højhastigheds-jernbaneprojekter og nye projekter for vandveje og vandkontrol. Dette fulgte i kølvandet på et lovforslag om \$1,25 billion som statsbevillinger til ny infrastruktur over kun fem år, introduceret af kongresmedlem Brian Higgins (D-NY).

Der er to faktorer, der fremmer disse forslag: det alarmerende sammenbrud af offentlig infrastruktur i større byer og stater; og så entusiasmen hos dem, der kender til Kinas utrolige Bælt

& Vej-infrastrukturplatforme og de offentlige tilbud fra Kina og Japan om at investere i en opbygning af infrastruktur i USA.

Beijings Bælt & Vej Forum den 14.-15. maj var en forbløffende succes. Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der gav en præsentation om »Verdenslandbroen« under topmødet og i årtier har arbejdet på spiren til dette Bælt & Vej-initiativ, beskrev forummet som at deltage i udformningen af verdenshistorien til det bedre. Lyndon LaRouche, ophavsmanden til ideen fra 1989 og fremefter, sagde i dag: »Vi har etableret noget på globalt plan, og det er godt.«

Kinas udstedelse af produktiv kredit for at styrke andre nationers økonomier så vel som sin egen, har været unik i verden i et årti, og en politik, der både er konfuciansk og i Hamiltons tradition. Politikken i traditionen efter Hamilton mærkes i Amerika som et potentiale.

En sigende artikel i *Asia Times* den 29. maj havde titlen, »OBOR: Hvordan infrastruktur overtrumfer politik«. Den lægger ud med at diskutere Japans »overraskende« vending mod Kinas initiativer, Bælt & Vej og Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB). Men dernæst, efter en gennemgang af viften af projekter for jernbaner, havne, elektricitet osv. i mange asiatiske lande, vender artiklen sig mod USA.

»For USA er Kinas OBOR-initiativ blevet en multidimensional udfordring, der påvirker nationale anliggender, såvel som international politik. Kinas fokus på multilaterale udviklingsprojekter har fremhævet et ubehageligt, nationalt spørgsmål for Trump: den amerikanske, civile infrastrukturens affældige tilstand, og Kongressens modstand mod at bevilge de nødvendige midler til at gøre noget ved det ... Amerikas næststørste by, Los Angeles, er indbegrebet af Amerikas smuldrende infrastruktur. På trods af, at byen håber at sikre sig rettighederne til at være vært for 2024-Olympiaden, holdes byen tilbage pga. dens gennemhullede veje med trafikpropper,

et aldrende telekommunikationssystem og manglen på pålidelig, offentlig transport. Borgmester Eric Garcetti kom endda med en dybtfølt bøn til Trumps transportminister, Elaine Chao, om at forcere en pakke på \$1,3 mia. til byens undergrundsbane – men det står ikke klart, om administrationen vil føje ham.

»Garcetti går måske til Kina for investering.«

Det viser sig, at Kinas største producent af togvogne, CRRC Corp., allerede bygger 64 nye togvogne til Los Angeles' undergrundsbane, og også til andre byer. Dette er kontrakter, der er udbudt til selskaber: men Kinas præsident Xi og ledere af statsbanker har gjort det klart, at Kina selv kunne investere i kreditydelse til store, nye infrastrukturplatforme, såvel som at være med til at bygge dem; det samme gælder for Japan.

Dette fordrer en statslig, amerikansk kreditinstitution. Ved de Progressive Demokraters begivenhed, understregede EIR-repræsentanter over for de tilstedeværende behovet for en nationalbank i Hamiltons tradition, som den centrale kilde til kredit, der kan gøre disse projekter mulige.

Foto: Shenzhen-strækningen af Guangzhou-Hongkong Højhastigheds-jernbanen under konstruktion. Maj, 2011. (Foto: Alancrh / wikimedia commons / CC BY-SA 3.0)

**'Fremtiden fødes i dag:
Integration og infrastruktur'**

til at løfte verden op

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 30. maj, 2017 – 1.-3. juni træder Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF) sammen, under værtskab af den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin, der for to uger siden var æresgæst på Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde (BVF) i Beijing, og som netop i går i Paris førte strategiske forhandlinger med præsident Emmanuel Macron. I går gav TASS en forhåndsvisning af mødet i Skt. Petersborg, under titlen, »Fremtiden fødes i dag: Integration og infrastrukturprojekter i Eurasien«. Den rapporterer om den kendsgerning, at en opbygning af nationer nu er ved at komme sammen – EAEU (Eurasisk Økonomisk Union), SCO (Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen) og Bælt & Vej-initiativ (BVI), plus tre nationer i BRIKS – for at fremme storstilede projekter, der udføres ud fra et »globalt standpunkt«, til alles fordel. Der sættes fokus på specifikke projekter, såsom Vostochny Cosmodrome (Kosmodrom Øst), som Japan er interesseret i at deltage i; og den »Østlige Polygon« – det fjernøstlige program for forbundethed – konnektivitet – som involverer den Transsibiriske Jernbane, Baikal-Amur Hovedlinjen, regionale grænseovergange og havne.

Mødet i Skt. Petersborg er nu den optimistiske »nye norm« i Eurasien, ledet af Kina og Rusland; og billedet er ved at blive fyldt ud for andre dele af verden. I Afrika finder den storstilede åbning af Nairobi-Mombasa-jernbanen sted, hvis 480 km ses som den første strækning i den fremtidige, østafrikanske, længdegående jernbanekorridor. »At forbinde nationer og give mennesker fremgang«, lyder mottoet på den nye, kenyanske linjes lokomotiver.

Uvidende om denne kendsgerning om denne globale omgruppering for udvikling – eller værre endnu, med had til den – er de politiske kræfter, der er sat i gang imod dens succes, og som for størstedelens vedkommende kommer fra den depraverede, britiske imperieflok. Der er et grelt misforhold mellem

virkeligheden og så atlanticisternes forslag. Fra Europa kommer der fortsatte angreb mod præsident Trump og mod de amerikanske vælgere, der indsatte ham i embedet, og mod Trumps modstand mod 'grønt' folkemord og NATO-geopolitik. Mandag fortsatte kansler Angela Merkel i Berlin de bebrejdelser imod USA, som hun havde udtalt efter sidste uges G7-møde. I en tale på en konference for bæredygtig udvikling sagde hun, at hun fortsat er en »overbevist atlanticist«, og at man ikke kan stole på USA; »vi europæere må virkelig tage skæbnen i egne hænder«, især mht. klimapolitik. I dag krævede hun, at Europa er »pro-aktiv i internationale anliggender«. Den tyske udenrigsminister Sigmar Gabriel angreb Trumps »snæversynede« politikker, der har »svækket« Vesten og EU-interesser.

Her til morgen svarede Trump igen i et tweet, men sammenhængen går langt videre end til øje for øje. På spil står præsidentskabets eksistens, USA's integritet som nation, og om USA – meget snart – vil stille sig på linje med det nye paradigme, med Verdenslandbroen/Ny Silkevej. Faren og bestikkeligheden ved angrebene på Trump fremgår af en artikel i *Spiegel Online* fra 20. maj, »Tiden er inde til at komme af med Donald Trump«. Med en hysterisk tirade imod Trump (ingen moral, ingen mål, ingen strategi, ingen hjerne, osv.), gennemgår artiklen, hvordan man kan afsætte ham, med reference til det uhyggelige »Game of Thrones«. Artiklen opfordrer medierne til at »fortsætte med at sige det, som det er: Trump må fjernes fra Det Hvide Hus. Hurtigt. Han er til fare for verden«. Oversat betyder det, at man erkender, at et partnerskab mellem USA, Rusland og Kina er en dødbringende trussel mod Det britiske Imperium.

