

Xi Jinping, den æstetiske opdragelse og Afrika – og Vestens dybe moralske krise

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, den 1. september 2018

Medens den politiske elite i Europa stadig er af den opfattelse, at den er i besiddelse af den eneste saliggørende visdom, hvad de "vestlige værdiers" overlegenhed angår, så har stadig flere såkaldte "almindelige borgere" for længst bemærket, at der eksisterer en stadig dybere kløft mellem politikernes og mediernes officielle fremstilling og den virkelighed, der fremtræder inden for livets forskellige områder. Mange har en anelse om, at mediernes negative fremstilling af Kina og Den nye Silkevej måske også er Fake News. Rent faktisk har vi med de såkaldte "vestlige værdier" og konceptet om "Den nye Silkevej" at gøre med to helt forskellige værdibegreber og med helt forskellige menneskeopfattelser.

Efter at Kina for godt ti år siden, og endnu stærkere i de sidste fem år, har engageret sig i talrige infrastrukturprojekter inden for rammerne af dets silkevejs-initiativ. Blandt andet har Kina opført jernbanelinjer, industriparker, vandkraftværker og industrialiseret landbrug i Afrika. Mange afrikanske statschefer såvel som deres befolkninger er blevet grebet af en helt ny selvbevidsthed: De ser for første gang en realistisk chance for at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling inden for en overskuelig fremtid. Takket være den kinesiske hjælp har en hel række afrikanske stater sat sig det mål, at opnå en rigtigt god levestandard for hele deres befolkning i en overskuelig fremtid.

Forud for FOCAC-topmødet (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation), hvortil 53 afrikanske stats- og regeringschefer ventes, udtrykte Ghanas ambassadør i Kina, Edward Boateng, i en kommentar i Global Times sin begejstring for den nye silkevejs ånd, som har grebet Afrika. "Kineserne er overbeviste om, at det er muligt for et land som Ghana at forvandle sig til en moderne, teknologisk udviklet økonomi inden for en halv generation." Boateng har i løbet af det år, han har tilbragt i Kina, besøgt mere end 16 provinser og mange byer for at studere følgerne af "det kinesiske økonomiske mirakel" og har draget følgende konklusion i Global Times: "Jeg tror, at Ghana kan benytte Kina som et spejl for, hvordan vi selv kan slå ind på en tilsvarende succesrig udvikling. Her fremhæver jeg især, at Kina har forvandlet sig til et betydende økonomisk og teknologisk kraftcenter, samtidig med at det har været i stand til at bevare

klare aspekter af sin rige kultur." Boateng understregede, at den menneskelige kapital, en udbredt disciplin, en samvittighedsfuld måde at løse problemer på for alle områder, utrættelig fornyelse, økonomisk vækst og udbygningen af infrastruktur har medvirket dertil. En disciplineret vilje til at løse opgaverne samt tillid til de traditionelle kulturelle og humanistiske værdier hører med til den åndsholdning, som Ghana i høj grad kan lade sig inspirere af. Han mindede om, at Ghana var det første afrikanske land, der afkastede kolonialismens åg, og at dets første præsident, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, var fader til den panafrikanisme, der har indgravet sig dybt i Afrikas og afrikanernes bevidsthed.

Vestens kolonialistiske tankegang

Selvfølgelig havde europæerne længe kunnet udvikle det afrikanske kontinents infrastruktur og industri, sådan som Kina har gjort det i de sidste ti år. Det, der hindrede dem i det, var den fortsatte kolonialistiske tankegang, sådan som den kom til udtryk i IMF's brutale lånekrav og Verdensbankens udviklingsundertrykkende politik. Medens Kina og de afrikanske stater understreger deres dybtgående gensidige venskab, synes de få europæere, der er vågnet op i anledning af de gennemgribende ændringer i Afrika, i bedste fald at bekymre sig om, hvordan Kina og andre asiatiske lande sikrer sig adgang til Afrikas råstoffer.

Den tyske udviklingsminister Müller kritiserede under sin sidste afrikarejse, der førte ham gennem syv lande, EU's og den tyske regerings afrikapolitik, der hidtil kun har bestået i at opføre mure mod flygtningene: "I de næste ti år vil der blive bygget mere i Afrika end i hele Europa i løbet af de sidste hundrede år", understregede Müller. I Mozambique så han, hvilke store ressourcer dette kontinent rummede; kineserne, Indien, Japan og amerikanerne var her allerede, kun tyskerne var her ikke, men havde ladet de mange muligheder ligge.

Forbundskansler Merkel, der på samme tid besøgte Senegal, Nigeria og Ghana, hvor hun mødte Müller, fik efter et møde med Ghanas præsident Nana Akufo-Addo en pludselig erkendelse af, at EU kun ville kunne få en velhavende fremtid, hvis man kunne "styre" indvandringsproblemet og problemet med et partnerskab med Afrika; hun troede ikke, at EU's sammenhold kunne garanteres på nogen anden måde.

Og nu må man se, hvad denne "styring" vil sige konkret, og om den går ud over den hidtidige kyniske politik med aftaler med afrikanske regeringer om stop for indvandringen og opførsel af lejre, som allerede pave Frans har sammenlignet med koncentrationslejre. Der er ikke meget godt at vente fra det nyeste forslag fra

den tyske regerings medarbejder for afrikanske anliggender, Günter Nooke, der i fuld alvor foreslår en ny form for kolonialisme (Reuters, 29.8): "Hvorfor laver man ikke særlige udviklingszoner i de lande, hvor staterne afgiver deres overhøjhed for 50 år og for eksempel giver EU lov til at fastsætte investeringsrammerne for udenlandske firmaer?"

Endnu mere uhyrlig er en artikel i Bayernkurier den 26. august "På vej mod Eurafrika", der hovedsageligt efterplaprer de absolut skræmmende teser i Stephen Smiths nyeste bog 'La Ruée vers L'Europe' (Storm mod Europa: Det unge Afrika på vej mod det gamle kontinent). Afrika oplever nu den "voldsomste befolkningstilvækst" og et "ungdomsoverskud". Med deres udviklingshjælp "skyder de rige lande sig selv i benene", citeres der fra Smith, "idet de hjælper de fattige lande med at opnå den bølge af velstand, der overhovedet gør det muligt for dem at drage af sted, så de opmuntres blot til udvandringen." For "tilbagevendingen til protektoraterne" (ligesom Nooke også kræver det), som han opfatter som den eneste mulighed til at afværge "migrant-stormfloden", anbefaler han EU's begyndende aftaler med afrikanske "diktatorer". Øjensynligt finder Bayernkurier sig ikke for god til her knap syv uger før delstatsvalget at ophidse helt i Björn Höckes ånd. Altså med andre ord: Udviklingshjælp for ikke at tale om investeringer afskaffes, menneskene bør forblive fattige og dø hurtigst muligt. Og med disse "kristelige værdier" prøver Bayernkurier altså at hjælpe CSU med valget!

Noget helt andet fremgår fra Xinhua, Kinas førende nyhedsbureau, der den 31. august som dagens vigtigste nyhed meddelte, at præsident Xi Jinping i et brev til professorerne for det kinesiske akademi for de skønne kunster (CAPA), understregede den æstetiske opdragelses betydning for ungdommens fysiske og åndelige udvikling. Den æstetiske opdragelse spiller en vigtig rolle i udformningen af en smuk ånd og en smuk sjæl. Og selv om den skinverden, som de vigtigste medier i Tyskland søger at opretholde, ikke har nogen anelse om det: Verden bevæger sig med hurtige skridt i den retning, som Lyndon LaRouche og den med ham forbundne association har stræbt at virkeliggøre i årtier. Således virkeliggør Kina nu den politik, som vi offentliggjorde allerede i 1980 om Afrikas industrialisering og siden har præsenteret på mange konferencer, blandt andet under BüSo's delstatsvalgkamp i 2009 med sloganet: "Hessens fremtid ligger i Afrika!" 1)

Og præsident Xis betoning af den æstetiske opdragelse beviser også rigtigheden af denne forfatters påstand fra en tale i New York i april 2017 om, at der er et nært slægtskab mellem menneskebilledet og den æstetiske opdragelsesmetode hos Konfucius og Friedrich Schiller 2) Forskellen består i, at Kina holder sin klassiske tradition højt, medens vi her i Tyskland har fjernet os langt fra vor

klassiske humanistiske kultur. Men måske er det ikke for sent endnu – vi må lade Nikolaus af Kues, Kepler, Leibniz, Beethoven, Schiller, von Humboldt, for blot at nævne nogle få, blive levende i vore unges sjæl og ånd og lægge større vægt på deres æstetiske opdragelse end på deres karriere, på at tjene mest muligt og på at tilfredsstille alle deres lyster lige her og nu. Og dersom De, ærede læser, måtte dele denne opfattelse, så bør De blive aktiv i BÜSo (Schillerinstituttet).

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Bemærkninger:

1. Se <https://solidaritaet.com/neuesol/2008/52/hessen.htm>
2. Se <https://solidaritaet.com/neuesol/2017/17/hzl.htm>

[Omgivet af mange farer, hold fokus på at muliggøre et 'Nyt Bretton Woods'-system](#)

Leder fra LaRouche PAC d. 23. august (EIRNS) – Der er mange farer i Verden lige nu. Der er den verserende økonomiske krise, som er meget værre end i 2008. Der er det forværrede forhold mellem USA og Kina, toldkonflikten taget i betragtning, og det kinesiske synspunkt, at motivationen bag konflikten er at begrænse Kinas mulighed for at blive verdens ledende inden for visse højteknologiske områder inden 2025. Og der er det fortsatte britiske angreb på det amerikanske præsidentskab med Robert Muellers Trumpgate og Russiagate.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche uddybede disse og andre farer i hendes ugentlige strategiske Schiller Institut webcast i dag, og bemærkede om de britisk skabte

beskidte anti-Trump-operationer, at "den eneste gode ting er, at Trump hidtil har holdt hovedet koldt." Men alle former for udenrigspolitiske spørgsmål går i skuddermoder, og det er naturligvis en yderst farlig situation."

Zepp-LaRouche opfordrede folk til at handle og fokusere på det højeste niveau af den politik, der kræves. Hun sagde: "Det store spørgsmål er, hvordan kan man tage fat på [disse farlige processer] på en sådan måde, at hele diskussionen løftes til et højere niveau? Derfor har Schiller Institutet udsendt en appel, der opfordrer til et Nyt Bretton Woods, og især appellerer til de fire ledere i USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien – nemlig Trump, Putin, Xi Jinping og Prime Minister Modi – om, at de grundlæggende set straks enes om at løse dette problem, komme faren for et finansielt krak i forkøbet ved at gå tilbage til et Nyt Bretton Woods, fastkurssystem, og etablere et nyt kreditsystem for at formidle samarbejdet i forbindelse med det nye paradigme og samarbejdet med Bælt- og Vejinitiativet.

"Er det så realistisk? Nuvel, jeg tror det. Fordi Rusland, Kina og Indien allerede har et meget stærkt samarbejde i denne henseende. Og Trump har med sine indledende skridt i forhold til Kina og sit venskab med Xi Jinping vist, at han er i stand til at gå i denne retning, og også hans bestræbelser på at forbedre forholdet til Rusland, og især hans møde med Putin i Helsinki, viser disse muligheder. Og det er derfor, at dette vanvid fra det politiske etablisement [for at fortrænge Trump] er så utroligt hysterisk, fordi de ser dette potentiale."

I diskussionen om ideen om et Nyt Bretton Woods i internationale kredse, er der allerede dem i Japan, som mener, at denne nation burde give sin fulde støtte til dette initiativ.

Italien bevæger sig meget dramatisk i tråd med ideen om at tilslutte sig Kina for at starte fælles udviklingsarbejde. Zepp-LaRouche beskrev dette som "en meget forfriskende udvikling, fordi den nye italienske finansminister, Giovanni Tria, har en delegation i Kina. Og der er en anden delegation ledet af Michele Geraci, vicehandelsministeren, og han annoncerede dannelsen af en sådan kinesisk arbejdsstyrke, med det formål, ikke bare passivt at se på hvad der foregår, men at holde trit med forandringen af innovation og teknologi i Asien og især Kina." Og der er også andre lande, der er i gang.

Zepp-LaRouche opsummerede: "Jeg ved ikke hvad der vil ske længere hen ad vejen, men vi organiserer for at få alle de europæiske lande og USA til at samarbejde med det nye paradigme, og vi behøver naturligvis at få mange folk til at forstå, at menneskeheden har nået et punkt, hvor civilisationens udryddelse kan være

meget tæt på, hvis vi fortsætter med det geopolitiske hysteri. Så folk skal vågne op og virkelig forstå, at der ikke er nogen grund til, at verdens største magter ikke kan eller ikke bør samarbejde om at overvinde fattigdom ved at overvinde underudvikling. Når nu USA stadig har mange lommer med livsbetingelser som et uland – hvis man tager til Alabama eller Tennessee eller nogle af disse sydlige stater, finder man områder, der minder om Den tredje Verden! På samme måde hvis man tager Tyskland: Et såkaldt rigt land, som har 4,4 millioner fattige børn, og dette tal er stigende! I Grækenland har EU's nedskæringspolitik halveret finansieringen af sundhedsudgifter, og 25.000 arbejdspladser i sundhedssektoren blev fjernet, da Trojkaen begyndte at ødelægge dette land.

Se, sammenlign nu dette med den absolut utrolige rekord for Kina, som i 1978 havde omkring 97,8 % af alle mennesker i de fattige landdistrikter; og i de sidste 40 år, eller 39 år, er lykkedes med at få 740 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. Den samlede fattigdomsrate i Kina for indværende er 3,1 %, og de ønsker at udrydde fattigdommen helt og hæve levestandarden for disse mennesker inden 2020, således at der ingen fattigdom er tilbage i Kina.

Så folk burde ikke blive så absolut hysteriske, men de bør se på fakta: Måske gør Kina noget rigtigt, hvilket det neoliberale monetaristiske system gør forkert! Og Kina tilbyder nu sin egen model for økonomisk transformation og deler denne oplevelse, for eksempel med Afrika. Der kommer i starten af september en meget stor konference, der involverer Kina og, tror jeg, alle statsoverhoveder i Afrika, og det blev netop meddelt, at dette vil blive overværet af Xi Jinping. Og at han der vil bekendtgøre nye initiativer mellem Kina og Afrika; mange, mange områder af fælles videnskab, fælles uddannelse, og mange andre nye ting.

Der er to dynamikker: Den ene er udvikling og samarbejde, og den anden er konfrontation med faren for krig.”

[Helga Zepp-LaRouches webcast 23. august 2018:](#)
[Tiden er inde for et nyt Bretton](#)

Woods baseret på LaRouches fire love.

Er der virkelig nogen der tror, at kvantitative lempelser vil løse verdens accelererende finanskriser? At skabe mere ubetalelig gæld ved at centralbankerne øger mængden af 'funny money', der fejer igennem systemet, vil genopbygge så meget som en enkelt bro, en kilometer jernbane eller skabe et eneste produktivt job, der betaler en løn man kan leve af? Eller at mere frihandel, privatisering og deregulering er nøglen til økonomisk velstand? Det er disse "løsninger", som de imperialistiske eliter i London og Wall Street presser på med; det er London og Wall Street, som stadig dikterer politikken i den transatlantiske region.

Men aksiomerne bag disse forføjlede politikker skaber kun papirprofit for de få, på bekostning af et stigende antal liv, der er mistet ved den samlede virkning af afindustrialisering og degenerering, som har ødelagt den optimisme, som ellers bør karakterisere unge menneskers livssyn; og de unge vender sig i stedet mod dødelige stoffer og selvmord. Vælgere i hele den transatlantiske verden har vist, at de ikke længere stoler på eller tror på finansoligarkerne, der klammer sig til disse mislykkede aksiomer for at holde deres forfaldne system i live.

Mange regeringer i sektoren af fremvoksende økonomier nærer den samme mistillid, da de i stigende grad vender sig mod Kina og dets nu globale Bælt- og Vejinitiativ, og afviser de neoliberale aksiomer for at overvinde de katastrofer, som de er blevet pålagt af de eliter, der har stået for det "post-koloniale system" med plyndring og ødelæggelse.

Det post-koloniale system fik så godt som ukontrolleret kontrol for næsten halvtreds år siden, med beslutningen den 15. august 1971, om at bryde væk fra Franklin Roosevelts finansielle Bretton Woods-system med faste valutakurser. På det tidspunkt, og siden da, har Lyndon LaRouche og hans kone, Helga, ledet kampen for et Nyt Bretton Woods, baseret på at bringe de førende stormagter USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien sammen for at gennemføre det. Med valget af Donald Trump, der deler LaRouches modstand mod det etablissement, som kører denne orden, blev det muligt for USA at opfylde den mission, som LaRouche har skitseret siden den skæbnesvangre augustdag i 1971.

John Brennan, en lejemorder, der arbejder for dette London-baserede system, og som har til hensigt at stoppe Trump, befinder sig nu i det varme sæde, og står over for mulig retsforfølgelse sammen med mange af hans samarbejdspartnere for deres forbrydelser, herunder at have brygget den

bedrageriske Russiagate-sag sammen.

Denne torsdag vil Helga Zepp-LaRouche rådgive om, hvad der kan gøres for at virkeliggøre et Nyt Bretton Woods og putte Brennan og hans venner hvor de hører hjemme, i fængsel. Gå ikke glip af denne mulighed!

[Se programmet her. Tilgængelig fredag den 24. august 2018.](#)

BRIKS-landene i centrum for en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden! Enestående i verdenshistorien: Hvordan Kina forandrer verden!

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, den 28. juli 2018

Inspireret af Kinas fabelagtige fremskridt finder der nu for tiden en strategisk nyorientering sted blandt udviklingslandene, hvorved der skridt for skridt opstår en økonomisk verdensorden baseret på helt andre principper. Medens Vesten forgæves forsøger at opretholde det neolibérale økonomiske systems gamle verdensorden, arbejder flere og flere nationer sammen med BRIKS-staterne, Shanghai-samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO) og andre regionale organisationer inden for rammerne af det nye silkevejsinitiativ på grundlag af et samarbejde til gensidig fordel. Man demonstrerer derved, at verden kan udformes meget mere menneskeligt, end EU demonstrerer med sin barbariske flygtningepolitik,

“Jeg vil have den kinesiske model, fordi det, som Kina har opnået, er utroligt. Den måde, Kina har overvundet fattigdommen på, har intet sidestykke i historien!” – dette er en udtalelse fra Pakistans nyvalgte statsminister, Imran Khan, der samtidigt meddelte, at han vil besvare ethvert positivt skridt fra Indiens side for at forbedre forholdet til Pakistan med to skridt fra hans side. Præcist den samme stemning gjorde sig gældende ved det netop afsluttede topmøde for BRIKS – altså Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika – i Johannesburg, der var fuldstændigt præget af Den nye Silkevejs ånd, der hævder ikke mindre end, at alle verdens nationer har ret til at udvikle sig på grundlag

af videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, og at der er opstået en ny ære for menneskeheden.

Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping understregede i sin tale på topmødet, hvor også Indonesien, Tyrkiet, Argentina og rigtigt mange afrikanske statsoverhoveder deltog, at det internationale samfund befandt sig ved en skillevej og måtte udvikle en helt ny form for internationale forhold. Med en begejstret kulturoptimisme, der er helt forsvundet i Europa, betonedede Xi det videnskabelige fremskridts afgørende rolle som drivkraft for den økonomiske opbygning.

“Videnskab og teknik udgør som de primære produktivkræfter en uudtømmelig kraft, der driver den menneskelige civilisations udvikling fremad.” Menneskeheden har foretaget kæmpe udviklingspring fra landbrugs- til industrisamfund og står nu foran nye videnskabelige og teknologiske revolutioner og industrielle forvandlinger. Hvis staterne griber de chancer, der frembyder sig, kan de opnå en dynamisk økonomisk vækst og dermed et bedre liv for deres befolkninger.

Xi fortsatte med at sige, at der lå større udviklingsmuligheder i Afrika end på noget andet kontinent, og derfor havde det et større udviklingspotentiale end noget andet område i verden. BRIKS ønskede derfor at forstærke samarbejdet med Afrika og lade dette samarbejde blive til forbillede for udviklingen af syd-syd-forholdene. Denne intensivering vil forstærkes yderligere på det forestående forum for Kina-Afrika-samarbejde i Beijing til september, hvor integrationen med det økonomiske bælte-initiativ skal føres videre. Også den indiske statsminister Modi fremførte, at fredsbevarelse og Afrikas udvikling havde den højeste prioritet for hans regering. Man meddelte også, at man agtede at oprette et Mahatma Gandhi – Nelson Mandela – center. Præsident Putin berettede i sin tale, at Rusland agtede at “tænde lyset” på det afrikanske kontinent og forsyne det med energi, fremfor alt med atomenergi, hvor Rusland for tiden har udviklet sig til den teknologiske fører i verden.

Stigningen i handelen mellem Kina og Afrika inden for de sidste 40 år er enorm: Fra 765 millioner \$ i 1978 har samhandelen allerede nået 170 milliarder \$ i 2017 for at ligge på 400 milliarder årligt i de kommende år. I det hele taget stiger BRIKS-landenes økonomiske betydning voldsomt: i det forløbne år androg disse landes samlede bruttonationalprodukt over 17 billioner \$ og dermed mere end EU's. Præsident Xi havde før topmødet ud over de Forenede arabiske Emirater også aflagt statsbesøg i Senegal, Rwanda og Sydafrika fulgt af Mauritius i tilknytning til topmødet. Kinas og Indiens regeringer har også besluttet sig for fælles investeringer i Afrika i sammenhæng med det Nye Silkevejsinitiativ. En yderligere byggesten til den nye økonomiske orden er konceptet “BRIKS-plus”, en platform, der skal udbygge det økonomiske og også strategiske samarbejde mellem endnu flere stater og regioner. Det er blandt andet de deltagende landes hensigt

at skaffe stemmeret i IMF til et stadigt større antal medlemsstater fra denne blok for at kunne påvirke afgørende beslutninger.

Samarbejde eller konfrontation

Xi Jinping understregede under topmødet også energisk det synspunkt, med en tydelig henvisning til Donald Trumps trusler om importtold, at der ikke gives nogen vindere i en handelskrig. Man stod foren valget mellem samarbejde eller konfrontation, mellem gensidige fordele eller muligheden for at gøre sin nabo til tigger, men at de, der fulgte denne kurs, i sidste ende blot ville skade sig selv.

Netop denne effekt har man allerede kunne iagttage ved sanktionerne mod Rusland, som flere eksperter her i landet anser for en ulykke, da de har tvunget Rusland til at genopbygge flere af de produktionsområder, der ødelagdes under Jeltsin-årenes chokterapi, og samtidigt til at fordybe forholdet til Kina og Asien. Og ligesom ved de (af den amerikanske kongres) påtvungne sanktioner fra USA's og EU's side mod Rusland, har Trumps trusler om importtold over for Kina øjensynligt den af ophavsmændene oversete virkning, at de blot fremmer BRIKS-landenes samarbejde og øger deres ønske om en mere retfærdig og afbalanceret verdensorden.

På et seminar hos Chongyang Finansinstitut på Renmin-universitetet i Beijing påpegede Putins økonomiske rådgiver Sergej Glazjev, at det i betragtning af den dårlige tilstand i de vestlige økonomier, der stadig havde stærk fokus på spekulation frem for produktiv økonomi, burde komme til et stadig tættere samarbejde mellem de nye silkevejsinitiativer, mellem BRIKS og SCO. Og hvis trykket på disse stater skulle vokse yderligere, så ville det blot fremskynde tendensen til ikke længere at afvikle den internationale handel i dollars, men i de pågældende landes valutaer.

Af den kinesiske regerings årsberetning, som statsminister Li Keqiang for nylig fremlagde under et ledelsesmøde i statsrådet, fremgik det tydeligt, at Kina vil gøre alt for at beskytte landet mod virkningerne fra et nyt sammenbrud i det transatlantiske finanssystem. Stillet over for store internationale udfordringer vil Kina vedtage en hel pakke af forholdsregler for at styrke den produktive økonomi, heriblandt skattelettelser for investeringer i grundforskningen, 200 milliarder \$ til infrastruktur, et krav om kreditudstedelse til små og mellemstore virksomheder, såvel som en entydig bekæmpelse af "zombiefirmaer" og enhver form for spekulation.

Den dynamik, der for tiden udvikles med den kinesiske model og BRIKS som

centrum, er resultatet af en årtierlang politik fra IMF's og Verdensbankens side, der med deres krav om såkaldte strukturtilpasninger og betingelser for udviklingslandene ikke blot har forhindret disse landes udvikling, men derudover har gennemført en gigantisk kapitaloverførsel fra disse lande til det neoliberale finanssystems banker. Af denne politik, som vi blandt andet har en stor del af flygtningekrisen at takke for såvel som de på løgne byggede krige i Sydvestasien og Nordafrika, har BRIKS og mange udviklingslande draget en lignende slutning som af Asien-krisen i 1997, hvor megaspekulanter som George Soros spekulerede adskillige asiatiske landes valutaer ned til indtil 80% af deres tidligere værdi.

Vi i Vesten har lige præcist det valg, som Xi Jinping har præciseret. Vi kan tage mod Kinas mangehånde tilbud og sammen med BRIKS og andre stater hjælpe med til at opbygge Afrika, Sydvestasien og Latinamerika industrielt og dermed samtidigt virkeliggøre et fremtidsperspektiv for os selv. Dette vil under alle forhold kræve et farvel til kasinoøkonomien og indførelse af en Glass-Steagall-bankopdeling såvel som oprettelsen af nationalbanker og oprettelsen af et nyt Bretton-Woods-kreditsystem.

Eller vi kan forsøge at holde fast i det nuværende, håbløst bankerotte, neoliberale finanssystem, der er indrettet på profitmaksimering for eliten på bekostning af en stor del af befolkningen samt udviklingslandene. Så har vi valget mellem et nyt krak, denne gang langt værre end i 2008, og et af dollarsammenbruddet udløst finanssammenbrud, såfremt staterne i den nye økonomiske blok værger sig i fællesskab mod en konfrontation fra USA's side.

Vi har følgende valg: Enten genopfrisker vi her i USA og Europa vore bedste traditioner, det vil sige Alexander Hamiltons amerikanske økonomiske system og principperne fra det tyske økonomiske mirakel efter anden verdenskrig og traditionerne fra vor klassiske kultur – og så arbejder vi sammen med Kina og BRIKS med på at udvikle verden. – Eller vi vil selv være skyld i, at vore kulturer snart opstilles i de afrikanske og asiatiske museer som eksempler på samfund, der ikke var overlevelsesegnede i moralsk henseende.

zepp-larouche at eir.de

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Modsætningernes sammenfald – Morgendagens verden. Schiller Instituttets Internationale konference, 30. juni, 2018, Tyskland

Hvis alle europæiske nationer ville gå sammen med Kina, Indien, Japan og også USA og gøre alt dette sammen med de afrikanske stater, der ønsker at blive en del af et sådant forceret program, og annoncere det som en fælles forpligtelse, kunne vi vende flygtningekrisen omkring. Men denne fremgangsmåde kræver en passioneret kærlighed til menneskeheden; præcis, som premierminister Abiy Ahmed fra Etiopien for nylig sagde under et masse møde med en halv million mennesker, kort tid, før han blev udsat for et attentatforsøg; han sagde, »Den eneste måde at gå fremefter på, væk fra al denne historie, er tilgivelse og kærlighed. Hævn er for de svage. Og fordi etiopiere ikke er svage, har vi ikke brug for hævn. Vi vil vinde med kærlighed«.

Så lad os handle ligeså. Verden befinder sig i en utrolig oprørstilstand. Det er meget kompliceret, og jeg mener ikke, at problemerne vil blive løst ved at have en zillion delvise løsninger. Vi har brug for et højere fornuftsgrundlag, som vil forene hele menneskeheden. Jeg mener, vi har nået vejs ende for en epoke, enden på geopolitik. Og vi må nå frem til det Nye Paradigme, hvor vi tænker i banerne for coincidentia oppositorum; det, Xi Jinping har kaldt et »fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Hvis Europa er villig til at overleve, vil vi organisere de europæiske lande til at gå med i denne indsats.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

**Det forestående Trump-Putin-topmøde
kan ændre historiens gang
mod det Nye Paradigme.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller
Institut
Webcast, 27. juni, 2018**

Jeg kan kun gentage det: De personer, der er vant til at tænke i baner for geopolitiske planer eller paradigmer, de bør virkelig forstå, at, i en verden, der har så mange problemer og så mange presserende opgaver, der skal løses, så er det bedste virkelig, at stormagterne finder frem til en strategisk forståelse og forhåbentlig sluttelig vil arbejde sammen for at løse alle disse problemer. Og disse mennesker er stadig indfanget i det gamle, geopolitiske nulsumsspil – den ene vinder, og den anden må tabe – og som er en fuldstændig latterlig, gammeldags, forældet idé. Jeg krævede ved årets begyndelse, at dette må blive året, hvor vi overvinder geopolitik, og med Kinas Nye Silkevej har vi allerede en win-win-model for relationer, hvor alle vinder. Så jeg vil blot opfordre folk til at gentænke den måde, de anskuer verden på.

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**En forandring til det bedre kommer,
hvis I kæmper for det.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller**

Institut

Webcast, 21. juni, 2018

Hvis man således havde de europæiske ledere, Xi Jinping og et halvt dusin afrikanske ledere, der talte for kontinentet, og de tilsammen ville erklære et forceret program for infrastrukturudviklingen af Afrika, så ville det ikke alene have troværdighed pga. Xi Jinpings tilstedeværelse, men det ville også sende et signal til alle disse regeringer og til alle unge mennesker om, at der vil være store muligheder for at samarbejde om opbygningen af deres eget land, så de ikke ville føle sig tvunget til at rejse tværs over Sahara og dø af tørst, eller at drukne i Middelhavet, eller blive fanget af Frontex' [EU-grænse-]politi for at blive anbragt i noget, selv paven har karakteriseret som »koncentrationslejre«.

Jeg mener, dette kan gøres. Nu er det ikke særlig sandsynligt, at EU vil gøre dette, i betragtning af den kendsgerning, at de er, hvad de er, men det er en absolut rigtig idé, og skulle dette EU-topmøde forpasse denne mulighed, så kan man få et topmøde, hvornår, det skal være, i juli eller august, eller man kan tage FN's Generalforsamling i september og gøre dette spørgsmål til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen.

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Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

»En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«

Introduktion til bind II af
rapporten, »Den Nye Silkevej

[bliver til Verdenslandbroen«](#)

20. juni, 2018 – Vi har den glæde at præsentere Helga Zepp-LaRouches introduktion til den kommende Schiller Institut rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, bind II: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«. Rapporten forventes udgivet i slutningen af denne måned.

»Den Nye Silkevejsånd« har ændret verden til det bedre i en langt mere gennemgribende grad, end den transatlantiske sektor hidtil blot nogenlunde har forstået. Siden den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping satte den Nye Silkevej på dagsordenen i september 2013 i Kasakhstan, er en hidtil uset optimisme fejlet hen over udviklingslandene i særdeleshed; en følelse af, at fattigdom og underudvikling kan overvindes i en nær fremtid, takket være kinesiske investeringer i infrastruktur, industri og landbrug. Geopolitisk orienterede kredse i Vesten har ikke forstået, at Kina gennemfører en ny model for international politik, der takler det underskud, som arven efter kolonialisme og imperialisme har testamenteret frem til i dag: den absolutte mangel på udvikling. Og fordi Kina således adresserer milliarder af menneskers eksistentielle behov, vil denne politik sandsynligvis blive den største revolution i menneskehedens historie.

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[Hvad er det Nye Paradigme? Afslutning og mobilisering med Helga Zepp-LaRouche](#)

Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er ånden, der er kommet ud af lampen og ikke kan stoppes tilbage igen, hvis man simpelt hen tænker på, hvad den Nye Silkevej har gjort for landene, som deltager, frem til dette punkt, med undtagelse af visse andre, økonomiske aftaler, som Kina og et par andre lande havde, så er for det meste Latinamerika, Afrika og de fleste dele af Asien virkelig blevet nægtet den form for udviklingsperspektiv, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet tilbyder. Det er første gang, at landene i udviklingssektoren har udsigt til at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling i meget hurtigt tempo. Kina

langer ikke gamle teknologier ud, gamle industrier, men bringer disse lande med om bord for at deltage i fælles rumprogrammer og andre avancerede, videnskabelige foretagender. Så folk indser, at der er et helt andet perspektiv og en helt anden mulighed for, at ideen om at overvinde fattigdom på planeten meget hurtigt er ved at blive en realitet.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

[Helga Zepp-LaRouche:](#) [Der skrives nu historie i Asien!](#) [EU-topmødet må følge Singapores](#) [eksempel!](#)

EU-samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevejsinitiativ for udvikling af Afrika bør gøres til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen, og Xi Jinping eller Wang Yi bør inviteres til at deltage, såvel som også nogle afrikanske statsledere, der allerede samarbejder med Kina.

Hvis EU-topmødet, repræsentanten for den kinesiske regering og de afrikanske repræsentanter dernæst i en fælleserklæring udtaler en forpligtelse til at gå i gang med et fælles, forceret program for et panafrikansk infrastruktur- og udviklingsprogram og lover alle unge mennesker i Afrika, at kontinentet vil overvinde fattigdom på kort tid, ville en sådan erklæring, pga. Kinas deltagelse, have den største troværdighed i Afrika og ville ændre dynamikken i alle landene mod et utvetydigt håb for fremtiden og ville således omgående bevirke en ændring i migrantkrisen. Det ville også udfri EU af dens nuværende legitimitetskrise og give de europæiske nationer en mission, der ville placere Europas enhed på et storslået, nyt niveau.

Vil Europas stats- og regeringsledere være i stand til at følge Trumps og Kim Jong-uns eksempel?

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Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Trump og hans eurasiske allierede udmanøvrerer det døende Britiske Imperium

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 14. juni, 2018 – Denne lederartikel er taget fra dagens ugentlige strategiske webcast med Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, og som reflekterer over den forgangne uges historiske møder – Trump-Kim-topmødet og SCO-topmødet – og som, sammen med det interne kollaps af G7 og G7-topmødet, demonstrerer det gamle paradigmes død og fremkomsten af det nye.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg er faktisk temmelig glad over at kunne fortælle jer, at to norske parlamentsmedlemmer har foreslået at tildele Nobels Fredspris til præsident Trump. Dette finder jeg særdeles passende, i modsætning til den Nobels Fredspris, som blev tildelt Obama for absolut ingenting, tværtimod. Denne udvikling, hvor Nordkorea og USA finder en måde, hvorpå de fuldstændig kan transformere en gammel, fjendtlig relation til en relation for samarbejde og en lysende fremtid, mener jeg, virkelig er en fantastisk udvikling. Jeg ved, at alle mainstream-medierne i Vesten er ved at få et apoplektisk anfald over dette, men ser man på det, mener jeg, det er absolut lovende.

For det første, de fakta, I alle er bekendt med: De aftalte en total atomafrustning af Nordkorea til gengæld for udsigten til at gøre Nordkorea til et fremgangsrigt og velstående land.

Jeg finder det meget interessant, at Det Hvide Hus, med Trump og det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd, producerede en fire minutter lang video[\[1\]](#), hvor de to valgmuligheder for Nordkorea blev fremstillet: Den ene mulighed er den gamle status og krig, eller i stedet at få en total modernisering af landet, med moderne jernbaner – de viste endda et kørende, kinesisk maglev-tog (magnetisk svævetog) og folk, der var fremgangsrigt og produktive. Dette var virkelig godt, for denne video viser præcist, hvad der vil ske ...

Jeg så hele hans pressekonference[\[2\]](#), og jeg må sige, at jeg vil råde alle vore seere til også at se den. For man hører så meget om, at Trump er dit eller dat; og den måde, han opførte sig på, på denne lange pressekonference, hvor han

afparerede den mest typiske, gammeldags tankegang og spørgsmål fra hovedsageligt amerikanske journalister og ikke lod sig provokere ... han sagde ganske enkelt, at han var fortrøstningsfuld med hensyn til, at denne proces var på en god kurs.

Det var meget vigtigt, at han også annoncerede, at USA ville stoppe det, han kaldte »krigsspillene«, de amerikansk-syd-koreanske militærmanøvrer, og dette er naturligvis psykologisk meget vigtigt for nordkoreanerne, for, hvis man hele tiden har disse krigsspil på ens dørtærskel, så skaber det en permanent, psykologisk terror.

Folk, der endnu ikke har dannet sig en vurdering af, hvordan de skal se på dette, bør blot tage i betragtning, at det sydkoreanske folk var totalt entusiastisk. De gik glade rundt i gaderne. [Den sydkoreanske] Præsident Moon [Jae-in], der så live-streamingen fra konferencen i Singapore, klappede flere gange. Husk den tyske genforening, der fandt sted for nu snart 29 år siden; folk i Tyskland husker nok den totale jubel og glæde hos familier, der ikke har set hinanden i rigtig mange år, kramme hinanden; venner, der omfavner hinanden og kysser hinanden. Og det var en fryd!

At den tyske genforening ikke kun frembragte glæde bagefter, havde at gøre med det overordnede, geostrategiske miljø: I ved, med Bush og Thatcher og Mitterand, der alle var ekstremt fjendtlige over for processen med tysk genforening, og derfor blev de østtyske stater praktisk talt økonomisk afmonteret, i det store og hele. Men omstændighederne, miljøet, i Nordkorea er selvfølgelig totalt anderledes.

Så jeg vil gerne sige, at jeg er meget forhåbningsfuld med hensyn til, at denne proces vil lykkes, af den meget simple grund, at den finder sted i en fuldstændig anden, strategisk sammenhæng, nemlig med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, integrationen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet med den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og denne form for økonomiske udviklingsplaner, som Rusland også talte om, og som Kina sagde, de ville bidrage til, og ligeledes sammen med USA overtage sikkerhedsgarantier for Nordkorea; disse økonomiske planer finder sted i sammenhæng med planen om at udvikle Ruslands Fjernøsten for at integrere det med hele Asien, og som blev diskuteret på det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok sidste september, og det blev ligeledes diskuteret i den inter-koreanske dialog i april mellem de to præsidenter for de to Korea'er.

Jeg mener, Trump har fuldstændig ret: Han sagde, at fortiden ikke behøver bestemme fremtiden. Reel forandring er mulig. Dette er en virkelig god udvikling, og alle nejsigerne skal bare gå hjem og tænke sig om ...

Jeg mener, at denne ånd er klart fremherskende i Asien. Det var ligeledes den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yis udtrykkelige anskuelse efter SCO-topmødet i Qingdao, Kina. Dette topmøde var en ekstraordinær milepæl, hvor Wang Yi bagefter sagde, at SCO repræsenterer 3,1 mia. mennesker og allerede nu er et fuldstændig nyt system for internationale relationer, opbygget på gensidig tillid, samarbejde, venskab og fælles mål, og det er en ny model, der lader tilbage og transcenderer den gamle, geopolitiske orden, Kold Krig, ekskluderende klubber og civilisationernes sammenstød – alt dette lades tilbage, og en ny æra med samarbejde er blevet etableret.

Dette var meget smukt, for topmødet med den indledende banket blev åbnet af præsident Xi Jinping med reference til Konfutses. Han sagde, at Qingdao er i Shandong-provinsen, som er Konfutses hjemegn og hjemstedet for konfucianisme, og at Konfutses bør stå som vejleder for Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens fremtid.

Jeg mener, at Xi Jinping er en filosof, og sæt blot dette i modsætning til – kan I forestille jer, at nogen som helst europæisk leder ville åbne et EU-topmøde med ordene, »vi bør have ånden fra Platon, eller fra Shakespeare eller Schiller, som vejleder for den Europæiske Union«? Intet er mere umuligt at forestille sig end det, på nuværende tidspunkt.

Så fremtiden ligger i Asien. Den form for samarbejde og faste beslutning om at skabe en bedre verden for alle mennesker, der lever på denne planet, bliver netop nu virkeliggjort i Asien.

Det er en virkelig god ting, at præsident Trump afgjort hjælper det bedste, han kan, for at denne orden skal lykkes, på trods af handelsspændingerne og på trods af de resterende problemer, der stadig eksisterer. Jeg er fuldstændig fortrøstningsfuld med hensyn til, at ånden og dynamikken i dette nye fænomen, disse nye kræfter, som Wang Yi talte om – han sagde, at der er nye kræfter i arbejde, som gør alt dette muligt – og jeg mener, dette er vor tids dynamik, vor tids tendens. Og det er en god ting. Det er vidunderligt, og alle, der elsker menneskeheden, og som elsker fred, bør være absolut glade.

[Se hele Zepp-LaRouches webcast, inkl. engelsk udskrift.](#)

[1] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A838gS8nwas>

[2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0BWMd1R7wE>

Meddelelse: Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut webcast, tors. 14. juni 2018 kl. 18: Trump og hans eurasiske allierede udmannøvrerer det døende Britiske Imperium

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Kontrasten kunne ikke have været større. Alt imens den dysfunktionelle natur af det døende G7, eller G6, eller G5 (!) – et levn af britisk geopolitik, som har domineret efterkrigstidens politik – blev totalt udstillet i Canada, gik et alternativt, globalt system fremefter i Qingdao, Kina, med Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens (SCO) møde, baseret på Kinas Nye Silkevejspolitik »win-win«-livssyn. Og, alt imens de destabiliserede ledere af det i stigende grad irrelevante G7 blev ladet tilbage til at jamre over, at præsident Trump forlod dem – i både figurativ og bogstavelig betydning – så var Trumps ekstraordinære topmøde med Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un et spejlbillede af hans orientering mod Eurasien, da mødets succes til dels skyldes hans samarbejde med ledere fra Kina, Rusland, Sydkorea og Japan.

Og hvad ved folk, der lever i det transatlantiske område, om denne nye, eurasiske dynamik, der er i færd med at forme fremtiden? Desværre, eftersom de fleste af de valgte repræsentanter for Vestens »gængse«, politiske partier fortsætter med at handle i den geopolitiske doktrins interesse, som skabtes af Det britiske Imperium, og medierne udspyr 'fake news' for at bakke det op, så er kun ganske få bevidste om virkeligheden med den store, globale transformation, der er i gang.

Hver uge giver Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets stifter, en kortfattet og dramatisk præsentation, der er tænkt at skulle sætte hendes seere på historiens scene. I disse ugentlige webcasts har hun leveret både en gennemgang af begivenhederne, fra toppen og ned, og også en analysemetode, der giver hendes seere en mulighed for at spille en rolle i denne transformation. Gå ikke glip af hendes præsentation i denne uge – og sørg for at informere så mange andre som

muligt om, at dette er deres mulighed for at bryde ud af boblen af løgne og misinformationer, så de kan blive smittet med den Nye Silkevejsånd.

[Hilsener fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident, til koncerten Dona Nobis Pacem, Manhattan, NY, 10. juni 2018](#)

Ved udgangen af 2017 foreslog jeg, at året 2018 skulle være året, hvor menneskeheden omsider ville gøre en ende på geopolitik og søge et nyt grundlag for relationer mellem nationer, som er mennesket værdigt. Dette mål, med samt den nødvendige udryddelse af fattigdom, det ville kræve, var selvfølgelig også den gentagne, erklærede mission for både Martin Luther King, jr., og Robert F. Kennedy. I 1968 blev de begge brutalt myrdet, men, snarere end at tage den udfordring op, som denne tragedie skabte, valgte folk på begge sider Atlanten at tilpasse sig til det, og vi har, i løbet af de seneste 50 år, smagt den bitre frugt af denne tilpasning. Vi oplever nu en voldens og fortvivlelsens kultur, og hvis vi bliver ved med at begrave vore næser i dagens populær-nyheder og ditto underholdning, kan vi lige så godt opgive ævred først som sidst.

Da jeg således foreslog, at året 2018 ville indlede en ny æra – et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden – blev det mødt med stor skepsis fra mine europæiske og amerikanske kollegers side. Det, som disse skeptikere ikke havde taget i betragtning, er, at flere end 100 lande siden 2013 har tilsluttet sig Kinas Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet for forøget konnektivitet og samarbejde mellem nationer, gennem opførelse af moderne infrastruktur og transportkorridorer, og hvor målet er, at, frem til år 2050, skal fattigdom være fjernet fra planeten. Denne nye, optimistiske fremtidsdynamik fejer hen over planeten, og blot her de seneste par dage har vi set lovende udviklinger med topmødet mellem USA og Nordkorea, og, hvilket forhåbentlig vil finde sted i ugen efter vores koncert, forhandlinger mellem Indien og Kina og en fælles forpligtelse til at stabilisere Afghanistan gennem genopbygning, samt det nok mest signifikante, et potentielt topmøde mellem USA og Rusland, som kunne begynde at løse de farlige kriser i Ukraine og Syrien.

Vi befinder os således ved det, man har kaldt en »Stjernestund for menneskeheden«, hvor vore handlinger i nutiden vil bestemme fremtiden, eller manglen på samme, for de kommende generationer. Om den blodige, franske revolution skrev den tyske digter Friedrich Schiller, »Et stort øjeblik fandt et lidet folk«. Vores deltagelse i denne opførelse af værker af Bach, Beethoven og de afroamerikanske spirituals, det være sig som artist eller tilhører, giver verden håb om, at dette store øjeblik må finde et inspireret folk, der vil gå sammen med mig og Schiller Instituttet og handle for at sikre, at dette øjeblik ikke forpasses.

[Silkevejsånden er smittefarlig!](#) [Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-](#) [LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets](#) [konference i New York,](#) [9. juni, 2018: Dona Nobis Pacem](#) [– Giv os fred, gennem](#) [økonomisk udvikling](#)

Jeg er faktisk meget optimistisk med hensyn til situationen. Jeg mener, der absolut er en mulighed for, at vi i den nærmeste fremtid vil se fremkomsten af et fuldstændig Nyt Paradigme for civilisation. For allerede på nuværende tidspunkt samles flertallet af nationer omkring ideen om, at der findes én menneskehed, og som tilhører en højere orden end nationale interesser og end selv geopolitisk konfrontation. Aldrig før har modsigelsen mellem og åbenheden i kampen mellem det Nye Paradigme og det gamle paradigme været mere åbenlys end netop nu. Denne konference blev oprindeligt planlagt for at fremskynde denne proces ...

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Øvrige talere på Panel I:

Jason Ross, medforfatter af rapporten "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; En vision for en økonomisk renæssance".

Dr. Xu Wenhong, vicegeneralsekretær for Bælte & Vej-studier, det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber, Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet.

Dmitry Polyanskiy, første permanente vicerepræsentant for den Russiske føderation til FN.

Diskussion.

[Ny asiatisk alliance former fremtiden: Vil de tåbelige europæere blive ladet tilbage? Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Internationalt Webcast, 7. juni, 2018](#)

Momentum ligger derfor i Asien, og det er grunden til, at Schiller Instituttet insisterer på, at USA og de europæiske nationer simpelt hen bør alliere sig med de asiatiske lande for at udvikle planeten, overvinde fattigdom, få win-win-samarbejde mellem alle verdens nationer og opbygge et nyt fællesskab, et nyt samfund, for menneskehedens fælles fremtid. Dette ligger så meget inden for rækkevidde, at, hvis blot folk kender til dette Nye Paradigme, der nu vokser meget, meget hurtigt frem, vil de omgående blive optimistiske! Det skyldes udelukkende manglende kendskab til det, der foregår i disse dele af verden, og det er årsagen til pessimisme og til, at mange mennesker ikke kan se nogen måde, hvorpå det kan ændres.

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Bankierernes kup i Italien vil ikke stoppe opstanden mod det korrupte Imperium. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut
Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 31. maj, 2018

Vi befinder os i en meget dramatisk situation, og jeg mener, det er på høje tid at overveje det nødvendige behov for at rette de neoliberale politikker, for, hvis dette ikke sker, kan der kun komme kaos som resultat, og derfor er Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love endnu mere presserende nødvendige i hele det transatlantiske område end nogensinde før.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »Bøtten er vendt: Med afsløringen af det virkelige 'aftalte spil' – vil Obamas administration slutte sig til ledende briter på anklagebænken?« 24. maj, 2018

Introduktion: I løbet af weekenden bøjede USA's vicejustitsminister Rod Rosenstein sig for presset og udpegede Justitsministeriets generalinspektør til at efterforske, om FBI og Justitsministeriet (DOJ) infiltrerede eller overvågede Trump-kampagnen under valget i 2016. Rosenstein tilføjede, at, hvis en efterforskning afgør, at dette skete, ville de »skride til passende handling«. Nye afsløringer peger ikke alene på den rolle, som er blevet spillet af FBI/DOJ-korruption og -forbrydelser, men også på overtrædelser fra CIA's side, og især fra John Brennans side, i koordinering af en operation mod Trump-kampagnen sammen med en udenlandsk magt – Det britiske Imperium, gennem dets efterretningsgrene, GCHQ og MI6.

De britiske netværk og Obamas netværk bag Russiagate opererede på vegne af et globalt bank-/finanskartel, centreret omkring City of London og Wall Street. I takt med, at dets beskidte tricks med at køre et regimeskifte-kup mod præsident Trump i stigende grad afsløres, bliver det ligeledes åbenbart, at dets globale spekulationskasino har direkte kurs mod et spektakulært kollaps. De tyer nu til deres gamle beredskabsstyrker – ved at bruge kup, stedfortræderkrige, terrorisme, sanktioner og afpresning – til at forsøge at bluffe sig igennem.

Men denne gang er tingene anderledes, med det Nye Paradigme, der vil erstatte den finansielle elites og dens geopolitikeres gamle paradigme, og som vinder i styrke. Mandag sagde Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der har anført kampen for dette Nye Paradigme, at, for at stoppe kuppet i USA, er det nødvendigt at gennemføre Lyndon LaRouches Fire Nye Love (til nationens – og verdens – redning) og at mobilisere for, at USA og andre, inkl. Tyskland, tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej. »Denne krig kan vindes«, lød hendes ord. »Vi er nået langt, og der er flere kampe, der skal udkæmpes; men historien vil blive

formet af Lyndon H. LaRouches ideer.«

Fr. LaRouche vil stå i spidsen for denne kamp med sin ugentlige webcast, kommende torsdag, 24. maj. Lyt med, og bliv en del af den bevægelse, der vil forme fremtiden.

Her følger engelsk udskrift:

The Worm Has Turned: Will Obama Administration Join Leading Brits On Trial as the Real "Collusion" Is Exposed?

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's international webcast featuring our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. We are in the midst of a series of unfolding developments, and we'll address them in the context of the discussion today. There are a number of things happening, each of which is very significant and we don't have full readings yet. But we want to start with what I think is something that most people are not aware of: And that is the coming earthquake that is hitting Europe, in this case from the Italian election. The new government is being put together, and there's a complete freakout from the European Union, for good reason. Helga, what is the significance of these Italian developments, in the context of the overall strategic situation?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We have now, a new prime minister, who is a politically unknown law professor, but the real freakout is because of the mooted new Finance Minister Paolo Savona, who is a well-established economist. He was completely for the euro in the beginning, but then, when he saw what the consequences were for Italy of the single currency, he became completely anti-euro, and he has demanded a "Plan B" for Italy, meaning leaving the euro; and also he has called the euro a German prison for Italy, and he has given it some worse names. So the freakout is quite incredible. All kinds of people, politicians, media have threatened Italy with financial warfare. One guy said the markets will teach Italy a lesson and bring it back to the path of virtue. One of the key anchors of the 2nd channel in Germany, Claus Kleber, who is a real specimen of his profession, to put it very diplomatically, he basically said one should use the gag bit – this is a torturous bit for horses

which no honest horseman would ever use, because it's really torturing horses – so he said one should use that for Italy to basically discipline them.

This is incredible. Here are people who are all the time making the hugest complaint about lacking democracy in China and whatnot, and they're openly calling for regime change and using warfare techniques against one of the European Union members. Now, I think if Savona indeed becomes finance minister, people are in for some surprises, because this is an experienced person, he's not a lightweight, as the media were saying about Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte. And given the fact that this all occurs – this is not an isolated phenomenon. It's not Italy causing the financial crisis. This is a long arc of revolt against the neo-liberal policies which were expressed in the Brexit, in the election of Donald Trump, in the "no" to the Italian referendum changing the Constitution last year, in the Austrian election, and now in the Italian election – these are all the results that the populations do not want to submit any longer to these completely unjust austerity regimes, which only benefit the banks, the speculators and the rich, at the expense of the masses of the population.

So this is a very important moment, and rather than being completely shocked about it, and having hysterical tantrums. I think the chance should be used to take the positive elements of the new coalition in Italy – they have, after all, both of them in their party platform and now also in the coalition contract, two of the basic laws of Lyndon LaRouche: Namely, the implementation of Glass-Steagall, and secondly, the creation of National Bank for investments in the real economy. So, rather than being hysterical about, one should take this as a golden opportunity to get rid of the kind extremely dangerous speculative excesses, and go for a unified Glass-Steagall separation of the banks as a first step, and start to save the system in this way.

In one sense, this crisis around Italy can be a real chance to make the urgent change in this direction.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I would just like to make a point of something you brought up, which is that the people who are arguing against these policies are essentially saying that the voters have no right to express an opinion if it goes against the policies of the bankers. And this is really important, because

the line from the media is that we're in the midst of a robust recovery, things are improving, the European economy is improving. But the voters are voting to show that they don't believe that. And there are some important developments; there are some continuing problems with the Macron government in France; Deutsche Bank continues to be at the front end of this list of most dangerous banks. I'd like you to just emphasize this point that the real economy is what's behind the revolt, and that's why the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche are so crucial.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There is an economic website which warns of the consequences of the corporate debt bubble, which is much, much worse than in 2008, and they're warning of a new financial crisis of "biblical dimensions." Now, I don't know – "biblical dimensions," that's the Deluge, or some other fundamental crises like that. And then you have the ongoing crisis around Argentina, the currency of Turkey is falling, forcing the central banks to reverse their interest rate policies, so this is all extremely fragile.

And very indicative that there is an understanding that some changes must be made, is what just happened at Deutsche Bank. Two years ago, my husband Mr. LaRouche, when the Deutsche Bank was already in a severe crisis, demanded that Deutsche Bank should change its entire policy since '89, since the assassination of Alfred Herrhausen, and go back to the Herrhausen model of industrial banking. At that point, many people thought that this would never happen, that Deutsche Bank is a hopeless case. But while I don't want to make a final judgment on it, it is a fact that last month, the leadership of Deutsche Bank kicked out its CEO John Cryan. And then, in {Handelsblatt}, the chief economist of Deutsche Bank, David Folkerts-Landau gave a long interview where he described how it was a big mistake for the last two decades, to have shifted the entire profile of Deutsche Bank into a complete investment bank, going into the derivatives trading. And while he makes some correct points, namely that Merrill Lynch was brought in, and a team which basically allowed a reverse takeover of Deutsche Bank so that it became completely foreign controlled and directed to high-risk speculation – I think they still have a portfolio of something like \$42 trillion in derivatives outstanding; that's the largest derivatives bank in the world.

What just happened, is today there was a shareholder

meeting, and they apparently tried to kick out also Paul Achleitner, the supervisory board chairman of Deutsche Bank. The only thing I can comment on this Folkerts-Landau is that as several insiders told us, he was one of them, who changed the bank's profile into the direction of this investment banking only. So he was not criticizing that for the last two decades, and {Spiegel Online} even says that it was the last effort by Achleitner to have some kind of show so that he would not be kicked out by making this {mea culpa} self-criticism. I think that that is true, and the new chief executive is a person called Christian Sewing, who has been in the bank since '89, and it is being said that he will totally concentrate and put the priority on investments in the real economy inside Germany – so, turning the Deutsche Bank back into a commercial bank at the service of industry. So one has to see if that actually happens, but I think the shares were already below EU10, and that is the red line when Deutsche Bank is danger to go bankrupt.

Anyway, I'm just saying this: We are on the verge of new financial crisis. We are sitting on a volcano. The Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith put out a couple of weeks ago a paper where they said that derivatives are a ticking timebomb and they condemned derivatives trading as morally and economically completely unacceptable, because it just makes the rich richer and at the losses of everybody else. So, between these warnings – also Thomas Hoenig, the former FDIC vice chairman, Sheila Bair, – there are many people warning of this. And the Italian developments, as I said, indeed, mean the absolute opportunity to get rid of the excesses of the derivatives trading, go for banking separation, and the more it is being done in a coordinated fashion, the better, and it must occur really quickly.