Sandheden er, at mennesker kan formås til at tænke og overvinde disse beskidte operationer, uanset, hvor uophørlige og farlige, de måtte være. Vi har meget specialarbejde at udføre. En stor udfordring er sammenbruddet og nødsituationen i New York Citys transportsystem. Knap seks uger fra i dag truer massivt kaos, når nogle af toglinjerne mellem Manhattan

og Long Island og New Jersey indskrænkes pga. hastereparationer. Dette sker i sammenhæng med, at hele metropolregionens infrastrukturbase er affældig. LaRouche Manhattan Projekt går frem på basis af en overordnet plan, sammenhæng og frem for alt et krav om national handling for en tilslutning til den globale omgruppering for en Ny Silkevej.

Diane Sare fra LaRouche PAC Politiske Komite har en artikel i det næste nummer af *EIR* (2. juni), der slutter således:

»New York City og de dermed sammenhængende områder har en høj tæthed af kapable mennesker, hvis der fandtes et forceret program for at uddanne dem. Det er de spørgsmål, som USA's befolkning omgående må overveje, og ikke, om Jared Kushner havde et møde med den russiske ambassadør (hvilket under alle omstændigheder sikkert ville have været en god idé).

LaRouches Fire Love angiver det nødvendige, forcerede programs medvirkende faktorer. Vi må nu samle en komite af eksperter, der kan udfylde detaljerne, og hermed transformere den måde, New Yorkere tænker på, mht. den aktuelle katastrofe. Husk, at, på kinesisk, er symbolet for krise og muligheder det samme.«

Foto: Kenyas præsident Uhuru Kenyatta indviede i dag, den 31. maj, officielt den 472 km lange jernbanestrækning med standardspor mellem havnebyen Mombasa ved det Indiske Ocean og Nairobi, hvor han kørte med Madaraka Expressens første, regulære afgang. (foto: www.railwaygazette.com)

POLITISK ORIENTERING 31. maj,

2017.

**Trump skaber ravage i G7 –
Vil han lade USA gå med i et
strategisk
partnerskab med Kina og
Rusland?
Se også 2. del her.**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

Video 2. del:

»Velkommen til disse ufatteligt spændende tider, hvor verden i den grad flytter sig, og hvor centrum for den historiske proces i den grad er flyttet over til Kina. I betragtning af, at der er 1,4 mia. kinesere og den tusindårige, gamle kultur, man har dér, er det egentlig ikke så mærkeligt, fordi der er et fundament, specielt også med hele den konfucianske kultur, som midlertidigt, igennem et stykke tid, blev holdt nede pga., at udefra kommende, kolonialistiske kræfter kunne manipulere kineserne til at ødelægge sig selv, grundlæggende set – det var briterne meget gode til. Men, nu har Kina fundet sig selv, og dermed er Kina i gang med at indtage sin naturlige plads på verdensscenen. Det var, hvad vi så med dette verdenshistoriske topmøde, som fandt sted den 14.-15. maj, det såkaldte Bælt & Vej Forum, i Beijing, hvor 29 stats- og regeringschefer og 130 lande, 50 internationale organisationer med FN's generalsekretær i spidsen, og omkring 1500 delegerede, diskuterede, hvordan – hvor går vi nu hen i næste fase af dette gigantiske projekt, Kina har sat i gang, som allerede nu, i de projekter, man er blevet enige om, er 30 gange større

end Marshallplanen i sin tid var det ... «

Lyd:

Den omgrupperede orientering

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

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

Præsident Donald Trump må nu handle hurtigt for at sikre, at USA bliver en del af denne omgrupperede orientering. Han valgte klogt at sende en personlig toprådgiver, Matt Pottinger, som sin repræsentant til Bælt & Vej Forum. Nu må han forhandle Amerikas fulde deltagelse i alle aspekter af dette Nye Paradigme, inklusive investering af milliarder af dollars i genopbygningen af Amerikas totalt ødelagte infrastruktur. Trump må handle hurtigt for at skabe reel, fysisk-økonomisk forandring – det er, hvad de millioner, der

stemte på ham, venter på. Han må handle hurtigt, for at genindsætte FDR's Glass/Steagall-lov fra 1933 for at skabe den nødvendige bank- og kreditramme for en sådan massiv indsats for genopbygning – dét er mandatet, han fik ved præsidentvalget i 2016. Den idémæssige køreplan for, hvordan disse politikker skal implementeres i USA, har Lyndon LaRouche gentagende leveret – senest i sine **Fire Love (til USA's – og verdens – omgående redning)**.

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

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

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

Den nye dør åbner sig for

menneskeheden

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 29. maj, 2017 – Det historiske Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, den 14.-15. maj i Beijing, og hvori Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltog, efterfulgtes af præsident Trumps rundrejse til fire nationer, med anti-terrorisme og fred i Mellemøsten som dagsorden, og dernæst af NATO- og G7-topmøderne, hvor præsident Trump afviste både Rusland som fjendebillede og svindelen med menneskeskabt, global opvarmning.

I morgen, mandag, finder der et topmøde sted mellem præsidenterne Vladimir Putin fra Rusland og Emmanuel Macron fra Frankrig, et topmøde, der pludselig blev fremrykket mere end en måned. Den nyvalgte præsident Macron har ageret, som Lyndon LaRouches ven og tidligere franske præsidentkandidat Jacques Cheminade havde adviseret om, at han ville, ved at flytte koordinering med Vladimir Putin til toppen af sin dagsorden. Det kan der komme flere overraskelser ud af.

Dernæst vil et ekstraordinært årligt møde i Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF) begynde kommende torsdag, den 1. juni, som vi rapporterer mere om nedenfor. Blot dagsordenen (der i sig selv er på 63 sider) for dette forum udtrykker den nye ånd fra den Nye Silkevej og fra amerikanernes afvisning af britiske imperiediktater, med deres valg af Donald Trump. Det er tilstrækkeligt lige nu at nævne blot et enkelt panel af de sandsynligvis flere end 100 paneler. Det bærer titlen: »Fremtiden, der fødes i dag: Integrations- og Infrastrukturprojekt i Eurasien«. Det vil faktisk blot være ét af flere Skt. Petersborg-paneler om netop dette emne. Blandt paneldeltagerne finder vi Lyndon LaRouches gamle ven, Vladimir Yakunin, formand for den overordnede bestyrelse for Instituttet for Forskning af Dialog mellem Kulturer, og som vil være en fremtrædende deltager under hele Skt. Petersborg Forum.

Dernæst vil Gruppen af 20 afholde topmøde den 7.-8. juli i Hamborg, under hvilket – med mindre det rykkes frem – præsidenterne Trump og Putin vil holde deres første, personlige møde. Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping skal besøge Rusland i begyndelsen af juli måned, til sit andet topmøde i år med præsident Putin. Herefter følger BRIKS-topmødet den 3.-5. september i Xiamen, i Kinas Fujian-provins.

De stats- og regeringsoverhoveder, der deltager i SPIEF med præsident Putin i denne uge, bliver den indiske premierminister Narendra Modi, den japanske premierminister Shinzo Abe, den østrigske kansler Christian Kern og den moldoviske præsident Igor Dodon. Der bliver paneler om samarbejde inden for BRIKS, den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union (EAEU) og inden for Samfundet af Uafhængige Stater. Og om EAEU-samarbejde med Europa, med Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen og med Central- og Sydamerika. Om russisk samarbejde med Frankrig, Italien, Sverige, Schweiz, Serbien, Indien, Japan, USA og Afrika, og flere paneler om russisk samarbejde med Tyskland, især om gennembrud i metoder til varefremstilling. Der bliver paneler om rumteknologi og atomkraft, og adskillige paneler om forbedret sundhedspleje, inklusive om, hvordan lægevidenskaben kommer ud over antibiotika i betragtning af spredningen af antibiotikaresistente bakterier – på høje tid, at dette diskuteres seriøst. Der bliver adskillige paneler om byggeri af byer og urban infrastruktur – præcis det, vi er begyndt at diskutere omkring New York City.

Vi har nu muligheden for at virkeliggøre John F. Kennedys vision, Kennedy, der blev født for 100 år siden, den 29. maj, 1917. Hvis vi kæmper for det, kan vi sandsynligvis få det til at ske. I sin anden tale for FN's Generalforsamling den 30. september, 1963, foreslog John Kennedy, at USA og Sovjetunionen gik sammen om at sende en mand til Månen inden årtiets udgang.

»I et felt, hvor USA og Sovjetunionen har en særlig kapacitet

– feltet for rumforskning – er der plads til nyt samarbejde om yderligere fælles indsats i fastlæggelse af lovene for rummet, og for udforskning af rummet. Blandt disse muligheder inkluderer jeg en fælles ekspedition til Månen. I rummet er der ingen suverænitets spørgsmål; gennem en resolution i denne Forsamling, har De forenede Nationers medlemmer afsværet ethvert krav på territoriale rettigheder i det ydre rum eller på himmellegemer og erklæret, at international lov og FN's charter vil gælde. Hvorfor skulle derfor, menneskets første flyvning til Månen være et spørgsmål om konkurrence mellem nationer? Hvorfor skulle USA og Sovjetunionen, som forberedelse til sådanne ekspeditioner, blive involveret i en enorm fordobling af forskning, konstruktion og omkostninger? Mon ikke vi bør udforske, om det ikke skulle være muligt for vore to lande – ja, hele verdens – videnskabsfolk og astronauter at arbejde sammen om erobringen af rummet og, i dette årti, da en dag at sende til Månen, ikke repræsentanterne for en enkelt nation, men repræsentanterne for alle vore lande.«

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og førstedame Melania Trump rejste til Bruxelles, Belgien, onsdag aften for deres fjerde stop under deres udenlandsrejse. Præsident Trump mødtes med ledere fra hele verden, før NATO-topmødet i Bruxelles.

Både USA og Rusland bekræfter tæt samarbejde i Syrien

27. maj, 2017 – Den 24. maj, dagen før Trumps deltagelse i NATO-mødet i Bruxelles, sagde den russiske forsvarsminister Sergei Shoigu, at amerikanske og russiske militærledere mødtes »dag og nat« ved »mange forskellige lejligheder« for at

koordinere og de-konfliktere deres separate, militære operationer imod den fælles fjende, ISIS, i Syrien.

Samme dag stod chefen for USA's Centralkommando, generalløjtnant Jeffrey Harrigian, og fortalte pressen ved Pentagon stort set det samme. »Mit hold her på det Kombinerede Center for Luftoperationer øver fortsat sin indflydelse med vore de-konfliktions-mekanismer med russerne for at forhindre ... en misforståelse ... Vi har måttet øge mængden af de-konfliktionsarbejde, som vi udfører med russerne, i betragtning af det snævrere luftrum, som vi nu arbejder os igennem ... I de fleste situationer har vi grundlæggende set en fælles fjende, ISIS.«

Han antydede, at der er voksende samarbejde: »Der har været tidspunkter, hvor vi har måttet arbejde gennem reducerede strategier for at sikre, at vi kunne fortsætte vores mission, og vice versa. Og jeg mener, dette er vigtigt at fremhæve, idet russerne er – er forstående over for det, vi forsøger at gøre«, fortsatte Harrigian. »Jeg vil ikke sige, at det altid er let, og det tager ofte flere telefonsamtaler at arbejde os igennem det. Men jeg vil sige, at vi har fundet måder til at sikre, at vi har vores manøvrefrihed til at komme efter ISIS og dræbe dem, når de indfinder sig.«

Foto: Chef for den Amerikanske Centralkommando, generalløjtnant Jeffrey Harrigian.

Trump har transformeret G7 fra at være

Det britiske Imperiums medhjælpende partner

27. maj, 2017 – G7's rolle som Det britiske Imperiums stemme under de to foregående amerikanske præsidenter, blev drastisk transformeret af Donald Trump:

Om Rusland: Selv om Trump tillod, at den falske karakterisering af Ukraine-krisen (hvor Rusland får skylden), bestod, og sanktioneerne fortsatte, så erklærer slutkommunikatet mht. Syrien: »Vi håber, at Astana-aftalen faktisk kan bidrage til deeskalering af volden. Hvis Rusland er rede til at bruge sin indflydelse positivt, så er vi rede til at arbejde med dem for at løse konflikten i Syrien og forfølge en politisk afgørelse.«

Om Syrien og terrorisme: »Man bør ikke spare nogen indsats for at bringe en ende på konflikten gennem en inkluderende, syriskledet, politisk proces under FN-regi for at implementere en reel, troværdig transition i overensstemmelse med FN's Sikkerhedsråds Resolution 2254 og Genève-kommunikatet. Vi er fast besluttet på at øge vore bestræbelser for at besejre international terrorisme i Syrien, især ISIS/ISIL/Daesh og al-Qaeda. Dette krav om primært at gå efter ISIS/ISIL/Daesh og al-Qaeda gentages med hensyn til Libyen og Irak.

Med hensyn til Paris-aftalen om klimaforandringer, lyder kommunikatet: »Amerikas Forenede Stater er i færd med at gennemgå sin politik om klimaforandring og Paris-aftalen og kan således ikke gå med i en konsensus om disse spørgsmål.« Trump sagde, at han snart vil træffe sin beslutning. Stakkels tankeløse Angela Merkel sagde: »Hele diskussionen om klima var meget vanskelig, for ikke at sige meget utilfredsstillende. Der er ingen indikationer på, om USA bliver i Paris-aftalen eller ej.«

Om handel: Trump tillod kommunikeet at indeholde tekst, der gik imod alle former for protektionisme, men tweetede bagefter, at han var tilfreds med, at det inkluderede et krav om »fjernelse af alle handelsforvrængende praksisser«.

Foto: Tre ledere af G7: Canadas Justin Trudeau, Tysklands Angela Merkel, USA's Donald Trump.

Trump kapitulerer ikke til grøn fascisme i Taormina

27. maj, 2017 – »Seks mod én«: Sådan opsummerede Italiens premierminister Paolo Gentiloni, under den afsluttende pressekonference i Taormina, karakteriseringen af G7-diskussionen om klimapolitik. Traditionelt ville hver af G7-lederne holde en pressekonference, men denne gang aflyste både Trump og Merkel deres. Trump besluttede at holde en tale for amerikanske tropper på Sigonella-flybasen, alt imens Merkel briefede en gruppe tyske journalister.

»Vi har, og ikke kun i Taormina, ikke opdaget internationale politiske udviklinger i de seneste måneder, med udgangspunkt i valget af Trump«, sagde Gentiloni frimodigt. »Amerika er vores hovedallieret; det var det, det er det stadig, og vi må acceptere det amerikanske folks valg. Vi skjuler ikke denne uoverensstemmelse med USA; tværtimod, så kom det tydeligt frem under vore diskussioner. Men at diskutere er imidlertid altid gavnligt.«

Men, sagde Gentiloni, EU ville ikke desto mindre, ikke flytte sig »1 millimeter« fra klimapolitikken, der blev vedtaget i Paris. Det drejer sig især om Klimafonden. Uden klimafonden kan beslutningerne fra Paris ikke implementeres, forklarede

Gentiloni.

Gentiloni blev spurgt om sin aktivisme før G7, med møder med verdensledere som Putin og Xi Jinping.

Gentiloni sagde, han ønskede at videreforme deres synspunkter til G7.