SCHLANGER: And Helga, speaking of Germany, the Chancellor of Germany is in China. Any chance that the weakened and beleaguered Angela Merkel will come back with a New Silk Road Spirit?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well – [laughs] I don't think so. I think what she will come back with is, you know, the Chinese, as they did with the Trump administration, they promised more opening up for finance, for cooperation concerning e-cars and similar

things, automatic cars; so I think they will come back with some kind of a package. But as long as Merkel has this attitude – she made this statement which is quoted everywhere, that she regards the rise of China as the biggest challenge for the remaining years of her being in the office of Chancellor. Now, she is typical of the people who on the one side naturally see that without China nothing functions any more in the world. But she is also a really hard-core geopolitician in her attitude towards Russia, and she always regards China at the same time as a rival, so it's a mixed situation. I would be very happy if she comes back brimming with the New Silk Road Spirit, but I have my doubts.

SCHLANGER: Now we come to probably the most complex of the situations, which is that in the United States, where it was just announced this afternoon by President Trump that he is cancelling the summit with Kim Jong-un. But this is occurring at a very interesting time, where the whole British role in Russiagate, in the attacks on Trump, is in the open. Why don't we start with that? Because this is something that we have been fighting for: We're going back to the dossier that we put out on Robert Mueller, going back to the investigations that we launched, and we insisted that you have to look at not just Christopher Steele as an isolated case, but as a British-directed assault against the United States: This is moving fairly quickly, isn't it, Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes. As a matter of fact, if you look at the recent tweets by President Trump, they are quite to the point, namely that he said the "Russiagate" turned into "Spygate," that there was absolutely no proof of a collusion with Russia, but that all the people involved in the coup, basically, that they created a spiderweb of collusion between the heads of the intelligence agencies of the Obama administration with British intelligence, and that there was ongoing effort, even before any investigation officially started, by British intelligence figures to connect with all kinds of persons in the Trump election team, to try to somehow involve them in some kind of a connection with some Russians. And all of this is coming out now.

So there was long before the Trump election victory, or even the nomination, the clear effort by British intelligence to lay

leads, to create paper trails to manufacture and orchestrate the situation, whereby the so-called "collusion" with Russia was supposed to be hung on the Trump campaign, and Trump himself. And this is all now coming out.

This is now subject to public discussions, for example, on Monday, President Trump met with several intelligence heads – I think it was [FBI head] Wray and Rosenstein from the Department of Justice in the White House. And today, as a follow-up of that, Chief of Staff John Kelly is meeting with the CIA, the FBI, the Department of Justice, together with congressmen – for example, Congressman Nunes, Senator Grassley – and they're now having access to all the document, including the memorandum of Mueller, the memo defining the scope of Mueller's investigation. This will all now be made available to the investigative committees in the Congress. And obviously, this is all criminal violations of law and the Constitution, so this is big!

I think Trump may absolutely be right when he says that this may become the biggest scandal in the history of America. And what is now clear, is that there was a task force involving an institutional group of people, who orchestrated all of this, in an election campaign, and Trump said, what was done against Bernie Sanders also was done on a much larger scale against him. When all of this comes out, I think the world will really be a different place, and I think if President Trump is freed of this spiderweb, I think you will see, he will be in a much better position to carry through with his intentions than you have seen it so far.

SCHLANGER: What you're describing is technically called "entrapment," that the FBI – or, actually, John Brennan, Clapper, and then bringing Comey in later, were involved in created Russiagate as a collusion with the British intelligence services, the GCHQ, which is signals intelligence; the MI6, MI5. The key people that are being named now, like Stefan Halper, Mifsud, Downer, the current Australian High Commissioner to Great Britain – all of them are tied to MI6, MI5, private agencies. This was brought up by Sen. Rand Paul at the hearings, when he asked Gina Haspel whether or not the CIA was involved in getting evidence from Britain. So, a lot of this is coming out. To what extent, Helga, is this then connected to the financial crisis? Make the connection for people, because there's still some confusion about how the financial crisis is

then intersecting this operation against Trump because of Trump's willingness to work with Russia and China. I think it'd be very important for you to give people an understanding of that.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: You know, the big question is indeed the fact that China is rising and that China has a strategic partnership with Russia and that the New Silk Road is now involving 140 nations. And, as many statistics have proven, the New Silk Road dynamic is creating already a completely new paradigm: You have economic growth, you have a dynamic in science and technology, innovation. So the real momentum in many, many fields is with these alignments among Russia, China, now India, Japan, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the BRICS, the China-Latin America CELAC connection; the Chinese investments in Africa, so this has created a completely different dynamic in the world.

And then you look at the condition of Wall Street, the condition in the City of London, and the absolute turmoil in the European Union, so the geopoliticians, basically, they see the rise of China and they are absolutely desperate to keep their model. But they're incapable of recognizing what are the causes, and therefore, they will not be able to correct their policies. As I said earlier, the attacks on Italy right now, they completely fail to even ask the question, why is it that the two euro-critic parties had the best results? It is the same reason, and I want to repeat this – it is the same reason, why the Brexit occurred, why the people in the Midwest voted for Trump and against Hillary Clinton; and there is an absolute, hysterical effort by the people who have made their gigantic, virtual fortunes – sometimes it's not so virtual, but sometimes it's, indeed, just virtual fortunes – with this highly speculative system, the neo-liberal system connected with wars based on lies, with so-called “humanitarian interventions,” regime change, color revolution. That whole model right now, is really what is not functioning any more.

President Trump won the election because he promised that he would not do these foreign wars any more, and you can see that there are all the time efforts by neo-con elements in his administration to lure him back. And therefore, I think also the cancellation or postponement of the summit with Kim Jong-un is really unfortunate, because it would have been really better to make one, clear step for peace, and obviously there were also

difficulties, in terms of what are the procedures for the denuclearization. But, Kim Jong-un, he released the American hostages. Today the international press was invited to see the destruction of the nuclear test site. So there are clearly signs of goodwill, and therefore, I think it's very regrettable that this meeting was postponed. But hopefully it will come back on the agenda.

But the connection is really the fight between the old paradigm, which is not functioning, and the New Paradigm, which is focussed on the common good of the people on economic growth. And just as an additional element, China just completely abandoned their two-children policy, by saying that there involved a change in the view about population: That in the past, when they adopted the one-child, and then two-child policy, thought that additional children are a burden in an economy with limited resources; but that now, they have changed their view and they see each new child, especially every young person, as a tremendous asset of creative power, of additional richness of the entire society.

So, look at the difference in the values, and then you can really see that this is a fundamental fight for, can mankind govern itself in a reasonable way? And the danger of a financial collapse hangs over the world, at least concerning the trans-Atlantic part very much. So I think, LaRouche's Four Laws are the absolute urgent question of the hour.

SCHLANGER: It's important to see, also, in terms of these two paradigms, you look at what just happened near by old hometown of Houston, Texas, where, in Santa Fe high school you had another one of these mass shootings. These are almost commonplace in the United States right now; whereas in China, you have this total emphasis on education, on science.

This goes back to one of the fundamental economic breakthroughs of your husband, this concept of potential relative population density. And of course, as opposed to what people like Prince Philip, the genocidal Consort of Queen Elizabeth (if he's still breathing), has been committed to his whole life. Helga, in this sense, I assume you see this change in China as an absolutely significant recognition of, again, the difference between the two paradigms, but also your husband's view of this concept of potential relative population density.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. The Chinese have clearly totally

changed, starting with Deng Xiaoping and his reforms after the Cultural Revolution; but especially in the last five, six years with the leadership of Xi Jinping, there has been an absolute understanding about the fundamental issues of life – I mean, he has given the task to the Chinese scientists to find out how the human mind works, what is the origin and importance of life in the universe; what are the laws of the universe. And he has encouraged especially an emphasis on innovation, on creativity in the education as the source of wealth. And when they now see the connection between qualitative advances in the knowledge about physical laws and the ability to have more people, and more people, again, leading to more creativity, I think they are absolutely on the right track.

SCHLANGER: Well, we didn't have a whole lot of time to talk before the program, so I want to make sure if there's something else that you wanted to bring up, you have a chance. Is there anything else on your radar screen?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes: there is actually a petition on the website of the White House. This was initiated by the President of the American University in Moscow, Professor Edward Lozansky, and Jim Jatras, and they call for an early summit between President Trump and President Putin, by making essentially the same point that we have been making for the last several months, that, given the fact that President Trump is still so much up against neo-cons in the Republican Party, he's really done a remarkable job under the circumstances, where you have the entire intelligence apparatus not only of what they call the "deep state," which is really an incorrect characterization, because the role of British intelligence {is} absolutely crucial to understand what makes this Empire tick.

So, in order to cut through that, and given the fact that the entire Russiagate operation was aimed to prevent a good relationship between Russia and the United States, which Trump all the time said would be a "good thing and not a bad thing," and he tries to do it; so the way to cut through this whole thing would be to have this summit, which they talked about – Trump and Putin on the telephone a couple of weeks ago, and do this as quickly as possible.

[<https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/petition/president-donald-trump-should-hold-early-summit-russian-president-vladimir-putin>]

So there is this petition, and I would call all of you who are listening, or watching, to sign this petition that such an early summit would take place. Because I think it is an absolutely important initiative, and if this petition has more than 100,000 by June 30, then the White House will have to respond to it, and will respond.

Otherwise, naturally, there are many, many things, and I would again invite you, join us, join the Schiller Institute. Make sure this webcast becomes more known and is being spread, because we are in an urgent need for a political discourse: Where should mankind go? And how can we organize the world so that it's safe and beautiful for everybody to live in?

SCHLANGER: OK, that's good advice, and I'll just second that: Joining the Schiller Institute is absolutely crucial expression of your own human sentiments. Many of our listeners have joined, but we want to have a real membership drive, and expanding this webcast is one way to do it. So, I would urge everyone to think, over the next days, of what you can do to make sure this movement succeeds and advances, that the New Silk Road Spirit can be brought into every household throughout the Atlantic region, which otherwise is left with nothing but collapse and depression. So, Helga, thanks for joining us, and we'll be back next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, good-bye.

**Briterne skubber på for krige i
Mellemøsten,
for at afspore fremvoksende
samarbejde**

mellem de Fire Magter.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller

Institut

Webcast, 17. maj, 2018. Engelsk udskrift

Introduktion: I oktober måned, 2009, talte Lyndon LaRouche på Forum for Dialog mellem Civilisationer på øen Rhodos, hvor han fremlagde konceptet om, at en aftale mellem fire, ledende magter – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – kan danne grundlaget for at skabe et nyt, globalt kreditsystem til at erstatte det håbløst bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem, der på spektakulær vis krakkede det foregående år. I løbet af de seneste år er dette potentiale, under ledelse af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, begyndt at antage konkret form. Med valget af Donald Trump til præsident i 2016, og som for en stor dels vedkommende skyldtes hans afvisning af hans forgængeres politikker for krig og finansspekulation, sås det, at han var parat til at tage skridt til at bevæge USA til at gå med i denne aftale.

Dette alene forklarer de desperate handlinger imod ham, med begyndelse i de svindelagtige Russiagate-beskyldninger, som var brygget sammen af britiske efterretningsnetværk og Obamas efterretningsfolk. Det forklarer også indsatsen for en skarpere konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland og Kina, inkl. Spripal-affæren og anklagerne om de kemiske våben i Douma, under falsk flag. De seneste, farlige handlinger fra Israels Netanyahu-regering mod Syrien, Iran, Libanon og palæstinenserne, og den fortsatte folkemorderiske krig, som saudierne fører imod Yemen, er alle en del af den samme deployering for at bruge krig til at stoppe konsolideringen af LaRouches idé om en Firemagtsalliance.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche har sagt, at det eneste, der kan stoppe denne dynamik for de Fire Magter, der har vundet frem omkring Kinas lederskab og Bælte & Vej Initiativet, er krig. Krigsfremstødet, der kommer fra Storbritannien, må nedkæmpes! Hør fr. LaRouche kommende torsdag for den seneste opdatering om denne kamp, og hvad du kan gøre for at sikre, at Imperiet og dets geopolitiske vanvid bringes til en afslutning.

Engelsk udskrift:

British Push Mideast Wars to Derail Emerging Four-Power Cooperation

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, May 17, 2018

With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's international webcast, featuring our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Over the last weeks Helga has been emphasizing the deployment by British Imperial geopolitical interests out to wreck the promising potential that's emerged in Eurasia, and especially around the recent developments of a potential peace agreement with North Korea. Helga's repeatedly emphasized that this looks a lot like sleepwalking into World War I and in fact, with the events that just took place in Gaza, in the last couple of days, the massacre there by Israeli soldiers, the threat for the situation to break out of control, obviously, Helga, this looks like this is a potential kind of pre-war kind of deployment to disrupt the emergence of this four power agreement.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, I think what has happened around Gaza in the last days is really a tragedy. Obviously, it coincided with the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, which I think was an unnecessary and provocative thing to do. But the situation in the Gaza is an open-air jail; it's a new Warsaw Ghetto. If you look at what has happened there – OK, I'm not excluding, that there are some violent Hamas elements, who used the fact, that people are generally upset about the conditions. Basically, you have a very tiny area, of the size of the city-state of Bremen in Germany, which is very small, where 2 million people are crowded. They have no money for food, they have only a few hours of electricity, they have no clean water, and no medical supplies, which now, after 61 people were shot and killed, and 2,700 wounded became a real nightmare, because you had all these wounded people who were not treated. So people have been demonstrating, and the Israeli IDF and special snipers shot into the crowd, which was completely unnecessary. If you want to dissolve a crowd, you can use water

throwers, you can use such other means – you don't have to shoot people dead. So, this has inflamed the situation and as I said, after a day of mourning and funerals, now the thing is not stopping. The Israelis are firing airstrikes at installations of the Hamas in Gaza.

This could easily lead to an escalation where you have a war between Israel and Hamas, Hezbollah, potentially Iran, and then, from there it goes to a big war. This is a terrible situation. And I should remind people that what is happening in this area, even though it's not in the spotlight of the mass media, when you had the Oslo Agreement, which was in 1993, already at that time, the Palestinians were supposed to get only 25% of the territory of Palestine, and the Israelis would get 75%. But in the meantime, 60% of the so-called West Bank of Jordan has been occupied by settlers, so there's only 40% left, and this is really becoming a very dire situation, and obviously the aim, and several people have said that, the aim is to demoralize the Palestinians in such a way that they give up and just quit, which won't happen.

You have a situation, where the Jewish population is becoming quickly a minority and you cannot maintain a rule a hostile population which outnumbers you in such ways: We saw that in other occasions, such as in South Africa, it didn't function, and it will not function here.

So even if you don't have an escalation to a big war, you have Hell! And I have been saying this, and naturally my husband has been saying it for decades: You need economic development. Because if you have a lot of young people in Gaza and elsewhere, who are growing up, being 14, 15, 16, and already at that time have the feeling they have no future, it is a chain of violence, an escalation of violence is pre-programmed.

We have been making the point, the whole time, that while you have Christian fundamentalists in the United States who think that an early Middle East war is a good thing – I have heard such people talking like that. The reality is that the Middle East, Southwest Asia, has been the playground of British Imperialism, and at a certain point also French Imperialism, which basically have treated this region as a region for proxy wars for their own geopolitical interests. This was demonstrated in the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916, which carved up this region in ways which was the seed for future conflicts. And right now, you can see very clear, the aim is to get a confrontation with Russia

– Iran – but, Russia, China, and that way prevent the possibility of a cooperation in a New Paradigm.

My husband has said this many times; emphatically he has made speeches about it at international forums, that the only way how you can break this terrible nightmare of violence and horror is by having a Four Power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India, and that way, you have enough people and enough military, political, and economic power to end the British Empire and their ability manipulate the situation. This has to be put on the agenda, because if it's not, the danger is, that this thing spirals out of control, and already now it's a terrible nightmare and a tragedy for the people who are suffering these situations.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned the Sykes-Picot Agreement which was a perfect example of the British geopolitical deployment that led to World War I, and then the immediate period afterwards where the British were moving in, to try to replace the collapsing Ottoman Empire and establish what the British call the "Middle East" today, a bridge that they could control between Asia, Africa, and Europe.

These geopoliticians are on the march, they're threatening – in Israel you have threats against Lebanon, Israeli strikes on Iranian positions in Syria. But, Helga, I think the important thing for people to understand, is you emphasis and your husband's emphasis on a bigger picture agreement, which would be that of the great powers. None of these small states can maneuver effectively within this. How is this that you could get an agreement? Isn't this a perfect opportunity for Trump and Putin to get together and sit down and talk about it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I think that that particular move. They did agree on the telephone to have an early summit. President Trump even invited Putin to come to the White House. And given the extremely difficult factional situation in the United States, and anti-Trump, Russiagate coup attempt, which is completely falling apart, but it's still not officially acknowledged, and it needs to be gotten through in terms of putting the culprits of this coup in trial instead. Given these difficult and complex situations, I think that if this summit between Putin and Trump would take place as quickly as possible, and take all the time needed to discuss and

develop flanks to the situation, I think that is the one thing which could cut through all of this and create new options. I think we should all wish, and speak out, that such an early summit would occur.

SCHLANGER: We also see the great potential on the Korean Peninsula, somewhat set back by these comments by Bolton, the national security advisor, comparing North Korea to Libya, which is an unmistakable reference for anyone in North Korea that the threat that, when Qaddafi went along with an agreement to get rid of his nuclear weapons, less than a decade later, Obama, Cameron, Sarkozy and Hillary Clinton went in and destroyed the country. What's your sense of where things stand now, following the statement from North Korea of the cancellation of the North Korea/South Korea summit that was supposed to take place, I think today; what's your sense of where this is heading?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is a dangerous phase. It's not yet hopeless, because after this North Korea/South Korea summit was cancelled, the State Department said the United States still assumes that the summit between Trump and Kim Jong-un will take place on June 12 in Singapore. And there were rumors in the Japanese papers that maybe even Xi Jinping would participate in such a summit. So this is not yet off the table. And the Deputy Foreign Minister of North Korea, whose name is Kim Kye-gwan, he made a very clear distinction between the statements and the line of Pompeo and Trump; and Pompeo was in North Korea came back and reported very respectfully and very positively about Kim Jong-un and Trump clearly has taken up a very respectful tone towards Kim Jong-un as well. However, Bolton – and this Deputy Foreign Minister made this distinction very clearly – Bolton in, I don't know if it was just being unclever or deliberate, I have no way of saying, but to tell the North Koreans that the model of the denuclearization proposal by Kim Jong-un will following the Libya model!—I mean, you cannot say something worse. Because if you remember, Libya, Qaddafi, turned over all of Libya's nuclear weapons and then the result was, he was overthrown and killed, and the country has been in complete chaos ever since, basically ungovernable to the present day.