Nogle lokale journalister spurgte polemisk, om han vil lægge de samme kræfter i at sikre, at Syditalien får moderne infrastrukturer (højhastigheds-jernbaner), som han gjorde med Taormina-topmødet (Taormina ligger på Sicilien). Han svarede med at støtte forlængelsen af højhastigheds-jernbanen til Syditalien, men forpligtede sig ikke.

Gentiloni understregede også spørgsmålet om udvikling i Afrika og nævnte den udtørrende Tchad-sø og tilstedeværelsen af afrikanske ledere ved lørdagens samling, men nævnte ikke nogen løsning.

Foto: Præsident Trump holdt en tale for mandskabet og deres familier på den amerikanske flåde-flybase i Sigonella, Sicilien, den 27. maj, efter G7.

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

Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing den 14.-15. maj, hvor 130 lande havde takket ja til præsident Xi Jinpings invitation, Ruslands Putin var æresgæst, men hvor også USA sendte en vigtig

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

EU og USA uenige om frihandel og klima

26. maj, 2017 – Efter sit møde med præsident Donald Trump i går aftes, sagde formand for Det europæiske Råd, Donald Tusk,

under en kort pressebriefing, at »det er ikke hundrede procent sikkert, at vi – dvs., præsidenten og jeg – i dag kan sige, at vi har en fælles holdning, en fælles mening, om Rusland«. Ifølge alle iagttagere var dette en måde at sige, at der hersker dyb uoverensstemmelse mellem EU og Trump om det russiske spørgsmål. Bemærkninger fra Trumps økonomiske chefrådgiver, Gary Cohn, på flyet til Bruxelles, om, at USA undersøger spørgsmålet om sanktioner, alt imens, sagde han, der endnu ikke er nogen afgørende beslutning, læses som endnu en antydning af, at Trump har andre synspunkter om Putin end europæerne. Klimaforandringer og handel er endnu to punkter, hvor der ikke eksisterer nogen fælles holdning mellem EU og USA.

Med dette, og med Trumps uventede kritik af mange NATO-lande, der skylder USA en masse penge for forsvar, eftersom amerikanerne forsvarer Europa uden, at europæerne nogensinde yder en passende betaling, vidste de EU-ledere, der tog til G7-topmøde i Taormina, Italien, i dag, at de måtte forvente det vanskeligste topmøde nogensinde. Det faktum, at Trump mødtes separat med Japans Abe, umiddelbart før G7-topmødet begyndte her til middag, er ikke engang blevet rapporteret af de europæiske mainstream-medier, til trods for, at det indikerer, at Trump også har en dagsorden for Japan, som Europa synes ikke at bemærke.

Foto: Donald-krigen? Det er næppe ærbødighed, de to Donald'er viser hinanden, men de synes at være meget optaget af borddækningen ...

Trump nægter at gå med på G7-topmødets dagsorden for miljøforkæmpelse og frihandel

26. maj, 2017 – De italienske værter for dette års G7-topmøde i Taormina, Italien, har annonceret, at de forventer, slutkommunikatet, der udgives i morgen ved afslutningen af det to dage lange topmøde, vil være mindre end 10 sider langt – i sammenligning med 32 sider efter sidste topmøde. Det skyldes, at »USA ikke ville røre sig af flækken«, sagde diplomater til Reuters, så der bliver ikke meget at sige.

Præsident Trump nægter at gå med på de øvrige G7-landes krav om, at han:

1. Fortsætter Obamas forpligtende politiske engagement over for COP21 Paris-aftalen om klimaforandring; og
2. Fortsætter Obamas britiske politik for frihandelsliberalisme.

»Trump forventes at være fuldt ud lige så klædt på til at gå op imod sine G7-modparter«, som han gjorde det med NATO og EU tidligere på ugen, rapporterede BBC. »Trumps konfronterende holdning over for mangeårige partnere i Europa kastede en skygge over mødet«, sluttede Reuters misfornøjet. »Dette bliver utvivlsomt det mest udfordrende G7-topmøde i mange år«, udtalte EU-rådets formand Donald Tusk.

Den britiske premierminister Theresa May rejste spørgsmålet om terrorisme under fredagens diskussioner, og man forventer et særskilt kommuniké om terrorisme. May meddelte, at hun kun bliver en enkelt dag i Taormina og springer over lørdagens diskussion for at vende hjem til UK.

(G7-landene er: Canada, Frankrig, Tyskland, Italien, Japan, Det forenede Kongerige og USA. Den europæiske Union er også

repræsenteret i G7. Topmødet i Taormina, Sicilien, er det 43. G7-topmøde.)

Foto: Tre af G7-deltagerne: USA's Donald Trump, Italiens Paolo Gentiloni, Frankrigs Emmanuel Macron.

Lad os komme videre! Nu skal landet genopbygges! LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 26. maj, 2017.

Matthew Ogden: Vi befinder os nu lidt under to uger efter det verdenshistoriske Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, Kina. Som resultat af dette ekstraordinære topmøde har de forskellige dele af verden nu indledt processen med at konkretisere og konsolidere det, der blev diskuteret på dette forum; og de befinder sig i processen med at bygge det mest ambitiøse og langt det mest vidtrækkende infrastrukturprojekt i verdenshistorien – det såkaldte Ét Bælte, én Vej; det økonomiske bælte; den Maritime Silkevej. Dette nye paradigme, der repræsenteres af dette fredelige, samarbejdende win-win-udviklingsprogram med storstilede projekter og reel, eksponentielle eksplosioner i menneskelig produktivitet, er nu ved at blive den fremherskende dynamik på denne planet. Vi har en meget spændende rapport fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der, som det er vore seere bekendt, deltog personligt i dette Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing; hvor hun deltog i flere plenarforsamlinger og rundbordsdiskussioner. Hun er fortsat

med at holde private møder i Kina, siden topmødet sluttede. Så sent som i går holdt hun endnu en fremtrædende tale i Nanjing.

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet. Hele Helgas tale vil kunne læses på dansk her på hjemmesiden i løbet af weekenden.)

So, let's take a look here; this is what Helga LaRouche had to say. She was a featured speaker at a conference of several hundred people at the Phoenix Press Publishing Group headquarters, which published the Chinese version of the New Silk

Road Special Report. It was a report-back from her attendance at

the May 14-15 Belt and Road summit. So, here's a view of beautiful Nanjing; this is where she was speaking yesterday.

As

you can see, a very modern and high-tech Chinese city. She said

the following:

"The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But bringing it fully to fruition will not be easy," she said. Then she elaborated a little bit on that; she said, "Immediately after the

Beijing summit, the attacks against the Belt and Road escalated;

combined with attacks against President Trump, who had sent a high-level delegation. The attacks were based on the absurd charges of collusion with Russia in the election."

"After the Cold War, the British and their American allies wanted to create a unipolar world. In doing so, they have destroyed the Middle East and left it in a shambles"; which she

said contributed to the refugee crisis. And she said, "The Belt

and Road will bring about the creation of the World Land-

Bridge,
which will connect all continents.” This is something that
we,
the LaRouche movement, have been fighting for, for over 40
years.
She concluded saying, “Transforming the Belt and Road to a
World
Land-Bridge will realize politically for the first time, a
real
future for the people living on this planet; and will
establish
forms of governance for the world.” She made a very important
point, which we’ll take up. “But to fully realize this, you
must
also study the ideas of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, on the
question of economics.”
In addition to Helga, other speakers at this conference
were: Bill Jones, the {EIR} bureau chief for Washington, DC;
and
a very distinguished gentleman, Professor Bao Shixiu, who’s a
professor of military science.
That’s the kind of optimism, you get a sense of the real
optimism that’s being expressed by Helga LaRouche; and that’s
what the world looks like to the rest of the world for anyone
who
is not reading the hysterical American and European press. On
the other hand, for your average American citizen, the very
words
“New Silk Road”, “One Belt, One Road”, “Belt and Road
Initiative”, these phrases are almost like a foreign language.
It’s practically unheard of, with hardly a mention of this
incredible development in world history that occurred over the
last two weeks. Hardly a mention of this in the mainstream
press
aside from propaganda about how this project is just some sort
of
front for a so-called “new Chinese imperialism” or other lying

distortions of what the implications of this idea, of this vision, is.

So instead, while your average American is sitting in the sweltering heat in Penn Station, waiting for a train which has been delayed for two hours because of some track derailment, or

literal disintegration of the track, while he's sitting in his car for hours in a traffic jam waiting to go through the Lincoln

Tunnel, or stuck in traffic on 495, or sitting at home looking for a job to pay off hundreds of thousands of student debt that

he spent to get a degree that has earned him nothing. What is the average American forced to listen to on the radio, or on CNN,

or while he's reading the esteemed headlines in the so-called venerable press, the mainstream media, the {Washington Post} or

the {New York Times}? Nary a mention of the new high-speed, vacuum tube magnetic train that is being developed by China, or

the new rail routes that are being opened in Africa, or the literally hundreds of great infrastructure projects that are being built practically overnight along the routes of the New Silk Road. But rather, what are you reading? Page after page after story after article of McCarthy-ite scare stories about evil Russian spies who have supposedly infiltrated and subverted

the entire Trump administration, lurking behind every desk in the

West Wing. Literally smuggling hidden microphones into the Oval

Office itself; the inner sanctum of the Trump administration.

They're reading John Brennan repeatedly tell a Congressional hearing "I don't do evidence"; as he increasingly begins to sound

like a character out of a "Doctor Strangelove" movie.

Here's a quote from John Brennan: "I know what the Russians try to do. They suborn individuals and they try to get individuals, including US individuals, to act on their behalf; wittingly or unwittingly." In other words, any American who has

some contact with Russia or Russians, may be a spy or a mole, whether he or she knows it or not. Subversion, or possible subversion, is everywhere; trust no one. There's John Brennan for you.

Now, Americans should ask themselves, why are we being subjected to an endless, round-the-clock, literally nonstop narrative of so-called collusion between Russian spies and the Trump campaign, when even John Brennan himself was forced to admit in that same hearing, under rigorous questioning from members of Congress, that no, in fact, he has absolutely {no} evidence of collusion, cooperation, or coordination. Let's take a look:

ALICIA CERRETANI [on video]: On Tuesday, Obama's CIA director, resident thug, and coup plotter John Brennan testified in front of the House Intelligence Committee. His testimony was then used by the crazed media to flame the ongoing coup against the President for yet another day.

Who is this guy? Well, after his stint as CIA station chief in Riyadh, Brennan became George Tenet's gopher at the CIA, and then authored the intelligence assessment that claimed Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction. Credible guy, right? He became Obama's CIA director in 2013, and regularly joined Obama for the infamous Tuesday kill sessions. He helped overthrow the

duly-elected government of Ukraine using neo-Nazis, and helped Obama encircle Russia and China with US military forces, setting

the stage for World War III.

On Tuesday, Brennan told Congress that based on his intelligence experience (like the Iraq war intelligence assessment), when he observed contacts between Trump campaign personnel and Russian personnel he thought they might be nefarious, even if the Trump campaign personnel were “unwitting”.

This has justified a full, unprecedented FBI investigation of a

Presidential campaign and all that has followed.

And just like the Iraq war, his “judgment” is not based on “evidence”. As he explained, he “doesnât do evidence.” Listen to

these exchanges:

REP. TOM ROONEY: But with regard to the main question at hand, in your experience with the Russians trying to involve themselves in our election, did you every find any evidence, as

the ranking member spoke of collusion, while you were the Director, did you find direct evidence of collusion between the

Trump campaign and Putin in Moscow, while you were there?

JOHN BRENNAN: Mr. Rooney, I never was an FBI agent, I never was a prosecutor, so I really don’t do evidence. I do intelligence throughout the course of my careerâ|.

REP. TREY GOWDY: When you learned of Russian efforts, did you have evidence of a connection between the Trump campaign and

Russian state actors?

BRENNAN: As I said, Mr. Gowdy, I don’t do evidence. We were uncovering information and intelligence about

interactions

and contacts between US persons and the Russians. As we came upon that, we would share it with the Bureau.

GOWDY: So, was it contact that you saw, was it something more than contact? What is the nature of what you saw?

BRENNAN: I saw interaction, and was aware of interaction. But again, it raised questions in my mind about what was the true nature of it; but I don't know. I don't have sufficient information to make a determination whether or not such cooperation or complicity or collusion was taking place.

REP. MIKE TURNER: But if someone left this hearing today, and said that you had indicated that those contacts were evidence of collusion or collaboration, they would be misrepresenting your statements, correct?

BRENNAN: They would have mis-heard my response to the very good questions that were asked of me. I'm trying to be as clear as possible in terms of what I know, what I assess, and what I can say.

TURNER: So, you would say that's a misrepresentation of your statement, yes?

BRENNAN: I would say that it was not an accurate portrayal of my statement, absolutely; it was inconsistent with my remarks.

TURNER: So, let me go to the next step. If someone saw what you saw, and only what you saw, with respect to those contacts, if they looked at the intelligence that you saw, where you said it might have been benign, might not have been

benign,
and then they characterized what they saw as having been
evidence
of collusion or collaboration, they'd be misrepresenting the
intelligence, would they not?

BRENNAN: I don't know what else they have seen that could
corroborate or –

TURNER: If they saw only what you saw, they would be
misrepresenting the intelligence, correct?

BRENNAN: I presume they would be misrepresenting what it is
that I saw. Again, I don't know –

TURNER: Thank you. I appreciate that, because I do believe
that there are members of this committee who deserve that
counsel. Because your specificity gives us an understanding
of
what we're reviewing, and I do believe there are those who
reviewed some of the information that you have seen, and
represented to the public absolutely incorrectly and
misrepresented it.

CERRETANI: It's time for Americans to see the world as
Brennan and his cohorts see it. Their establishment has their
panties in a bunch, not over Trump-Russian collusion, but
because
Donald Trump said he is ready to work with Russia and China on
terrorism and economic development, ending the miserable years
under Bush and Obama which Brennan so faithfully served. Trump
needs to keep his promise; end the regime change wars and
focus
on rebuilding the economy. And the same goes for our Senators
and
Congressmen: Suck it up, move on, and back Trump up on
rebuilding
the country.

OGDEN: So, as you can see, we have a petition on that subject which is available on the LaRouche PAC website. It's called "It's Time to Rebuild the Country"; the website is lpac.co/rebuild. This is a petition which you can sign and you can circulate.

So, to take up that question – "It's time to rebuild the country" – I'm joined by Jason Ross as I mentioned earlier; who

spent the last week in New York City, conducting meetings with some top engineers and discussing what must be done to form a task force, a national action force, to address what is rightly

being called an infrastructure emergency. It is expressing itself very acutely in New York City, but it's a general problem.

Before I bring Jason on, I want to show a couple of headlines to

give you a flavor of what New Yorkers are experiencing right now.

Here's the first: "Nothing Can Save New York City Commuters from

a Summer of Hell"; "Long Island Railroad Riders Could Be in for a

'Summer of Agony'|"; "MTA Taking on 'Crushing Debt' for Expansion

Projects"; "New York Governor Urges Trump to Provide Emergency Funds for Penn Station"; and "If You Want to Understand America's

Infrastructure Problem, Just Look at New Jersey!"

So, Jason, why don't you give us a flavor of what's going on up there in New York?