This Deputy Foreign Minister basically said they will never accept such a model, obviously, and that North Korea is proposing something which is not to be taken as a weakness, but it is

actually an effort by Kim Jong-un to solve a very untenable, terrible situation, but it's not a sign of weakness. And it cannot be done by unilateral commands from the side of the United States, but it has to occur in a trustful atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation. So, since I think that President Trump is intending to do that, I don't think it's completely in danger, but there clearly is a cloud over the horizon.

And obviously the events in the Middle East also have a peripheral impact, namely the question which is being raised by many people, if the United States can rip apart the nuclear agreement with Iran, which was a negotiated agreement, it took 12 years, many nations were involved, the United Nations approved it, so if you unilaterally get rid of such an agreement, you know, it also puts a question of doubt on the reliability of the United States in general.

All of this means we are really in a very dangerous situation. And, for example, there was just a new poll, where by now, 57 % of all Russians are convinced that the crisis in Syria will lead to a global war. Now, I hope not, but the air is full of worry, about war, and people who are concerned about this, they should help us to mobilize to bring in the alternative: Which is the cooperation among nations for a win-win cooperation overcoming geopolitics. And the potential clearly is there. I think a lot of good things have happened: The rapprochement between China and Japan; careful steps in this direction between China and India; clearly a good relation between Japan and Russia; Trump clearly has stated his intention to keep, despite all trade issues, a good relationship with "his friend Xi Jinping," as he always calls him; and there is the pending summit between Trump and Putin.

So all the potentials are clearly there, but it is also clear that as the Western financial system is in absolute mortal danger of a new blowout, the risks to the situation cannot be overstated, and make every intervention in the direction of solving these problems with the Four Laws proposed by my husband, extremely urgent. So I would call on all of you that you should get in contact with us, you should become a member of the Schiller Institute, you should help us to put the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche on the agenda, because they're not only needed in the United States, they're equally needed in Europe and other affected by the effects of the trans-Atlantic financial system.

SCHLANGER: This just highlights the difficulty of existing in between two paradigms: On the one side you have the old geopolitical, unilateralist paradigm, which is an imperial paradigm, of war, of proxy wars, of false flags, of terrorism, of bail-outs, of austerity; and that's being rejected by the world's population. But we haven't yet seen the full consolidation of the New Paradigm, and that's what the work of the Schiller Institute has been from the beginning, to bring this New Paradigm into existence.

On that, also the Iran situation is sort of hanging between these two paradigms; it's not clear where that's going. But, Helga, there's been some discussion among Europeans as to whether or not the agreement can be salvaged. What do you know about that?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, the Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif travelled to China; he travelled to Russia and then to Brussels, because all of these countries – that, is Russia, China, Germany France, and Great Britain, and the EU basically have stated that they want to try with all possible means to maintain the Iran nuclear agreement, even if the United States pulled out unilaterally. It is not clear if that will function. Naturally, the fact that Russia and China are backing it is a very important point.

However, if the U.S. would impose secondary sanctions on European firms that maintain business with Iran, I don't know what will happen: Because the European Union foreign policy representative Federica Mogherini said that they will pull out some regulations which were voted in, or accepted in the '90s, but they were never used, to protect such firms from sanctions. Now, I have a hard time to imagine how that will function, given the fact that international banks are operating internationally, so if the United States would impose these secondary sanctions, it could cause absolute havoc in the whole situation.

The Europeans have now said that they demand additional negotiations with Iran, this time not concerning the nuclear program, but concerning the Iranian missile program, which is also something which President Trump had mentioned, and he said all the time that he would come up with a better deal – well, I hope that this better deal is a comprehensive solution for the whole region.

We have discussed this many times, but I want to reiterate

it: That if you want to solve the problem in the Middle East, or in Southwest Asia, you have to take into account the security interests of every country and every single party, and that emphatically includes not only Israel, but it includes Iran, it includes the Palestinians; it includes every country. And equally important is that you need to have economic development: You have right now several situations which are turning into a nightmare. One is Yemen. You know, you have {the} largest humanitarian catastrophe of the planet right now taking place in Yemen. You have the situation in the Gaza Strip. And naturally, you have all the areas which have been destroyed by these wars: The situation in Afghanistan remains quite out of control, even so, there are hopeful signs that this could be turned around. Now, what you need, is, if you have a very complex situation like that – and obviously, the many things which have happened, the terrorisms, many wars – emotions are hurt, people have an incredible accumulated rage: You need something big, and the only way how you could get it, is if you had all the neighbors, Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, the United States, and hopefully European nations all agreeing that the only way how this can be solved, is, you have to have the extension of the New Silk Road into the region and develop every country as part one, integrated, industrial infrastructure development program. There are already the beginnings of that. When President Xi Jinping was three years ago in Iran, he agreed already with President Rouhani at the time, that the New Silk Road would be extended into Iran. You had the Afghanistan President demanding that the New Silk Road should be applied in Afghanistan; and at the recent Wuhan meeting of President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi, they agreed that China and India would cooperate in bringing the Silk Road into Afghanistan, by building, as a first step, a large train connection between Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that way start to connect Afghanistan to the Silk Road. That same approach must be taken for Iraq, for Syria, for the situation in Yemen, and naturally Egypt will have to play a very important role as a bridge between Asia and Africa. I think Egypt is absolutely thinking in this direction, already. And however, naturally, these are gigantic projects and they cannot be done by any one country alone; even if China has a special envoy for Syria, they have said they want to play a leading role in the reconstruction of Syria. You have the earlier commitment

of Russia to supply energy, of Iran to help in the industrial development. But that needs to be presented as a comprehensive proposal.

And I'm sure that there are people in Israel, as well, who will not agree with the present course of Netanyahu – who, by the way, faces his own problems and may look into not such a bright future for his own political career – but there are people in Israel who agree, that you need to come out of this terrible paradigm of the present configuration. And if there would be an agreement, between Trump, Xi Jinping, Putin and Modi, and then other leaders joining with them, to go in this direction, even this very difficult situation of Southwest Asia could be approached and a solution could be found. But it does require an extraordinary intervention.

SCHLANGER: And just to inform our new viewers, and as well as to remind our regular viewers, we produced that blueprint, the report that we've done on the New Silk Road coming into Africa and West Asia, and that's available through the Schiller Institute. ["Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa: A Vision of an Economic Renaissance"]

<http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/extending-new-silk-road-west-asia-africa/>

And it is a comprehensive picture of what the Chinese have proposed, and what they're actually already doing, moving the earth, creating jobs, educating people, and doing the job training that's necessary.

As long as we're continuing to review the danger spots, there's one other one that won't go away, and that's the situation in Ukraine, where you had just this week the raid on the offices of RIA Novosti; you have various kinds of threats coming from Poroshenko, and the neo-Nazis in the security agencies in Ukraine.

You also have this very interesting development of a new bridge opening connecting Russia to Crimea, and this being a cause for some wild Ukrainian fascists, calling for blowing up the bridge because this is an attack on Ukrainian independence. Helga, what's the situation on the ground as far as you can see in Ukraine right now?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This raid on the offices of RIA Novosti is very serious, because they arrested the office chief Kirill

Vyshinsky; they compared RIA Novosti with Goebbels – I mean, talking about the free press, you can really say that in Ukraine right now, the situation is quite dire.

Mrs. Merkel, the German Chancellor, will go to Sochi, Russia to meet with Putin and this will be one of the subjects of discussion; naturally, the other crisis spots as well. So, I think if one could somehow put pressure that the Minsk Agreement is being put back on the table, which right now it is obviously not, because Kiev is absolutely not cooperating, and you have the law by Poroshenko to solve the situation in East Ukraine by military means. So this is definitely another extremely dangerous situation.

But, because it is so dangerous, I think more people are waking up to that, and that may be a first step to hopefully prevent something which could easily become World War III.

SCHLANGER: And the Ukraine issue brings up another aspect of Russiagate. I was just doing some review of this in the last couple of days, and I noticed something that I had forgotten, which is that John Brennan, the former CIA director who is at the center of much of the operation of Russiagate against Trump, that Brennan had made a secret trip to Kiev shortly after the overthrow of Yanukovych, and put in motion U.S. support for the criminal regime that came in. So this new discussion coming up around Brennan in the Mueller, this is quite interesting what Sen. Rand Paul brought up.

Helga, do you think this adds to the weight against Mueller? The judges are turning against him, there are exposés of the FBI and overall corruption. Where is this thing heading? Why hasn't it been shut down by now?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: I think it could be shut down quickly, because the latest twist is, I just read an article that Mueller is now suspected of having had collusion with a Russian oligarch, which I'd find a little bit humorous, if the situation weren't so serious.

But I think this letter by Sen. Rand Paul is really important: He wrote a letter to Gina Haspel, the newly nominated head of the CIA, demanding that she should turn over all information the CIA has, as to was there any investigation; did the CIA bug the Presidential candidates in 2016, not just Trump but every other candidate, as well? And did they work, given the

fact that the CIA is prohibited by law from surveilling Americans, did they ask other intelligence services from other countries to cooperate with them in doing that? And I think he hinted also to British intelligence directly.

And then, in an interview with NBC, he even went further, and also brought up in this context, the visit by Robert Hannigan, the then-head of GCHQ, the British equivalent of the NSA, to the United States to brief Brennan about all of this. So this is now coming out in the mainstream media that there was such a collusion with British intelligence, and this is really a very good thing, because obviously, this is completely illegal, unconstitutional; it may be even criminal. And the more quickly these things are being followed up, the better.

Also Congressman Nunes, the head of the House Intelligence Committee, basically said that it's now 100% certain that there was absolutely no collusion of the Trump team with Russia. And he said that given the fact that those who pretended that there was such a collusion knew that it did not exist, why was this whole operation instigated in the first place?

I think this question must be answered: Because this was a coup attempt against an elected President of the United States, and it has shed light on exactly who are the forces of the Empire – we call it the British Empire, because it is in the continuity of the British Empire – but all the people who have come out quickly against Trump on the side of those who accused, have also shown their true colors.

So, if the United States should get back to its constitutional form, there were demands that the entire FBI, and Department of Justice must be cleaned out and reorganized afresh. I think all of this is necessary.

And Trump must be freed from this, because this ongoing situation is the only reason why the relationship with Russia, with China, and naturally, in an indirect form in the Middle East, why these situations are so dangerous. If world peace is supposed to be saved, the British coup must be uncovered completely. All the culprits must be held accountable. And then Trump can actually do what he promised he would do – and most of it actually went in a good direction, and even some of the critics have to see that.

However, the one Damocles Sword which is hanging over this is the danger of a financial blowout. And we need to have this debate on not only Glass-Steagall, but go to Hamiltonian

economics and apply the Four Laws of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, as an absolutely urgent matter of priority.

SCHLANGER: And Helga, in conclusion, I'd like to pose something to you, that comes back to this question of Hamiltonian economics, which is, that as all of these war provocations are progressing, as the British are pulling every string that they have, the Chinese are continuing with very bold plans around the New Silk Road. The New Silk Road Spirit, as you called it, is catching around the world. And even the efforts of some who sabotaged the U.S.-China relationship around trade, around tariffs, and things of that sort, seems to be moving in a potentially good direction, with the visit of another team of Chinese officials to Washington.

How do you think this can affect the overall situation – the Trump-Xi relationship? Isn't that really one of the keys to breaking through the New Paradigm?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. If the proposal by Li Keqiang, the Chinese Prime Minister, would be taken up, that the way to balance the trade between the United States and China is not by imposing tariffs, but by increasing trade, by increasing investments in third countries, that way it could be done in a much more elegant way. And there are plenty of opportunities: The United States could join with China in investments in Latin America; in, as I said already, the Middle East; other Asia countries. And there is a new Chinese offer now to India, that rather than being a rival in African investment, that given the fact that Chinese has a big expertise in building infrastructure, where India is really lagging behind, that they should join efforts, and India should bring in the kinds of things they can do well, and China would provide the large-scale infrastructure without which all of these investments don't function.

Now, for the United States, they could also be a part of that. And I think that, to look at the world in a non-geopolitical way – I know that this is almost impossible for some people to imagine, because they are so trained that the world is a zero-sum game, that if China rises, the United States goes under – this is just not the case, the Chinese want to have for the situation. China has made many times the point that they do not want to replace the United States as an unipolar, dominant force, but they want to have a new type of relations among major

powers. And that involves dramatically, the idea of joint economic projects in third countries, joint ventures, and re-define entirely how you go about it.

If you look at it from a longer arc of history, it is not natural that people solve conflict with weapons or wars. This always what I call the infant diseases of mankind. Like little boys who kick each in the shins when they are four years old, or even seven years old. Eventually, you can become an adult, and you have cherish the creative mind of the other person and work together like Max Planck and Einstein; like Schiller and Humboldt; you can have a relationship to other countries where you address the creative potential of the other and that enriches in turn, your own potential.

I think the future of humanity, which is after all the only species capable of creative reason, of making fundamental discoveries about universal principles of the physical universe, again and again, and that way develop more knowledge about our planet, the universe in which we are living, about the principles of science and technology, which we then apply in the production process which leads to an increase in productivity, which leads to an increase in living standards, an increase in longevity, – this is what we are! We are not animals. We are human beings, who are the only species, at least known so far, in the universe, which can relate to their create power as their identity.

And if we take that approach, then, to have many nations, and to have many cultures all based on their cultural tradition, all based on their sovereignty, they can work together to a higher level of reason, and that is the {only} way how mankind will survive! I think we are at a crossroads: If we decide to stay with geopolitics, in this world, this will lead to World War III, for all we know, the extinction of our species. On the other side, the New Paradigm is already working, 140 countries are already cooperating, and I think we need a mass movement of people who say, mankind has reached a new era and we must consciously form our future, our “shared community for the future of mankind,” as Xi Jinping always calls it.

I think we need a discussion on these.

SCHLANGER: I think you just made a compelling case for people to give up sleepwalking, and to instead catch the New Silk Road Spirit. So, Helga, until next week, thank you, and thank you for joining us.

And take up this challenge, those you watching this: Take up the challenge to become active with the Schiller Institute. Thank you, and see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes.

[Med de voksende spændinger, hold jer det store billede for øje. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast 9. maj, 2018. pdf; dansk](#)

I betragtning af tilstanden i hele Mellemøsten, efter de destruktive krige i Irak, Syrien, Yemen, Afghanistan, er det selvfølgelig meget klart, at det eneste, der virkelig vil løse problemerne i dette område, ville være det, jeg har sagt så mange gange før: Der er brug for en forlængelse af den Nye Silkevej ind i hele dette område, fra Afghanistan til Middelhavet, fra Kaukasus til den Persiske Golf, og for at have en udviklingsplan for alle disse lande som en integreret plan. Dette ville kun kunne fungere, hvis Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten, USA og forhåbentlig europæiske lande, alle aftaler, at dette område må opbygges økonomisk. Den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan få fred i det område og virkelig blive terrorismen kvit, er, hvis man har et perspektiv for et håb om fremtiden.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Lad os fejre menneskeheden fremtidige ånd Helga Zepp-LaRouches budskab på sejrsdagen for Anden Verdenskrig

Blot 73 år efter Anden Verdenskrig, hvor folk responderede til denne forfærdelige katastrofe med det højtidelige løfte, »Aldrig mere«, står vi atter en gang på randen af en mulig varm krig.

Med den ene provokation efter den anden, der er mere gennemskueligt falsk end den foregående, fortsætter City of Londons imperie-oligarkers krigsparti og deres Wall Street-neokonservative/neoliberale partnere deres bestræbelser for at sabotere muligheden for det Nyt Paradigme, som vokser frem i Eurasien til, i åndeløst tempo, at blive en verdensomspændende bevægelse. Til trods for, at det nu er afsløret, at alle svindelnumrene under falsk flag, med Russiagate, Skripal-forgiftningen og de kemiske våben i Douma, har deres oprindelse i britiske efterretningskredses syge hjerner, så er de atter i gang, denne gang med Netanyahu, der hævder, han har »bevis« for, at Iran aldrig afsluttede sit atomprogram, i et forsøg på at få USA til at gå i fælden med endnu en katastrofal krig i Mellemøsten og en mulig atomar konfrontation med Rusland. Mange i Vestens regeringer er nu atter trådt ud på denne glatte glidebane, som Nürnbergprocessen advarede om, gennem at overtræde folkeretten og de principper, der er fastlagt i De forenede Nationers charter.

Men deres magt svinder i takt med, at de i stigende grad er blevet tvunget til at agere i deres eget navn, og således afslører sig selv. Deres evne til at bevare kontrollen har også været for nedadgående, pga. udfordringen fra den Nye Silkevej og det Nye Paradigme, som den repræsenterer. I løbet af de seneste uger har diplomatiske og økonomiske begivenheder og topmøder i høj grad fremmet dette Nye Paradigme. Det strategiske partnerskab mellem Rusland og Kina og integrationen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet og den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union har skabt håb for især udviklingslandene, der ser en chance for, for første gang, at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling.

Den bedste måde at mindes tabene, lidelserne og heroismen hos de personer, der mistede livet i den Store Patriotiske Krig, er ved at skabe en ny æra for menneskeheden, der sætter konceptet om én menneskehed i første række og på denne

måde skaber en ny, international orden, der for altid overvinder geopolitik. Imperialisme må besejres som et levn af et dyrisk menneskebillede og erstattes med det ædle billede af mennesket som den eneste, hidtil kendte, skabende art i universet.

Lad os fejre menneskehedens fremtidige ånd, der så smukt er udtrykt i Ode til Glæden af Friedrich Schiller og Ludwig van Beethovens 9. symfoni:

»Alle mennesker forsones ... Favnet være millioner! Glædens kys til hver især! Brødre – over stjerners hær må der bo en mild forsoner.«

[Det Londonbaserede Imperium giver ikke op:](#) [Det må, og kan, besejres.](#) [Schiller Institut Strategisk Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche](#)

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Det rækker imidlertid ikke blot at afsløre det enkelte svindelnummer efterhånden, som det sker. Schiller Instituttets unikke rolle, især gennem vores stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouches globale rolle, er at fokusere opmærksomheden på den plan, der er lagt af dem, der er engageret i disse provokationer, med det formål at forebygge, at de fuldfører denne plan, som er at holde verden splittet, i krig, således, at en ensidig, degenereret transatlantisk »elite« kan blive ved

at være den dominerende verdensmagt.

Men deres magt svinder i takt med, at de er blevet tvunget til at agere i deres eget navn, og således afsløre sig selv. Deres evne til at bevare kontrollen har også været for nedadgående, pga. den udfordring, som repræsenteres af den Nye Silkevej, samt af det Nye Paradigme, som denne Nye Silkevej repræsenterer.

I løbet af de seneste uger har diplomatiske og økonomiske begivenheder og topmøder i høj grad fremmet dette Nye Paradigme. Det er afgørende, at Schiller Instituttets stemme forstærkes gennem et voksende medlemskab og et voksende publikum til vores ugentlige, strategiske webcast. Gå sammen med os og hjælp os med at udvide antallet af mennesker, der opfanger den Nye Silkevejsånd.