JASON ROSS: Sure! I can say a bit about what's going on up here, and then I think the really important aspect is about where

the solution can come from. Some people like to look for

local

solutions, which in the case of New York is simply not possible

here. In terms of what the region is facing, I'll just give a couple of examples. One is New York Penn Station, which is where

the New Jersey Transit trains come in from New Jersey, it's where

the Long Island Railroad trains come in from the east, and also,

Amtrak trains use it. It serves about 700,000 passengers every

day, busiest train station in the United States. The tunnels that go under the Hudson River from the west side of Manhattan,

are over 100 years old. They received damage during super storm

Sandy, and without repair, they're expected to potentially fail

anytime within a decade or so. But it's unpredictable; they could fail sooner. Basically, it's a ticking time bomb.

Were one of these tunnels to fail, there would literally be probably about 100,000 people unable to get to work in the morning, or get home, or run their errands or do whatever they're

doing. 100,000 people. That's an awfully large number of people. Also related to this, Matt, you had mentioned the "Summer of Hell" for Long Island Railroad commuters. Coming out

of Penn Station to the east, are tunnels that cross the East River. Of the four tunnels, there are two that are going to be

undergoing repair and maintenance. During that time, the availability of trains is going to be decreased; this is the "Summer of Hell". This is going to be a major bottleneck for commuters. Then coming up in 2019, the L train, which crosses the East River and heads to Williamsburg and Brooklyn, is

going

to be closed down for over a year. That tunnel needs such major

maintenance; again, an over 100-year old tunnel serving the busiest metro system in our nation. When that is closed for over

a year, that's going to cause major disruptions.

The thing is, this is not an accident; it's not as though these things were unforeseen. Due to decades of under-investment, the infrastructure of New York City, the largest, most important city in the United States, is really at

catastrophic levels. Even the planned outages are going to be very debilitating, and were something to occur to the Hudson River crossing heading into Penn Station from the New Jersey side, you would have an absolute disaster. You'd have to change

the bridges and tunnels to be buses and carpools only, for example. Major disruption, very major disruption.

What I think this shows us, in addition to the \$100 billion to \$1 trillion that would be required to really revamp the system

in New York, to standardize the types of sizes of the trains, or

have platforms that can operate on both New Jersey Transit and Long Island Railroad trains; not to get into all the detail on this. Let's talk about what would make it possible.

You opened up the show discussing Helga LaRouche's visit to the Nanjing, following her participation in the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing two weeks ago. This Belt and Road Initiative outlook, the types of financing that are involved in this, the funding, the way that this infrastructure is being conceived and

put together; this is something that's absolutely essential in the United States. Infrastructure isn't little bits and pieces

that get put together to make individual commuters or the

movement of goods easier. What it is, is a platform as a whole, required for a certain level of productivity. So, we require both an increase in the productivity of the United States, productivity in the sense of producing things. Producing something for the future, as exemplified by scientific research or high-technology manufacturing, by the space program. These are things that are incredibly productive in achieving a greater potential for the future. When you say what is the platform on which a higher level of productivity can exist, then the answer to that question is things like national rail upgrades; very high-speed rail, for example, along the eastern coast of the United States, throughout the country. A large investment in revamping in the New York City metro system, for example; but far beyond that. Nationally, rail; power plants. Upgrading our very old power plants to new, higher technology, more efficient and safer nuclear power plants; fourth generation nuclear power plants. The kinds of upgrades that are needed are on a scale that is so large, that it requires a commitment from the nation. This, I think, gets to the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, the proposal that he's made for what's necessary for real economic recovery in the United States. With Glass-Steagall in place and the potential to actually direct the economy in a productive direction, you're going to need a national banking approach. We're going to need the ability to finance large investments in infrastructure in projects that will not bring a return. This is

the biggest problem people have in understanding this. You're thinking about value in terms of money. Does the New York subway

pay for itself? Do people pay enough in fares to pay for the system? These kinds of things really miss the point, because they ignore the qualitative incommensurable change in productivity that's made possible by an infrastructure platform as a platform.

As Mr. LaRouche considers it, in creating a synthetic environment, an artificial environment, a manmade, nurturing, improved, better environment around us; where our surroundings,

the world that we live in, is, to an increasing degree, one of our own creation. The resources that are resources to us in our

daily life, or on a national economic scale, are not those of 2000 years ago. They're not the resources of good land for agriculture – although of course, we use that; or of resources that are sitting around. Fish in the ocean or the river that you

can catch. They're resources that are underground; they're resources that are very hard to separate from each other.

Separating out rare Earth elements for their use; mining aluminum

ore and creating aluminum with a process that requires a great deal of electricity. The ability to use the resources of the future to increase our power as a species; that's the real key direction that infrastructure must be approached from.

The way to avoid the bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal user fee approach to infrastructure financing, is to acknowledge

its unique role in the economy as something that's of governmental responsibility and something whose returns are inherently indirect and should not be looked for in terms of direct money made by them via user fees. It's just a completely

wrong way to look at these things.

The way to make this possible is going to go far beyond Donald Trump's proposals for investing \$1 trillion in infrastructure over the next decade via a process that pulls in private money via PPPs (public-private partnerships) and the like. What's required is not annual appropriations, not private financing, but an ability to have national credit over a longer term loans via a national banking approach to make it possible to build these 5-, 10-, 25-year programs at rates that are affordable. So we can put in place this necessary physical environment; create the platform that we would want to live in, where we're able to move efficiently. Where new areas for, for example, affordable housing open up, when you've got a better transportation system. You don't have to live quite so close to an expensive city center to be able to get a job there. You can enjoy more of your time when you have an efficient and productive infrastructure platform.

So I think overall, New York City is a case study. You'd say that if this can happen in New York, and you think about the importance of New York City and the nation, the importance of the businesses that are located there; you'd say that there is enough of a pull that this should never have been possible for this to occur in New York City. But it has, and it's just an illustration of a dramatic underinvestment nationwide; and

something that has to be reversed in this way that Mr. LaRouche has been very unique and very correct in proposing for the United States.

OGDEN: Well, Jason, you have unique perspective, because not only have you spent the last week up in New York, but you've had the opportunity to travel to China. Maybe you could just tell us a little bit; just a personal eyewitness view. What's the difference between being an American walking around the streets of New York City right now with crumbling infrastructure, versus being in China, walking around Beijing with a blossoming high technology commitment to modern infrastructure?

ROSS: Well, some people might say it's an unfair comparison, because the metro system in Nanjing is basically brand new; it's a decade or two old. And in Beijing, there's been significant expansion of the lines. But the fact is, that even older cities – take Seoul, South Korea; they've had major upgrades to their subway system. They put in the screen doors in the stations so you don't have trash or people falling on the tracks; it makes it safer, it makes it possible to air condition the stations. These are the kinds of things that New York could have retrofitted; but if you look at the situation today, you've got the interesting aromas in New York subways. You've got the famously unreliable performance. In contrast to that, the Chinese, for example, high-speed rail network, where you're

able

to go an equivalent distance as that between here and Chicago

—

meaning Beijing to Shanghai — you can go in five hours in China.

That same trip by rail here in the United States takes 19 hours.

Or, take New York to Washington. It's kind of insane for somebody looking from the outside, to see these two major cities

of the United States separated by travel really takes hours.

It's a little under three hours even with the "high-speed" Acela;

which is isn't very high-speed. By road, you're looking at more

than five hours. This would be a one, one and a half hour travel. It's really a question of how we're thinking about ourselves; the fact that these kinds of terrible conditions are

being tolerated. And the fact that of these stupid, stupid economic policies that have made this possible, continue to be tolerated.

Mr. LaRouche has pointed to the post-Kennedy shift in orientation of the United States, away from a future orientation,

away from investments in the future, away from physical productivity towards finance. You can have all of the exotic investment derivatives that you want, but that's not going to get

you home any quicker if the train is late, or because a bunch of

trash on the tracks caught on fire and delayed the subway line.

OGDEN: One thing about that. First of all, infrastructure goes far beyond just transport infrastructure. Obviously there's

the power production and what you can provide in terms of energy density towards manufacturing and all of the agricultural technology that is involved in a modern infrastructure platform for a nation. But one question I think is interesting, and we discussed it a little bit. We take for granted that the idea of faster transport is just a modern idea and that we should have faster transport between cities. That sort of stands on its own, it is true. But what role does that play in terms of the science of economics? Productivity and what does that allow us to do economically that we couldn't do before without this kind of high-speed transport?

ROSS: Well, let's also take it on the level of the Belt and Road, where some of these areas, it's not just going from moderate to high speed transit; it's going from a two-week voyage through the mountains by road to one that only takes a few days in the location I'm thinking of right now. But think of the value of land in a certain area. What is the value of a piece of land? It depends on what the surroundings are, what is the environment; including, very importantly, probably most important these days, the created environment – the constructed environment. That nurturing, synthetic, artificial, manmade human environment that we've created. If you've got an area, and now you've got access to high-speed rail, you've built several fourth-generation, a very highly efficient nuclear power supply. You know it'll be on 24 hours a day; the rates are reasonable.

You've got a water supply system backed up by desalination to ensure that it's always available; and you've got an efficient to get people, employees, and goods around. The value of that area has now just dramatically increased; not just in financial terms, like the rent would be higher on a piece of land there, if you owned a building. But it actually is more productive. You can move things around more quickly; you can go from a prototype design to creating goods more rapidly. You're able to waste less time having whatever it is that you're producing or working on just being in transit going from place to place. Think about it. When you're shipping things, say you've got a type of production facility and you're shipping things by ocean and you're counting on a certain number of car parts arriving every week. Well, there's always a certain number that are just sitting out in the ocean in transit; it's just wasted inventory basically. So physically, those are maybe a small type of improvement to look at, but the type of economy that's made possible as a whole. You could do the best urban planning you want, you could have a wonderful system in some area; but if that area didn't have electricity, it doesn't matter how well things are laid out. It doesn't matter how clean the water is around it, how perfect the weather; you're simply going to be limited in terms of what processes you can engage in. Transportation, energy, access to resources. I think the real way to look at it right now is we have to keep in mind, whenever we're talking

about infrastructure or platforms, we have to talk about nuclear fusion. Because that's really the thing you've got to keep in mind. How will our relationship to other people, land area, resources, how is that going to change with the development of commercial nuclear fusion? Where the price of energy will come down dramatically; where our ability to process resources will be dramatically eased. How is that going to change the productivity, the value of every person, the value of the platform of constructed environment that we've got? You have to always keep that in mind. What's the next level going to be? I'll say one more thing. You brought up agriculture. Think about the important role of space infrastructure in agriculture today. The ability of GPS positioning; the ability to get a very good sense of conditions on the ground of agricultural conditions, of weather, of location; and the way that changes the way you approach to fertilizing, taking care, harvesting of the field. So, the space program, where our space infrastructure is playing a major role here. So, what are the next levels of infrastructure going to be? Let's keep that in mind.

OGDEN: I think that's the key. It's vision; it's where are we going next. Where is the world in the next 50 years? Can we imagine a new platform of human existence which is incommensurate with the one that we currently have? It's very important to look

backwards in history and say, prior to the discovery of nuclear fission, what was possible and what was not possible? Prior to the development of widespread electricity? So, if you look at the incommensurate changes over time that the human species has gone through, can you imagine what the next incommensurate leap is going to be? I really do think that that is the beauty of this Belt and Road Initiative. Go back 40 years, go back as I think Helga mentioned in the remarks that I quoted in the beginning; go back to when Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche were first campaigning for this idea of a new international economic order around the International Development Bank. This became this vision of this productive linkage between East and West, uniting Eurasia; it was known as the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This was the vision for the New Silk Road that now in 2013 was adopted by the Chinese government and is now a reality. Forty years ago, would you have even imagined what has now become possible because of what China has committed itself to? It requires those types of visionaries at every stage of history to say where do we go to next; what is the next leap that mankind has to take? I do think, as we've discussed, the next leap is moving mankind into near-Earth space and then beyond. We have to become an extraterrestrial species; not just one that makes expeditions with two-man, three-man capsules to the Moon and back. But actually building up an infrastructure as we have here on Earth, to create these kinds of artificial environments in space. You project that vision of the future back onto what

we should be doing here on Earth, and a lot of these things just become kind of obvious. We shouldn't have trains derailing coming in and out of Penn Station, if we're actually a species worthy of colonizing Mars.

ROSS: Right. You're talking about looking back to the past to look at something having been a breakthrough originally. Some of the equipment that's currently operating in the signalling in the New York subway is from the 1930s, when those relay boxes and things like this go back to the Roosevelt administration. And they're still in use; thankfully, still working for the most part.

OGDEN: Do they use Morse Code to signal when the train's coming into the station?

ROSS: There are rude levers and things like this.

OGDEN: I thought it was unique that in this speech that Helga made in Nanjing, as I mentioned, she was speaking to the Phoenix Publishing House, which published the Chinese version of the "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge" special report; which is the {EIR} Special Report from two years ago, and now this is circulating in Chinese. But she was sort of giving a report back on what's the progress that we've made; what are the breakthroughs that we've made so far; what do we have to do next? It was this remark that she made that to fully realize all of this, you must study my husband's science of economics. It really is true. Beginning to understand these things not just

from the standpoint of transport corridors and train tracks and highways and these types of very necessary projects; but to understand it from above in terms of the science of human productivity and how the human mind harnesses new technologies and uses them to build these increasing platforms of human existence. You already have the world engaging in a process of which they're not even quite conscious of what they're doing. It's necessary to become fully conscious of what this process actually is, in order to carry it forward to the next level. Let me ask you one more political question, Jason. On the ground there in New York, how are people responding to, on one side this 24-hour nonstop news cycle barrage about Russian spies and so on; and then on the other side, being told that there's this incredible process that's underway, this breakthrough that happened in China that they're not even being told about? What's people's response to that?

ROSS: I don't know how different it is from other places, but overall, people are getting really sick about hearing about Trump-gate and Russia. People are really sick of it. Either that, or they're going along with it and they kind of listen to it. But what really gets through to people is when you're discussing thinking about the future. This is what people really do respond to. They say, "OK, what are we going to do? The election happened. What's our future going to be?" If your favorite historical figure ever were the President of the United States right now, what would be the policies you'd want to get implemented? OK, let's start making those things happen.

The potential to do this in a very new way, both shocks some people or seems impossible to others; but I attended a forum about US-China economic relations the other day, and one of the things that came up was one of the presenters was going through various studies about the economy in China. About how the middle class is exploding, how poverty is diminishing very rapidly; the percentage of the population that's actually poor is going down very quickly; and about the level of optimism. There was a chart of optimism among different nations; it measured as survey questions. "I think my children will have a better future than I do." And in all segments of China, this was very positive in all segments of China. For the middle segments of China it's 60-70%; even a majority in the lower income segments as well. There's just this tremendous sense that things are getting better, things are moving forward; the next generation will have it better. Then on this chart, you have the United States, way down here almost at the very bottom, along with the Western European nations. So, I just think – I know this gets away from asking how people respond here, but it's a very important point, I think. In keeping with the shift of the center of gravity in the world, the importance economically and politically, away from the trans-Atlantic and towards Asia where everyone is expecting the majority of the growth in the world economy in the next decades.