Engelsk udskrift:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, May 3, 2018
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The Empire Based in London Won't Give Up:
They Must, and Can Be Defeated

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's Schiller Institute international webcast, featuring our President and founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

There's been an incredible density of events over these last days, both with the motion toward the New Paradigm and the New Silk Road, but also another one of a string of war provocations, this one coming from Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, with threats to Iran. Helga, why don't we start there, because this is an extremely dangerous development, what Netanyahu did.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It's quite significant that even a German politician, Mr. Rötgen, who is otherwise quite a hawk, accused Netanyahu of having committed a conscious fraud and effort to fool the international community by claiming that Iran would still be involved in a secret nuclear program. Now, in the meantime, the International Atomic Energy Agency has come out and said that there is absolutely no truth to it, that they conducted ten different reports, that Iran is fully compliant with the Iran

agreement on nuclear weapons, and that there is absolutely nothing new in the material presented.

This was said even by a whole series of former security officials from Israel itself. So the question is, what is the purpose of this? Which is clearly a provocation. And there were these missile attacks in Syria, where it's not yet entirely clear where they came from, but it's not to be excluded that they did come from Israel. And obviously, Netanyahu now has a bill in the Knesset which in the first reading got an absolute majority, which would empower Netanyahu to go to war. There is opposition in the Knesset against that, because the term "extreme circumstances" is not specified, and therefore, it's a sort of {carte blanche} because he can always declare "extreme circumstances."

This is very, very dangerous. This is obviously a power game, not really regarding the Middle East as such. Naturally, Iran is the thorn in the flesh of Netanyahu, but I think the way to look at the situation is that the Middle East is once again the theater for a proxy war, where the real issue is the confrontation against Russia and China. Because, rather than getting caught up in every single provocation, I would encourage you, our viewers, to think about the strategic long arc of developments. I could take it back all the way to the collapse of the Soviet Union, but let's start with the election of President Trump, who, in the election campaign had promised that he would improve the relationship with Russia, and then subsequently, he did not stay with the anti-China line, which he had had in the election campaign, but started to develop a very good relationship with Xi Jinping, with China. And from the standpoint of the geopolitical faction of the Western world, basically situated in the City of London and their junior partner in Wall Street, this idea that you would have a good understanding between the United States President, and the governments of Russia and China, is a nightmare, because it would absolutely eliminate the possibility of their divide and conquer, and playing geopolitical games.

I would say, the origin of all of these developments, starting with the Russiagate against Trump, which is now completely out of the window because there was no Russiagate. Then at the point when the British origin was in the center of attention in the Congress and various investigative committees, they looked at the role of the British collusion in the coup

attempt against Trump, then you had the Skripal affair; which, by the way, now has completely died out, it has disappeared from the British media, as Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Zakharova pointed out yesterday, that there is more mention about the Skripal affair in the British media. Then, when that fell apart, you had the so-called chemical weapons attack by the Assad government, which then turned out didn't even take place – it was a complete smokescreen by the British-controlled White Helmets organization, that fell apart. Now, you have the supposed Iranian nuclear program, which also is a fraud. And then you have, naturally, the developments in Ukraine, where Poroshenko yesterday announced a military solution for the liberation of the Donbas. And there, you have the same group of organizations involved, which we have pinned down and published in the past many times.

The whole thing is really one long arc, aimed at the containment of Russia, the containment of China, and it is quite interesting that Foreign Minister Lavrov just gave a long, very important interview to the Italian media, where he said that every time President Trump impulse to improve the relationship with Russia, the Russophobia mafia inside the United States is creating some kind of a provocation again, and that many of the problems of the world remain unresolved because they would require a positive cooperation between the United States and Russia.

People have to really understand, all of these things, while they have some merit in themselves, some logic, some historical or ethnic causality, they're nevertheless being played on the big chessboard in the larger game, the containment of Russia and China. And that obviously, is an impossibility, and therefore, you have these tensions and very dangerous developments, almost on a daily basis.

SCHLANGER: That review is very useful for people, because you can look at each individual event, but the connection is what's important. And of course, it's broader than just a regional war in the Middle East: If something happens against the Iranian agreement, that'll have an implication for what otherwise looks so positive in terms of the Korean situation, doesn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, yes. I think that the North Korea/South

Korea process is one of the most joyful things which are happening right now. Many of the details are not so well known, so let me just mention, that in the meeting between Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in, the latter, the South Korean President brought a brochure and also gave a memory drive to Kim Jong-un with a full-fledge development plan for North Korea, which apparently involves, among other things, two railway lines to be built in the southern and northern coasts of North Korea, connecting both with the ancient Silk Road, but also with the Trans-Siberian Railway through Russia.

This is very positive. There has been a CIA team in North Korea for a week, inspecting various sites, and [National Security Advisor] Bolton commented and said these are all signs of good will. And also that three Americans will be released by North Korea. President Trump has expressed he is looking forward to meeting Kim Jong-un very soon; Kim Jong-un, on the other side, also wants to meet with [Japanese Prime Minister] Abe, and President Moon of South Korea offered to broker such a meeting. And then, [Chinese Foreign Minister] Wang Yi is today in North Korea. So these are all very, very good developments, because if the North Korean situation comes towards a peace treaty and potential unification under Korean sovereignty, this would a very, very important milestone for all of humanity.

But naturally, as you say there is a danger, because Netanyahu, among other reasons – namely that he wants to push the Iranian influence out of Syria – timed his statement obviously with the deadline of May 12th, which is when the decision in the United States will be taken to either renegotiate or cancel the Iranian nuclear agreement, or extend it. And obviously, Netanyahu wanted to create a hype so that the United States would insist on renegotiation, which from the standpoint of the Iranians is a cancellation and would throw the whole situation immediately into a very dangerous destabilization; and may actually lead to the desire of the Iranians to then scrap the whole deal and go back to building nuclear weapons.

Obviously, if that happens, this could have the danger of threatening the North Korean situation, because, remember, Kim Jong-un went into this absolutely intense nuclear testing and missile testing, because he looked at the Middle East and came to the conclusion that the only way for him to prevent from happening to him what happened to Saddam Hussein and Qaddafi, would be that North Korea is a full-fledged nuclear power and

therefore, there would be a defense against such things. If he would think it doesn't matter, even if you have an agreement with the United States, they can throw it out at the next occasion, I think this is a very, very dangerous thing. So I hope that President Trump is not overlooking that, because there is very clearly an effort to play on that, to also ruin the North Korea/South Korea agreement again. These things hang altogether. And I can only say, the International Atomic Energy Agency did say that there is absolute compliance on the side of Iran, and even [Federica] Mogherini, the foreign minister of the European Union basically reiterated that, and said that the International Atomic Energy Agency is the only institution which should be consulted concerning these questions, and if there are problems they should be brought to them, because they are equipped to deal with it, and not some wild, independent action. So this is the field of tension in which all of this is taking place.

SCHLANGER: And there's a kind of self-fulfilling prophecy here that the neo-conservatives play on, which is, once you cut off negotiations and diplomatic discussion, you create what they call a "rogue state." And they say the "rogue state" is dangerous because it doesn't adhere to principles, when, in fact, the West is the one forcing the fear, producing the fear that leads to backing away and developing weapons. Now, I think this is also important in the broader context, where you've been pointing out the importance of the meeting between [Indian] Prime Minister Modi and President Xi Jinping of China. This has extraordinary implications, not just for those two countries, but going into another part of the Mideast, where there's been wars, namely Afghanistan. What can you tell us about the progress on that front?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This is really, maybe as important as the Korea development, because there was the effort to play India in the so-called Indo-Pacific combination, meaning Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, against the New Silk Road and against China. And for historical reasons, there is a strong British geopolitical influence in parts of the establishment in India, which has been susceptible, and it was played upon by the neo-cons and the British, to say India is the largest democracy,

therefore, they don't believe in communist China, they believe in the Western world, and should work with them.

And in a certain sense, it looked for a while as if this would function; but after the border incident in Doklam, where both India and China realized how devastating it would be for the two largest countries in the world if they would get again into some kind of a military conflict, there obviously was a rethinking in India, where most people around Modi are now moving in a direction of working with China.

That does not yet mean that India is supporting the New Silk Road, because of the issue of Pakistan is really a sticky one for India; and China is building this very important economic corridor, from China to the Arabian Sea coast of Pakistan, which India is completely objecting to. And therefore, at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) meeting, the Indian Foreign Minister did not sign the New Silk Road resolution. But they now work together on the China-Nepal-India corridor, which is also part of the New Silk Road, in reality.

Therefore, now you this meeting between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Wuhan, and the two leaders had six discussions over two days. And just to realize, India and China are not only the two population-richest countries – they have together 2.6 {billion} people, that's 40% of the entire human population of the world – but they also have the longest continuous cultures, more than 5,000 years old, who have, over the course of universal history, contributed an enormous amount of knowledge, of poetry, of art, and are both sort of creators of the human civilization.

What is very exciting is that they agreed in this context, to have a joint development between India and China, in Afghanistan. They will build a railroad from Afghanistan to Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China and therefore tie Afghanistan into the Belt and Road Initiative, which is obviously very important for Afghanistan. The President of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani had requested several months ago, that the only way to solve Afghanistan's problems would be as part of the New Silk Road, but it also is a way of bridging, so to speak, the India-Pakistan conflict, because there are obviously close relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan; China has a better relationship to Pakistan; and if they now develop Afghanistan together, it touches on this higher level of reason, what we always have said the New Silk Road establishes: that you need a

concept where everybody benefits, where you have a higher level of cooperation, which is capable of overcoming ethnic and historical and other conflicts.

So if India and China can work together in Afghanistan for the improvement of the situation there, this is a typical example of how the New Silk Road is also a peace initiative which can solve all kinds of problems. So I think this is a very, very good development also.

SCHLANGER: The Pentagon just released a report on Afghanistan which said after 16 years, the situation is worse with the continuous war, and the U.S. deployment, the NATO deployment. And so, this is the only alternative.

Now, this brings up to me a very important point: We've just been reviewing in the last couple days, the role that your husband has played in bringing forward this idea of the Four Powers. And it's interesting, his first actual formulation of the idea of a Four Power agreement – Russia, India, China, and the United States – was in December 2008, right after the crash in September 2008. And Helga, I know you've been to India, you've been to China repeatedly, you're now seeing this potential becoming real.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah. I think it's really very good, because I remember when my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, first said these ideas, like a Four Power agreement, everybody was quite full of disbelief, how could this ever be. But Lyn, at that point, said that given the fact that we are dealing with an empire, which we say the British Empire, which historically is correct, because as my husband also has developed many times this empire, the idea that there is an empire with an oligarchical elite ruling over a preferably backward mass of people, is not something new. It's something that goes way back, even to the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire; then it moved to Venice, and then it moved to the Dutch-British. And in a certain sense, it's like a chameleon: it remains the same, or a slime mold, which remains the same in character, but the colors are different. So, people nowadays say, "oh, the British Empire no longer exists," but if you look at it from the standpoint of the geopolitical politics of the financial architecture which rules the world, which has tried in the past to keep parts of the developing sector backward and underdeveloped, and which,

especially in the last 20 years, made sure that the rich would become richer, and the middle class would die out, and the poor would become poorer, you can see clearly that this is an empire in a modern form. It's quite powerful, it used the IMF, it used the World Bank, it keep development in the Third World down. And only after China emerged and offered cheap credit and actually donations and infrastructure, did this dynamic start to change. But my husband basically at that time said, given the fact that this financial oligarchy is really running so much of the world, and if you look at the private security services which are a sort of modern mercenary forces, defending this financial structure, then he said that you need the four most powerful sovereign nation-states in the world to ally together to defeat it.

As I said, people were full of disbelief when he said it, but if you look at it now, Russia and China have a strategic partnership which is absolutely solid, and I think there to be forever – I don't think it can ever go away. Then, with the recent development between China and India, India is moving closer; India has a very good relationship to Russia, anyway. And with the potential of President Trump, despite the present trade negotiations, he just put out a tweet saying he looks forward to seeing President Xi Jinping in the near future and that he always will remain his friend; and also the prospective of an early meeting between Trump and Putin – I think we are very close to this combination, where we could really move the world in a completely different way, in a New Paradigm, where geopolitics stops!

I mean, in any case, let me just say this, because it's obvious that behind all of these affairs which we named – the Russiagate, the Skripal case, the chemical weapons, now the Netanyahu case – is obviously an effort to keep the status quo, to prevent the emergence of China as the rising power, to keep the illusion that you can contain or regime-change Russia. But anybody who thinks that you can keep the status quo, when the whole world is already moving in the direction of cooperation, win-win, working together, this is just completely impossible. So those people in the West who are pushing these provocations, and also ordinary citizens, you should think: Can you imagine how the future should look like, let's say, in 10, 20 years from now? Either we have World War III, or will have had it already, or, we will move into a completely new set of

relations among nations, where the common interest, or as Xi Jinping always calls it, the “shared community for the future of humanity” comes first, and then after that you have national interest.

It is an existential question for humanity that more and more people start to think, how should the world look like in 10 years, in 20 years, and if you are of the opinion that we must develop a new face in the evolution of mankind, where we stop geopolitics, we stop war, and have a New Paradigm, you should become active. You should join the Schiller Institute, because we are trying to cause such a change in the thinking of the people, and we need many people to help us in this effort: So, I’m really appealing to you, join the Schiller Institute and work with us, because the potential has never been so great, to move to much, much, much more beautiful period in human history.

SCHLANGER: And we’ve been talking about the Four Power proposal of your husband, Lyndon LaRouche. He also has the four basic laws which address the economic crisis. People should not take their eye off the economy! There are some new reports coming out, former FDIC vice chairman Thomas Hoenig, Sheila Bair, very prominent in her fight against derivatives, and now Nomi Prins has a new book out: Obviously, Helga, you ignore this financial side of things to your own detriment, because this is a crucial aspect of the strategic situation.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we have mentioned this already in this webcast, but I want to say it again, because Nomi Prins has this book out, {Collusion: How the Central Bankers Rigged the World} – I have not read the book yet, but I have an initial report about it – where she describes how the quantitative easing of the central banks, to the advantage of the speculators in the last 10 years, has created a situation where we are in a bubble 40% worse than in 2008, which could explode at any moment. We have talked to some well-placed people in the financial community who are quite worried that what could happen – and I think people should take this warning very seriously – that if the proponents of the old, collapsing financial Western system realize that this is end-game, that they can’t really prevent this from happening; that China is rising, that the other countries are rising with China, that they may actually deliberately trigger a financial crash, to pull the rug out from

underneath President Trump, destabilize him, blame him, in order to bring the neo-cons back into power in Washington.

I think that is for sure one of the biggest hidden dangers.

And therefore, the only solution how you can prevent that is the immediate implementation of Glass-Steagall, but also the whole package of Lyn's Four Laws: a National Bank in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton; a credit system; a crash program to increase the productivity of production and the labor force through fusion, for space cooperation; but also join the New Silk Road, join the Belt and Road Initiative, and participate with China in the buildup of infrastructure in the United States, have joint ventures in third countries. You need the full package. Only Glass-Steagall is not enough. We need the absolute return to a sound financial and economic system based on the tradition of Alexander Hamilton. And whenever that was applied, as in the postwar reconstruction of Germany, you had economic miracles, and this can be replicated any time.

I would again urge you, this is the Damocles Sword which is hanging over the world, so join our efforts to have a global Glass-Steagall, because we don't need speculation. If we put all our resources into real production, productive jobs, education, there are so many important things to be done, that everybody can have a benefit, and I don't think we need mega-billionaires, because I think people should have a decent income, but they shouldn't be excessively rich and the majority of the people poor, and we really need to change that.

SCHLANGER: Especially when they become rich by creating things that nobody needs.

Just to conclude, I think it's important to give people a sense of the broader scope of what's happening around the New Silk Road. We're almost the only ones who are reporting on some of these things, but maybe you have something you'd like to add – the developments now from the Dominican Republic, on top of what Panama is doing, which is in our own hemisphere in the West. Peru has just moved ahead with some agreements with China, and now Portugal, with the Maritime Silk Road: The Chinese are definitely on the move.

So, what do you have from the U.S. Congress? The Senator from Florida, whom Donald Trump calls "little Marco Rubio" threw a fit, saying that China's about to take over the Western Hemisphere.

Instead of embracing these initiatives, you see the hysteria. But I think, Helga, I think it's important for you to emphasize the scope of this development, how it is, as you said, "unstoppable."

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I'm very convinced that this genie is out of the bottle, never to return. Because it is simply appealing to the best inspiration and aspiration of the people. If you look at the world map, the majority of the countries are already onboard: That's why I think it's unstoppable. And if you look at Europe, for example, it's Eastern and Central European countries who are working with the Silk Road, the Balkan countries; Italy, Spain, Portugal, all want to be hubs of development, not only on the Eurasian connections, but also to the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries in Asia and Africa and Latin America. Then Switzerland is onboard. And Austria, where the new government has adopted a clause to cooperate strategically with the New Silk Road, and now, they announced that they want to take leadership in Europe, to bring the European Union into connection with the Chinese New Silk Road. And even Holland and Belgium, the Scandinavian countries – so if you look at the map, it is really the majority of countries which are not part of it.

That's why I'm absolutely optimistic that if you help us to spread the news that there is a new era of civilization which is not based on war, subversion, regime-change, coups, but to the advantage of the other in the spirit of the Peace of Westphalia, I think the Spirit of the Silk Road is contagious, and it will catch on: So, help us to spread this word.

SCHLANGER: And one of the ways you can help us is to go on the New Paradigm Schiller Institute website, and we should have there a box for people to sign up to become members, at whatever monthly rate you can afford.

[<http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/sign-up/>] But this is

the most important organization in the world right now, informing people about these developments, and as Helga keeps emphasizing: We need your support! We need your involvement. So go there, and sign up and become a part of this.

Helga, is there anything else you want to cover today?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think people should really have the sense that we are on the verge of a new hot war, and I would not underestimate that danger. The Ukrainian development is extremely dangerous. If there is a war between Israel and Iran, it does have the potential to immediately escalate – so don't be complacent.

But, on the other side, I think we have never been so close to putting all of this behind us, because once the Four Power agreement comes into being, there is no problem on the planet which cannot be solved. So, don't sit on the fence: Become active, and help us to turn this into a winning direction.

SCHLANGER: Thank you Helga, and we'll see you again next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, I hope so. See you then.