Along with that, you have this sense of happiness and optimism in that part of the world. In these old, sour nations. It's also changing in Europe, but in the trans-Atlantic, the government leaders can say whatever they want, but if you actually ask people what they think about what their future looks like, it's very grim. The contrast between these two outlooks – you had asked earlier about New York versus China – as a personal anecdote, that was one of the huge differences that I saw; was this overwhelming sense of optimism from people in China. It's getting better. We can absolutely have that sense here as well, by making it a reality; by throwing off the stupid ideas that are holding us back. By throwing off this slavish adherence to Wall Street and London; by tolerating the avowed supremacy of finance over actual human contributions. It's a choice we have to make.

OGDEN: Exactly! That was exactly the point that Helga made in her speech in Nanjing; she said "The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But, to fully bring it into fruition, it will not be easy." So, we have our work cut out for us here in the United States. I think this idea of a task force of engineers and real qualified minds who are going to put their minds to work on how to construct this vision for how the United States can join this

New Silk Road dynamic; it's a very important one. I'd like to put on the screen one more time the address to the petition: This is "Congress: Suck It Up and Move On! It's Time to Rebuild the Country"; lpac.co/rebuild. I encourage you to sign that petition and to circulate it, and to become involved in what you just heard from Jason. Spread the news about this dynamic of optimism that is sweeping the world, and the possibility that this is something that could happen here in the United States.

Thank you so much, Jason; it was a pleasure talking to you from your remote location. I'd like to thank everybody for tuning into our webcast here today. Please stay tuned for more news from Helga Zepp-LaRouche; we'll keep you updated as her travels continue. We've got some definite breakthroughs that we can be expecting over the coming days. So, thanks for joining us, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Præsident Trump gør ISIS til emnet for NATO-topmødet

25. maj, 2017 – I noget, man kun kan beskrive som et slagsmål, modstod præsident Trump ethvert angreb med hensyn til Rusland, både udtrykkeligt, over for EU-præsident Donald Tusk, og på NATO-topmødet.

Ifølge Bloomberg News »sagde præsident for EU Donald Tusk, at

forhandlinger med USA's præsident Donald Trump torsdag afslørede, at man ikke havde 'en fælles holdning' mht. Rusland.«

I stedet insisterede præsident Trump på NATO-mødet, at NATO's mission først og fremmest var at nedkæmpe terrorisme. I kølvandet på sine interventioner i Mellemøsten har præsident Trump insisteret på, at ISIS er spørgsmålet.

Som en bekræftelse på denne holdning indikerede NATO's generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg, at NATO vil øge sin deltagelse i anti-terrorkrigen imod ISIS i Syrien, men ikke vil anmode om en styrkelse af NATO's militære tilstedeværelse på Ruslands grænser, en skarp kontrast til NATO's nylige politikker.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump og NATO-generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg i Bruxelles.

Den økonomiske platform

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. maj, 2017 – Det, der altid må ligge til grund for vores forståelse af det, nogle mennesker blot kalder »infrastruktur«, må være Lyndon LaRouches begreb om, hvad det egentlig er, der gør sig gældende med et sådant begreb. For, det reflekterer den ene sandhed om menneskeheden og dens historie, nemlig den sandhed, at menneskeheden genopfinder sig selv og så at sige skaber en ny og bedre menneskelig art, gennem sin iboende, menneskelige kreativitet. Dette er den sandhed, der ligger i infrastruktur, sandheden om økonomi og sandheden om selve den menneskelige natur – de er i virkeligheden alle aspekter af én og samme ting, der stirrer os i møde, når vi først begynder at begribe det.

Ben Deniston fra LaRouche PAC Videnskabsteam fremførte dette argument på en forståelig måde den 13. april med sine korte bemærkninger til Schiller Instituttets Manhattan-konference, og som blev rapporteret i *EIR*, 5. maj. [www.larouchepub.com/other/2017/4418lar_platform_concept.html]

Bens titel lød, »Fra den Nye Silkevej til rummet: LaRouches koncept om den økonomiske platform«. Og her, efter afslutningen af Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing den 14.-15. maj en måned senere, har Lyndon LaRouche understreget, at det nye, internationale rumprogram nu er det næste, nødvendige skridt for menneskeheden.

Den tidligst kendte sådan »platform« var den præhistoriske trans-oceaniske, maritime kultur, som allerede besejlede verdenshavet under den sidste istid. Ben karakteriserede denne kulturs »platform« som stjernekortet, som søfarerne brugte til at finde vej over det uvejsomme hav. Menneskets viden om stjernehimlen var den første videnskab og er på en måde fortsat kernen i al ægte videnskab – som Lyndon LaRouche i dybden forklarer hele dette spørgsmål i 1984 i sin artikel, »On the Subject of B.G. Tilak's Thesis: The Present Scientific Implications of Vedic Calendars from the Standpoint of Kepler and Circles of Gauss« (Om B.G. Tilaks tese: De nuværende videnskabelige implikationer af vediske kalendere ud fra Keplers standpunkt og kredse omkring Gauss), som findes genoptrykt i *EIR*, 28. april.[1]

Lyndon LaRouche bruger termen »platform« i denne forstand til at indikere en ægte videnskabelig, kulturel og økonomisk revolution, som kvalitativt transformerer menneskeheden, dens omgivelser, aktiviteter, overbevisninger og moral – ja, som faktisk omskaber mennesket til en ny, anderledes og bedre art.

Det var det menneskelige intellekt, der for første gang begreb stjernernes plan. Det var det menneskelige intellekt, der indledte menneskets erobring af kontinenternes indre, fra Karl den Stores store kanaler, til Colberts værker og Amerikas

kanaler og jernbaner, og videre til kulminationen af dette menneskelige intellekt i den Eurasiske Landbro, eller Bælt & Vej, og som blev udtænkt af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche.

Den mest strålende side af det Tyvende Århundrede, som er integreret med Lyndon LaRouche og hans arbejde i det århundrede, vil altid være lanceringen af rumprogrammet, også selv om det i vid udstrækning blev afbrudt på det tidspunkt. Enhver dybere undersøgelse af rumprogrammets historie og dets personer bekræfter én i overbevisningen om, at dette i sig selv var en kvalitativt højere fase af den menneskelige civilisation: selve personerne, videnskabsfolkene, astronauterne og de hundreder af tusinder, der gjort alt, hvad der var muligt og umuligt for at støtte indsatsen – de var bedre mennesker, af en højere kvalitet. Idealistiske mennesker. Det er ganske åbenlyst; og det gælder i lige grad for det sovjetiske som for det amerikanske rumprogram.

Lyndon og Helga LaRouches ven, Krafft Ehrlicke, er et fremragende eksempel.

Som de nævnte artikler af Lyndon LaRouche antyder, så er det en kendt hemmelighed, at dagens og morgendagens rumpionerer har rødder tilbage i tiden, til istidens videnskabsfolk og globetrottere. Selv de navne, vi giver dem: »astronauter«, »kosmonauter«, »taikonauter«, fastslår korrekt, at de er »søfarere«, af det græske ord »nautes«. Det er de sandelig.

☒ Med vores lancering af en national kampagne for at revolutionere infrastrukturen i New York City, er dette nogle af den form for overvejelser, der ligger os på sinde.

Titelfoto: Helleristning fra Engelstrup, Odsherred, dateret til år 1000-500 f.Kr. Helleristninger med afbildning af skibe i hele Norden viser den store betydning, skibsfart havde for datidens mennesker, hvor indlandsområderne var ufremkommelige.

Indsat foto: Shanghai Transrapid maglevtog i 2012. (photo: Lars Plougmann/Flickr CC BY-SA 2.0)

[1] Vi henviser til knappen *EIR* på hjemmesiden, der giver adgang til arkivet over samtlige årgange af *EIR*. Nogle artikler er dog kun for betalende abonnenter. For tegning af abonnement, henvendelse til vores kontor.