[Det londonbaserede Imperium er afsløret:](#) [Nu er døren åben for økonomisk forandring](#) [i det transatlantiske område.](#) [Helga Zepp-LaRouche i strategisk webcast, 26. april, 2018](#)

Med den velfortjente tvivl, der møder hvert eneste strategiske krav, som kommer fra City of London og dets allierede kræfter på Wall Street og i Bruxelles som følge af den igangværende afsløring af deres løgne, f.eks. om »Russiagate« og anvendelsen af »kemiske våben«, er der nu en mulighed uden fortilfælde for at bryde med det Gamle Paradigme på dets svageste flanke, nemlig, at økonomien er stærk og voksende. I virkeligheden er det eneste, der vokser, faren for et nyt

blowout, med daglige advarsler om problemer i bank- og finanssystemet som følge af en uerholdelig boble, bestående af alle former for gæld. Det var et lignende sammenløb af dårlig gæld og oppustet gearing, der førte til Lyndon LaRouches profetiske advarsel i juli 2007 om et uundgåeligt, forestående blowout af finanssystemet, på et tidspunkt, hvor konsensus var, at økonomien er »stærk«.

Med fremkomsten af en model, der promoverer reel, fysisk vækst i økonomien gennem udvidelsen af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BVI), har Schiller Instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche understreget, at tiden nu er inde til, at det økonomiske program, som hendes mand har udviklet, kendt som »LaRouches Fire Love«, bliver gennemført. Der er ingen grund til at tolerere et nyt krak med den død og elendighed, det ville medføre, når et gennemprøvet alternativ vinder støtte blandt flertallet af nationer. Desuden er det det desperate forsøg på at redde det gamle system, der ligger bag det krigsfremstød, som kommer fra imperieflokken, som hellere vil risikere udslettelsen af den menneskelige race end den vil opgive sine finansielle beholdningers fiktive værdier.

Schiller Instituttet har lanceret en offensiv for at få sandheden ud om de finansielle oligarker og deres neokonservative krigsmagere, og for at mobilisere regeringer til at vedtage LaRouches Fire Love og gå med i BVI.

Engelsk udskrift:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, April 26, 2018
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

London-Based Empire Exposed: Door Open for Trans-Atlantic
Economic Change

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger with the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's international webcast featuring our founder and chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche. We're entering a very intense period of diplomatic activity, much of it related to the advances of the New Silk Road, although regrettably some of it is related to efforts to enforce the old rules of the old paradigm. But I think we should start with

something that was quite interesting that came out of Germany this week, which is a report by a parliamentary organization on the illegality of the missile attack on Syria by the United States, United Kingdom and France. Helga, what is this committee that put out this report, and what did they say?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It is actually something called the Scientific Research Service [Wissenschaftlichen Dienste] which is basically experts which advise the Bundestag members on various issues. And they issued an opinion on the legality or illegality of these military strikes against Syria, and they came clearly to the conclusion that it is a violation of international law. I think it's very important to discuss that: Because while Chancellor Merkel called these strikes appropriate and necessary, and Defense Minister Von der Leyen even said it's a shame that Germany was not part of it – we just were not asked but in the future, Germany wants to play a role on a global scale in similar functions. And what the Scientific Research Service actually says is that this action, which was not allowed by the UN Security Council and is replacing the principle of legality with a principle of subjective moral legitimacy; that this is actually in the tradition of the gunboat-type of diplomacy before World War I, and this also took place in some form between the World Wars. And actually it was the horrors of World War II which then caused the international community to establish the presently existing international law as it is reflected in the UN Charter and similar documents.

And actually, to abandon that body of law and go back to a pre-World War I kind of making military strikes as you like it, is creating a very, very dangerous precedent. And some other jurists commented on that, and said, by the same token any state can attack that model and say "we have some beef with our neighbors" and make similar military strikes and then you end up in a completely uncontrollable situation which can quickly lead to a new world war.

So I would really like to point you, our audience, to this point, and it's something we should not just let go, because international law is something extremely precious. And it is also, this military strike would have been completely illegal for Germany to participate in, because Article 26 of the Grundgesetz, the Basic Law of Germany, prohibits the preparation of a war of aggression, and it even says that whoever does that should have

lifelong prison sentence.

This is also violating a UN resolution from 1974, pertaining to war of aggression. And I think it is very important that we not allow the world to drift into a lawless kind of situation that whoever has the might makes the right, the law of the jungle and survival of the fittest. Because this is a very dangerous path to go. And we should really remind ourselves where wars of aggression lead to.

This Scientific Research Service also noted the fact that this military strike was done even before the result of the OPCW was known, aggravates the case of this violation of international law.

So I would like to make a very big emphasis on this point, because obviously, it is very unfortunate that Trump got pulled into this, and obviously, the danger is, if this is let go, the danger of a repetition and then things getting really much worse and going out of control, this danger absolutely exists. So I would like you to help us to sharpen a consciousness about it and obviously, this should be something taken up by the United Nations based on this resolution from 1974, which I just mentioned. I would like you to really give some thought about it, and not just say, "OK, we'll just do these things," because there are consequences which could mean, in the final analysis, the end of civilization.

SCHLANGER: Also speaking of Germany, there was something interesting on German television which raised questions about the so-called chemical attack, and I think that's kind of interesting. Is this going to have any effect in the Bundestag? Is there much discussion of this now, as a result of this report?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, it's another classical example: You had one courageous, or just objective journalist, Uli Gack, who is the head of ZDF office in Cairo, and he was in Syria. He reported from there that he talked to many witnesses in Douma and around Douma, and that they all said that there was absolutely no chemical weapons use by the government, but that it was one of the typical provocations from the jihadists. And he also, in this program, which was at prime time on the news, he quoted the British journalist Robert Fisk from the {Independent}, who had already made a similar observation which was published in this newspaper.

So then, all hell broke loose, and the ZDF, the official TV channel, distanced themselves from this report, and said this is a “conspiracy theory” – they didn’t say it, but other media, {Bildzeitung} and {Focus} magazine said it, they clamped down on this journalist and forced him to actually not pursue this any more. And these other media accused a very normal, actually one of the more honest journalists, of being a conspiracy theorist. And it’s a complete, classical example of the kind of {Gleichschaltung} [“synchronization,” a reference to the Nazi period] the Western media have these days.

This is not the end of the story, because the OPCW fact-finding mission returned to Syria, and I think tomorrow there will be the meeting of the OPCW in The Hague, where the Russians will basically bring several new Syrian witnesses, to testify on what they saw. And we know what the earlier ones had said, namely, that there was shouting by the jihadists that there were “chemical weapons!” and then they did the filming and there was actually nothing happening, except this staged scenario. This is not the end of the story, but as I said, unless the truth of this is being uncovered, the danger of a repetition is absolutely there.

SCHLANGER: And I think also, to stick with Syria for just a moment because it’s such a crucial issue, we have the Macron trip to the United States, where he’s continuing to pull out all the stops to try and get President Trump to commit the United States to keeping troops in Syria. What is it that Macron is doing in this? Why is he taking the point on this, Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It is actually the British policy. And I think Macron did not do himself any favor by being the spearhead. I think he has some idea to position himself as the leader of the European Union. He gave a speech to a Joint Session of Congress, which was absolutely terrible, which was made no milder by the fact that he got a standing ovation by these Congressmen. And obviously, it was a complete attack on what was in the discussion between Macron and Trump in the days before: because he attacked unilateralism, nationalism and obviously all things which were aimed at the policies of Trump, naturally, he got the support of the Democrats and the neo-cons and so forth.

I don’t think this will necessarily stick. The problem is that Trump does change his views, sometimes rather quickly. But

after Macron left, I was told that Trump repeated that the aim of U.S. policy would be to get out of Syria as quickly as possible after ISIS is defeated. So I don't necessarily think that Macon succeeded. Even so, it was very clear that he was fully on the geopolitical old paradigm line; and obviously, he was trying to also bypass and outflank Merkel, who is arriving for a few hour visit in the White House, today, actually – the meeting is tomorrow.

So this was a terrible intervention, and one can only hope that Trump is not going to be influenced by this, but is looking forward at his upcoming summit with President Putin, which is obviously much, much more important than the policy of the European Union. And Macron was also mentioning the initiation of a new grouping which is supposed to be the bridge between the Geneva process and the Astana process [of peace negotiations in Syria]. But the European position, as we have seen it in some of the conferences on the reconstruction of Syria, both the United States and the EU are not giving any money for the reconstruction of Syria: only for those areas which are not under the control of Assad, and obviously the regime change against the Assad government is still the policy, here, and that is very terrible, and very bad.

SCHLANGER: I think it's worth noting, also, that the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Jon Huntsman gave a statement where he reiterated that President Trump is seeking a détente policy with Russia, and he's very much looking forward to the meeting with Putin.

Now, on the other side, we're seeing a whole series of initiatives around the New Silk Road perspective, starting with the foreign ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization that were meeting; they have a [heads of state] summit coming on June 9-10 in China.

You also have developments, which I'd like to get to just get your thoughts on this, India with China: Modi is going to China next week; Japan and China – there's a whole lot of activity. What do you make of all this, Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, I think that is very, very exciting. I was talking to some of my friends in India earlier today to get their assessment. And there is clearly a recognition that after the border crisis in Doklam, between China and India, last year,

that there is a recognition that it is much more in the interests of the two countries to work together. Now, I think this is very good, because there was a danger that Modi would make his next election campaign on an anti-China profile. But there will be a summit in Wuhan between Xi Jinping and Narendra Modi, actually starting tomorrow and the day after that; and I think one Professor Zhang Jiadong from Fudan University commented on this in a very interesting way: He said, India and China are the only two countries that belong to the club of nations which have more than 1 billion people; they are represent together, 40% of the world population. They both have continuous, 5,000-year histories. They have produced many contributions to world civilization, and when they work together, being the two largest countries on the planet, this is of extreme importance.

And the Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that what will be discussed between Xi Jinping and Modi is the developments which occur only once in a century. And while I'm not sure what he means exactly by that, I think what it refers to is the epochal changes of strategic alignment which are going on in Asia right now, and that is what President Xi Jinping is trying to accomplish also with the upcoming SCO summit on June 9-10, after the Belt and Road Initiative and the BRICS countries, now the SCO, that all of this is supposed to lead to a completely new model of international relations, of what Xi Jinping always calls the "shared community for the one future of mankind."

And I think, given the fact that between Japan and China, there is a clear rapprochement, and between Japan and Russia, you can see clearly that all these Asian countries are seeking a better way; and even if there are still some obstacles, like the issue between India and Pakistan, I don't think has been resolved; and India's opposition to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is also not yet resolved; but the more these countries are moving toward each other – and there was a very interesting comment in a Chinese article saying that the relations between China and Japan now could be modeled, or you could use the parallel of the European Coal and Steel Community in the beginning of the 1950s, which was France giving the olive branch to Germany just five years after the Second World War.

Obviously, this is a reference to the past war experience between China and Japan, and saying that if Germany and France could settle their problems of world war, so can China and Japan. I think this is going in a very, very good direction. And

it shows you one thing very clearly: That the future of civilization is in Asia, and any country of the West that wants to be part of that future, should find a good relation to this new dynamic, because this is the forward-looking one, and not the old paradigm as represented by some of these European powers that just think in terms of the past.

SCHLANGER: And your husband Lyndon LaRouche emphasized many, many years ago, that an India-China-Russia relationship which the U.S. could join, would be the basis of establishing something totally new in the world.

Now, Helga, you've travelled to India and China a number of times, you've met with leaders in both countries. Is there anything that you can see that would get in the way of an improved relationship? I mean, isn't this something that, really, the time has come for this to happen?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There is a clear understanding that it's a strategic necessity for the Asian countries to work together. Unfortunately, the replacement of Adm. Harry Harris as commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, – his name is Adm. Philip Davidson – he just spoke at confirmation hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which was a blood-curdling attack on Russia and China and accusing China of all kinds of things. So the geopolitical thinking is not yet gone. And one could actually say that this idea of a China-Russia-India alliance was furthered by the behavior of the neo-cons, the Iraq War, the Afghanistan intervention, the Libya attack; so I think these countries moved together much more quickly than they would have normally done, as a result of these policies of the Bush-Obama-Blair-Cameron-May kind of policies.

And, you know, OK, you can always have a terrible incident like the Gulf of Tonkin incident, or some other pretext to cause a new crisis; this is why I think the discussion of the legality of these military strikes needs to be internationally discussed; but I think if you look at the intention of the Chinese leadership, of the Russian leadership, and as it now hopefully looks like, also, Modi – and Japan – they are moving clearly into a New Paradigm. And I think the New Silk Road Spirit has caught on. The countries of Asia have understood that this is the moment in history where we need a completely new set of relations if mankind is supposed to get into safe waters and have

a bright future.

I am optimistic, I'm very optimistic. And also, with the summit tomorrow between Kim Jong-un and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, this also looks very good. And if it's any reflection, the head of the Olympic Committee Thomas Bach said that he talked to both the South Korean and North Korean governments and that they had clear intentions to join the next Olympics and even have a joint team again. And he says, from his discussion, he's extremely optimistic about the intention of these two governments.

So if you look at all of these developments, I think it is actually very good, and some of these geopoliticians probably will never change, because they cannot imagine that mankind can grow out of the old kind of pettiness and rivalry and competition; and that a New Paradigm of win-win cooperation is actually possible. But if the majority of mankind is moving in this direction, I'm very confident and hopeful that this New Paradigm will prevail.

SCHLANGER: President Trump had a little bit of fun with this, when he made fun of the media for saying that there would never be any progress with North Korea. And he said, look, you don't know what's going to happen – it may not work, but he's very happy with the response from Kim Jong-un. And then he just sent a team to China to discuss the trade agreement which includes the top trade officials. And what he said, which I think shapes their outlook, is that he has great respect for Xi Jinping and a great friendship. Do you have any thoughts on what might happen with these discussions going on between the U.S. and China?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: That's difficult, you know, because I think from the Chinese side, you have Vice Premier Liu He, who is the most important economic advisor of Xi Jinping. And he has been elevated recently into the Politburo and the State Council; he will represent the potential of the Belt and Road Initiative. On the side of the American delegation, for sure Mnuchin – we had criticism of him, and [U.S. Trade Representative] Lighthizer also has not exactly been on the line of what Trump's election promises really were; even so, he has mentioned the American System at one point.

I don't know. I would imagine that China will propose the

way to overcome the trade deficit, in the way Wang Yi, the Foreign Minister, had suggested; and also, Prime Minister Li Keqiang – namely, that other than tariffs, you could also increase the trade between the two countries, and have joint ventures in third countries; and in that way, balance the trade deficit by just increasing the trade. And I would imagine that the Chinese, for sure, will reiterate this proposal. Then, how these two or four delegates from the United States (it's not so clear) will respond, we don't know. One can only hope they recognize the potential that American industries would benefit greatly from participating in such joint ventures in third countries along the Belt and Road. And naturally, U.S.-Chinese relations could also benefit a lot, if the United States would allow Chinese investments in the buildup of U.S. infrastructure. Now, we have to see how that develops. I'm optimistic that the Chinese will not miss the opportunity to make such proposals, and that is why the Schiller Institute is so important, that we make these ideas more known inside the United States, so that more and more people recognize the potential which would lie in the U.S.-China cooperation in the Belt and Road Initiative. So you should join the Schiller Institute and help us to make these ideas more known.

SCHLANGER: We do know there's support for expansion of U.S.-China trade, at least in states such as Alaska, West Virginia; Houston, Texas, where there have been delegations to China and from China to the United States, to talk about specific investments.

While we're talking about investments, we have to pick up this whole question of the financial crisis, which we should never lose sight of: because behind the whole strategic confrontation is the collapse of this financial system, which is being held together by unbelievable amounts of new funny-money and fake credit which is just building up debt.

Helga, there were more warnings coming out from the U.S. Federal Reserve, a couple of officials. There's talk about the interest rate problem, a shakeup at Deutsche Bank. What do you see on this financial picture: It's really quite shaky and it seems like now is the time there should be a new concerted effort around your husband's basic Four Laws.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, it's the strategic powder keg we are

sitting on. If one of the three governors of the Federal Reserve is already warning that the wave of corporate insolvencies, which has increased over last year by 60%, is so severe that it could cause a new banking crisis. Well, the Fed is not known to make alarmist statements, but they generally use a language to calm down the markets and respect the so-called "psychology of the markets." So if such a warning comes from the Fed, it should be really taken seriously.

And you know, there are also new articles about Deutsche Bank – the IMF called Deutsche Bank the riskiest bank in the world. They have 42 trillion in derivatives contracts outstanding! Now, some of these contracts balance each other out, so it may not be 42 trillion, but this is 15 times the German GDP, so this not a small amount. And one day, we could wake up, or in the middle of the day, have a complete repetition of 2008, on a much larger scale.

Obviously, we need the Four Laws of my husband Lyndon LaRouche, and especially, the emphasis should be not only on Glass-Steagall, a National Bank, credit system, but especially on the fourth law: Because unless you have a complete push for innovation and qualitative breakthroughs in applying new universal principles in the economic platform, as my husband as discussed it in many of his writings, you will not pull out the terrible shape of the economies of the trans-Atlantic system, especially in the United States, Southern Europe – I mean, there are some real problem cases where you need an emphasis on such things as thermonuclear fusion, space cooperation, and apply the most advanced new physical principles in the economy, if you want to save the situation.

And that is not being discussed in any way or shape in Europe or in the United States, so let's just really emphasize that, and help us to make the mobilization for the implementation of these Four Laws, not only in the United States but also in Europe. The country which is closest to that is China: Xi Jinping just met with an economic group, and, again, emphasized the need to warn and safeguard China against financial risk. And China is obviously de-emphasizing any kind of speculative activity. But Wall Street and the City of London are very far from such reason in their practice.

SCHLANGER: I was just reviewing some reports over the last couple of days on this, and one of the things that many

economists do acknowledge, is that with all the pep talk about how great the economy is doing, that there's wage stagnation, the lowest labor participation rate level in four decades; and then, they always come back to this question of productivity – there's no productivity gains. And what you just said, the Chinese clearly have a sense of what happened with the United States with NASA under John Kennedy: Their space program is oriented toward the highest technology, the rail system and so on. And it seems as though this should be a no-brainer for people in the United States, just to look at our own history, and realize that this works.

So, just to reiterate what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, the Schiller Institute is mobilizing internationally for the Four Laws, but especially at this point in time, we've got to get President Trump to go back to his thinking from his campaign, both about the alliance with Russia and China; but also about support for Glass-Steagall and a real infrastructure program. And Helga, just to finish this, we've seen the Congress complete botch any effort by the President to get an infrastructure plan going. Do you think this would be an obviously winning strategy for anybody, to go into the 2018 election with a real infrastructure plan?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think that the dynamic which is taking place in Asia right now, which we mentioned earlier, I mean, this will shape history for the better. I'm absolutely convinced that what is happening between China and Africa, China and Latin America, China and Eurasia, many European nations are already completely onboard the New Silk Road development in terms of infrastructure: The Eastern European, the Central European countries, the Balkans, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland – all of these countries – even Belgium and Holland, the Scandinavian countries, they all have recognized the great potential in the infrastructure cooperation of the New Silk Road. And I think right now, the biggest problem in some countries, like Germany and the United States, is the fact that the mass media have not given justice to what is actually happening: You have the largest infrastructure program in history which is already – people debate whether it's 12 times or 20 times the size of the Marshall Plan, but it's open ended! It's a complete transformation of the planet, where obviously, our vision, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge," is

being realized by the majority of nations, absolutely, with a fast speed.

And people are trying to sit on that and play the old geopolitical games, by saying this is just an effort by China to take over the world – I mean, that is just – first of all, it's not true, and why would all these countries, would they not be happy to overcome poverty, underdevelopment, and so naturally they go for this.

And right now, the biggest problem is that the average people in Europe and in the United States just do not know this scope of the changes taking place in the world right now. So I can only say: Help us to spread these ideas. Because we are, as a humanity, really facing a test. If we continue moving NATO to the Russian border, having a race for new weapons, which is still the danger, because this new Pacific Command commander Philip Davidson, he just said China is ahead in certain areas, and now the U.S. has to catch up with hypersonic weapons, and cyber weapons, and whatnot: I mean, we have to get rid of that kind of thinking!

And just think, if the previous administrations of the United States wasted \$7 trillion on wars in the Middle East and in North Africa, which have just caused misery, cost millions of people's lives, have caused a refugee crisis – can you not just think of investing that kind of money in infrastructure, in the common good of the people, in education? Give people a sense of the future and hope, inspire young people to not have the drug epidemics destroy their minds, raising the suicide rates, violence. You know, don't you think it's time that mankind should really move into a new Renaissance and work together as a human species?

And I think this is what's happening. So let's reach out to more countries and more layers in the countries of the West, to understand what this New Silk Road Spirit is all about. So again, join the Schiller Institute and help us to spread these ideas.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I think you just made it very clear. Thanks for joining us this week, and we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

[Falsk flag; 'fake news'; regimeskifte
i
Washington: Afsløret som 'Made in
London'
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller
Institut
Strategiske Webcast, 19. april, 2018;
pdf](#)

Jeg ville ønske, at fornuft ville indtræde i hovedet på nogle af de europæiske regeringer, og at de simpelt hen ville gå sammen i fællesskabet. Jeg har ikke set noget tegn på dette. Faktisk har den tyske EU-kommissær for budget og menneskelige resurser, Günter Öttinger, netop sagt, at Europa ikke bør være »fort Europa«, men at vi bør bringe udvikling til Afrika. Men så sagde han, at vi bør gøre dette for ikke at overlade det afrikanske kontinent til kineserne, som blot ville forfølge deres egne, egoistiske mål. Og så længe denne idiotiske tankegang er fremherskende, tror jeg ikke, der findes nogen løsning.

Folk bør indse, hvad det er, Kina gør, og holde op med at have disse fordomme. For, hvis man sammenligner den moralske kvalitet af det, Kina gør for sit eget folk og for andre nationer, så er det himmelvidt overlegent i forhold til det, Vesten foretager sig.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Helga Zepp-LaRouches budskab i anledning af 50-året for mordet på Martin Luther King

12. april, 2018 – Følgende budskab fra Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche blev oplæst den 9. april i anledning af en mindebegivenhed i New York for Martin Luther Kings berømte »Jeg har været på bjergets top«-tale.

»Præcis på det tidspunkt, hvor, takket være Kinas Nye Silkevejsinitiativ, i hvilket 140 nationer deltager, og hvor i særdeleshed udviklingslandene har håb om at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling, som Martin Luther King kæmpede for mod slutningen af sit liv, har fortalere for det oligarkiske system lanceret en række provokationer, som kunne få uberegnelige konsekvenser.

Samtidig med, at I samles her i aften, er faren for en krig, endda en atomkrig, i løbet af de seneste timer vokset. FN har mødtes for at diskutere Syrien. Selve eksistensen af verdens civilisation afhænger nu af, om verdens ledere i Kina, Rusland og USA i særdeleshed, nu sammen finder en vej ud af det gamle paradigme for krig og geopolitik.

Der er en igangværende bestræbelse på vegne af fortalere for det gamle paradigme for at optrappe en konfrontation med Rusland og Kina for at skabe et klima, hvor det angiveligt skulle blive umuligt for USA at arbejde sammen med Rusland og Kina for at adressere menneskehedens eksistentielle spørgsmål.

Og dog, i den Kolde Krigs mørkeste dage, i 1963, fandt præsident John F. Kennedy, som netop med nød og næppe havde undgået en atomkrig over missilkrisen på Cuba, en udvej. Sovjetunionen og USA skulle i fællesskab udforske rummet. Han sagde: menneskeheden må gøre en ende på krig, eller også vil krig gøre en ende på menneskeheden.

For halvtreds år siden sagde en stor mand, pave Poul 6, at økonomisk udvikling er det nye navn for fred. Den eneste måde at højtideligholde 50-året for mordet på Martin Luther King er ved at erkende kampen mellem det gamle paradigme, hvis fortalere dræbte dr. King, og det nye paradigme. Og dernæst gøre alt, der står i

vores magt, for, at dette dyrebare øjeblik, hvor alle hans drømme kunne gå i opfyldelse, ikke forpasses.«

Foto: Martin Luther King holdt sin sidste tale den 3. april, 1968, den berømte 'I have been to the mountain top'. Hør hele talen her:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixfwGLxRJU8>

Martin Luther King blev myrdet den 4. april, 1968. Æret være hans minde.

Britiske provokationer under Falsk Flag sætter faren for krig på Rød Alarm. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Internationalt Strategisk Webcast, 12. april, 2018

I skrivende stund, hvor denne meddelelse går ud ved middagstid på USA's østkyst den 10. april, er der »rød alarm« over muligheden for, at en generel krig i de kommende dage bryder ud pga. en række provokationer, der kommer fra Det britiske Imperiums højeste niveauer. Med forsøget på at give Rusland skylden for den angivelige forgiftning af den britiske dobbeltagent Skripal og hans datter, og som kollapsede, da eksperter fra UK's laboratorium for kemiske våben i Porton Down ikke kunne bekræfte, at stoffet, der blev brugt mod Skripal og datter, kom fra Rusland, blev de Londonbaserede »Hvide Hjelme« udkommanderet og hævdede – uden beviser – at syriske regeringsstyrker brugte kemiske våben i Ghouta. Dette udløste krav i FN's Sikkerhedsråd om aktion mod Syrien, men også mod Iran og Rusland – et krav, der kom fra briterne, franskmændene og USA's neokonservative.

Tredje provokation var raidet mod præsident Trumps personlige advokat Michael Cohens kontor, baseret på en henvisning fra den særlige anklager Robert Mueller, relateret til anklagerne imod Trump fra pornostjernen Stormy Daniels. Selv om Muellers efterforskning af Cohen intet har at gøre med beskyldninger om, at Trump indgik et 'aftalt spil' med Putin for at vinde valget i 2016, så er kilden til alle tre provokationer den samme – de er alle en del af kampagnen fra City of Londons imperiekræfter og deres neokonservative allierede på Wall Street, for at forhindre Trump i at lykkes med sit kampagneløfte om at afslutte krige for

regimeskifte og skabe en positiv samarbejdsrelation med Ruslands præsident Putin.

En publikation fra LaRouche Politiske Aktionskomite kaldte raidet mod Cohens kontor for »et direkte forsøg på at afpresse denne præsident [Trump] ind i den krig, han blev valgt til at stoppe«. Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde om denne situation, at vi »sidder på en krudttønde«.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af videoen:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, April 12, 2018
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

– British False Flag Provocations Put War Danger –
– at “Red Alert” Level –

Harley SCHLANGER: Hello, I’m Harley Schlanger with the Schiller Institute and welcome to today’s international webcast featuring our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Since Monday, our organization has been on a Red Alert status, given the escalation of the danger of an all-out breaking out, following the most recent provocations coming from the British Empire. Helga, in an earlier statement this week, said we’re sitting on a powder keg, and this has to do with the threats to go to war against Syria, to attack or even punish Assad, even possibly to punish the Russians, as President Trump indicated in a tweet earlier this week. So, we’re still sitting on a powder keg, and Helga, despite being ill, is here for a brief period, so she can give us the picture and the strategy for the mobilization to stop this escalating war danger. So Helga, I turn it over to you, now.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah, we are indeed in a very dangerous situation, which could get out of control in no time. And just to underline that point, this tweet by President Trump which made the headlines internationally everywhere, namely, Russia, the missiles are coming. That turns out to be a reaction

to a fake news! The background of this story is, that about a week ago, the Russian ambassador to Lebanon, gave an interview where he supposedly said that any attack on Syria would be answered by a full military reaction by Russia.

Now, it turns out that that interview which appeared on Hezbollah TV [Al Manar] and was translated into Arabic was mistranslated, and referred to an earlier remark which General Valery Gerasimov, the Chief of Staff of the Russian had made, where he said, that if there is an attack on a Russian soldier in Syria, that Russia would react. So, it was not that any attack on Syria would be met with a Russian retaliation, but if the lives of Russian soldiers would be attacked, which is a huge difference.

But obviously, that was the trigger point for Trump to send out this tweet. But it also shows you that in this environment of complete orchestration of fake news, false flag attacks, secret service manipulation of all kinds, how easy it is to stage an incident and how things can get out of control.

We are right now not off the war danger. It's still unclear what will happen. Yesterday at the White House briefing, apparently it was said that "all options are on the table."

Theresa May meets with her cabinet – supposedly according to media reports, which are not very reliable, but it's the only source we have on that – to decide if the British would participate in a U.S. military attack. Now, the U.S. warship {USS Donald Cook} is 100 km from Tartus, which is the Russian military port in Syria, and another U.S. warship has left Norfolk, and is on the way already since several days.

Now, since Russia has full air control over Syria, and Syria has also extremely effective missile defense systems, if there is a U.S. missile attack on Syria, it could be right in a confrontation between the two nuclear powers, the United States and Russia. So I can only urge you, all of you who are watching this program, you should join our mobilization. In every parliament in the world where you are, get your congressman, get your deputy to intervene and make sure the respective governments are completely distancing themselves, that there is a public debate and investigation. And we must really have a total mobilization against this war danger.

SCHLANGER: It's really important, I think that people also have a sense of the continuity of this threat, because what we've

been covering here in the last few weeks, it started with the fake news from Theresa May and Boris Johnson, in which they accused the Russians of trying to poison a former spy, Sergei Skripal and his daughter. When that fell apart, when the British chemical warfare experts said they could not determine that the origin of this chemical weapon was from Russia, as soon as that falls apart, we see an escalation with the so-called chemical weapons usage in East Ghouta, in Douma, Syria.

Now, it occurs also at precisely the point that Donald Trump said he's prepared to pull the United States troops out of Syria entirely! So, as some of the Russians are saying, I think it's worth, Helga, for you to go through some of what the Russians have been saying on this, including Putin – but that they've said that it's very obvious that this is a scripted assault against Russia and against Trump.

So what are we hearing from the Russians?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: The Deputy Chief of the General Staff of Russia just reported that Russian ABC specialists have been or are in Douma, and they inspected both the material of the so-called chemical weapons and also the patients in the hospital, and they confirmed what earlier representatives of the Red Crescent Society had said, that there was absolutely no trace of chemical weapons, and also no sign that patients in the hospital had been injured by such a weapon.

Now, that is, again, pointing to the fact that the entire information about this so-called incident came from the White Helmets, an organization which is entirely funded by the British government and in part, also by the [State Department] USAID. And various whistleblowers have documented that this is an organization which is very close to the jihadists, and that they have completely staged this affair.

Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov also said that Russia had signs of a planned provocation for the past month, and that they have given this information to both the UN Security Council and the OPCW, so that it was known that this was in preparation; and also that the jihadists had, in various cities, dug tunnels under cities, out of which they then operated with explosive materials, mixed with chemical weapons. This thing is such an obvious case of a false-flag operation, that, if this is being used for a pretext to launch an attack, then we're really in World War III, because this is obviously designed to target Russia. And I would

even say, it did not start with the Skripal case, it started with the Russiagate against Trump which fell apart completely.

Now the Skripal case also has fallen apart, because the OPCW was just in Salisbury. They investigated the material which was used in the Skripal attack, and they said they were not able to identify either that it was Novichok – they didn't mention that name – nor the origin of it.

Now, the OPCW, that's their whole purpose of existence, has been visiting every country, every laboratory, so they have samples of every chemical substance, of every nerve gas, so they could compare it, and obviously, they could not identify that it comes from Russia, so it doesn't come from Russia. So this case is also falling apart.

So I think it's really important that people see the continuity, as you say, of these lies, which are designed to be a war preparation for a war against Russia. There is no other explanation possible.

SCHLANGER: And it's a war against Russia that's designed to sabotage President Trump's policy of working with Putin, working with Russia, cooperation against terrorism. And also, as Trump noted in one of his tweets, economic cooperation.

There's also, General Mattis, the U.S. Defense Secretary, who is urging caution, saying we have to wait until we can see that there's some evidence of this. Mattis came out after the April 2017 false flag against, which led to a U.S. attack, and said there was no evidence of chemical weapons, or that it was the Assad government. So we're seeing a certain amount of backing away; and very importantly, the former British Ambassador to Syria, Peter Ford, and also the former United Kingdom Ambassador to Uzbekistan Craig Murray, both of whom have been very outspoken on this, warned that this is a crazy escalation to war.

What should people do? You have voices coming out now, there are people who want to know what to do. What are we doing as part of our mobilization?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We have various appeals, one in Germany which you will find in German on our website there [<https://bueso.de/alarmstufe-rot>]; we have one on the American site of our colleagues from LaRouche PAC [<https://larouchepac.com/sites/default/files/>

20180410-enough-final.pdf] and both of these appeals should be used to mobilize every parliament around the world. In the United States, our colleagues there are mobilizing. They have already distributed tens of thousands of leaflets; they have contacted everybody in the Congress; they have a general mobilization. They're doing similar things in Europe. But I think we really have to take it very seriously

The former German highest military officer, Gen. Harald Kujat, gave three interviews today to different TV stations, where he made the point, which I can only fully endorse, that we are confronted with a political class which is incapable of calculating the consequences of their deeds, and that therefore the danger is that they will sleepwalk into a Third World War, just as it happened in the case of the First World War. And I may not share all the reasons why this is so; he says this is an unfortunate combination of an inexperienced French President; a Prime Minister in Great Britain who has tremendous domestic problems; an erratic American President, but then he blasts the German government, that rather than trying to calm the situation down, that Merkel is actually heating it up! I mean, this is incredible! Germany was destroyed two times in the world wars, and now we have a Chancellor, who is immediately defending May in her accusations; who is immediately condoning that Assad must be the guilty one. And General Kujat puts Merkel on the spot, and says, she should intervene [against war].

Now, I think the problem is that these politicians are really incapable of recognizing what they are doing, and therefore I think we need to really have a full-fledged mobilization, in depth, of all the parliamentarians of every country where you are: You should use these materials and demand that all the governments are completely coming out against this, that they should denounce the false-flag operations.

And we should not forget, there is a German judge whose name is Peter Vonnahme, who was a judge in a Bavarian court until 2007; and he pointed to the fact that there is a continuity in all of these provocations, with the obvious aim of regime-change in Russia. And then he points to the fact, asking, have people forgotten the Gulf of Tonkin incident, which led to the Vietnam War? Or the case of the so-called babies ripped out of the incubators in Kuwait, which led to the pretext to attack Iraq [in 1990]? Or the "yellowcake" case in the case of Niger, where Saddam Hussein supposedly bought yellowcake uranium, which was

another pretext for a war against Iraq [2003]? Or, the so-called "Operation Horseshoe" incident, which led to the Kosovo intervention [1999]? Now, all these things were orchestrated and fabricated, and I think we must have a discussion, who is doing that? It's not enough that Tony Blair apologized for the Iraq war – I mean, these wars have cost {millions} of people their lives! And I think it is high time that these people are being called to justice, because this is just too much, and has been going on for too long.

SCHLANGER: I'm glad you mentioned Tony Blair, because he's one of the people saying that Theresa May doesn't have to go to the Parliament, and she should immediately join the coalition with Macron and Trump, and start bombing in Syria. So Blair is a war criminal, whose time has come to be brought before a tribunal. Now, the picture wouldn't be complete without us just getting into this question of going back to what you said was the initial phase, which is Russiagate. There was a development, right in the middle of the Syria mobilization, with the Southern District of New York U.S. Attorney launching an FBI raid against Donald Trump's personal attorney, Michael Cohen, for something that was referred to by Mueller, which has {nothing whatsoever} to do with Russiagate.

Helga, how do you see this? we've basically said, this is part of a blackmail operation against Trump. How do you see this functioning?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it discredits Mueller even more, because it's very obvious that this whole Russiagate is falling apart, or has fallen apart, and now he has shifted what clearly is not in his mandate [as Special Counsel], by going into a fishing expedition on a so-called sex story that Trump was supposedly involved in with some pornographic movie star. And obviously, this is so out of order, that I think it should fall back on Mueller.

It is also very important, what the famous Harvard lawyer, Alan Dershowitz said, that this is a complete violation of the U.S. Constitution, the Fourth and the Sixth Amendment. I think he is a Democrat, but he blasts the silence of the Democrats and even the silence of the ACLU, that they do not react. And he says, "this is black day for the client-lawyer relations," and obviously, it's one of the many things which absolutely must be

clarified.

Now, we should note the fact that Congressman Nunes had to go so far as to threaten impeachment against FBI Director Wray and Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein, because they were blocking to submit data and documents to the Congressional oversight committees. Now, they finally did give two pages in a relatively unredacted form, which referred to the origins of the Trump investigation.

So, I think there will be more about that, but I can only reiterate my call: We should absolutely mobilize with the Schiller Institute. Join the Schiller Institute, become an active member. It is very important that we build a movement to improve relations among nations, to create a New Paradigm, to have absolute condemnation of this war danger, and establish a decent relationship with Russia, China and among all nations on this planet, which is absolutely possible, as we have discussed many times on this show.

But it requires more people to become active, and therefore, I again invite you: Join the Schiller Institute and help us in this mobilization.

SCHLANGER: And we'll be putting a number up on the screen for the White House, so people can make calls to the White House. And also to the Congress [Capitol Hill Switchboard: 202-224-2131], because there are congressmen, such as Thomas Massie [R-KY] and others, who are demanding that nothing be done without the Congress being consulted.

I just wanted to throw one other thing in, which is that in spite of the danger of the situation, it's good to see there are some people who are keeping their sense of humor: Maria Zakharova, the spokesperson for the Russian Foreign Ministry, said about Trump's tweet about "smart" missiles, that if they're really "smart" they'll go after the terrorists who are the ones responsible for the false flag chemical weapons scare.

Helga, thanks for taking the time and making the effort, even though you're ill, to join us today, and to bring this forward: We are still on a Red Alert, and it's very significant that you took the time and put this out. Is there anything you want to add?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: No, I think that's what we have to do.

SCHLANGER: OK, very good. So we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: OK, till next week.