

De britiske imperie-eliters desperation tvinger dem til at begå en kæmpe brøler! Helga-Zepp LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast. Video og eng. udskrift

Schlanger: Lad os begynde med betydningen af samtalen mellem Trump og Putin, Helga.

Zepp-LaRouche: Dette var en fremragende udmanøvrering af denne britiske operation, for netop, som Russiagate var forsvundet i USA eller næsten kollapsede og faktisk vendte sig mod britisk efterretnings rolle i hele denne affære, lancerede den britiske Theresa May denne absolut utrolige provokation mod Rusland. Det var et klart forsøg på at tvinge præsident Trump hen i et hjørne, hvor han ikke ville vove at forsøge at opfylde sit løfte om at forbedre relationerne med Rusland. Så, ved at lykønske Putin med genvalget til endnu seks år, og så have meget vigtige diskussioner om de virkelige udfordringer i verden, nemlig strategisk stabilitet, at forhindre et våbenkapløb; Syrien, Ukraine, Koreakrisen, etablerede de to præsidenter absolut en direkte forbindelse og fik den britiske bestræbelse til at se ud som det, den er, nemlig en absolut sindssyg provokation.

Engelsk udskift:

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With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Desperation of British Imperial Elites Forces Them To Make a Big Blunder

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger: Welcome to this week's Schiller Institute international webcast, featuring

our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

In the last days the British have been in an open assault against Russia and Russian President Putin, using the Skripal case as the basis for that, with Theresa May going completely wild in trying to build a unified front against Russia, and implicitly, against President Trump's efforts to establish cooperative relationships between the United States and Russia.

In the last days, this was completely outflanked by a call made

between President Trump and Vladimir Putin. So we have lots to

cover today, but I'd like to start there, with the significance

of the Trump-Putin discussion, Helga.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think this was a brilliant outflanking of this British operation, because, just as Russiagate had vanished in the United States, or almost collapsed, and actually turned against the role of the British intelligence in this whole thing, this is the moment when Theresa

May launched this absolutely incredible provocation against Russia. And this was a clear effort to basically push

President

Trump into a corner, where he would not dare to try to make good

on his promise to improve relations with Russia.

So by congratulating Putin for his reelection for another six years, and then having very, very important discussions about

the issues which are the real challenges in the world, namely, strategic stability, prevention of the arms race, Syria, Ukraine,

the Korea crisis, I think the two Presidents established absolutely a direct connection and it makes the British effort really look rather what it is, namely, an absolutely insane provocation.

Now, I think it's very important that in that same phone call, President Trump not only congratulated Putin for his reelection, but he also was very positive on the fact that President Xi Jinping, that the limit to his terms was eliminated,

so he can stay on in these crucial years ahead. And he said this

is a very good thing, because President Xi Jinping has provided

very, very good leadership.

I think the geopolitical faction is absolutely going bananas, and that is reflected in really hysterical media coverage about this, but I think it's a good thing. And the fact

that there is a relationship and a dialogue among the Presidents

of the three most important countries on the planet – the United

States, Russia, and China – everybody who loves peace and who is

not a moron should be happy about it. But if you contrast that

with rather unbelievable warmongering of Stoltenberg, the head

of

NATO, for example – I mean, this guy, can you imagine he said, because there was this poison attack on Skripal, a former double

agent, that means the likelihood that Russia is dropping nuclear

bombs – this is {really} crazy.

The war faction, they have gone beyond all reason, and Merkel, the German Chancellor, when she went to Poland, even went

so far as to say that Russia has to prove that they didn't do it!

Can you imagine this? I mean, there is such a thing in international law as {in dubio pro reo}, which means “in doubt for the accused,” and that the accuser has to provide the evidence and not the accused, and that's exactly what the Russian

Foreign Minister Lavrov said. And he used that occasion to say

that Merkel's behavior, unfortunately, points in the direction that the European leaders are not coming back to reason.

So I think, nothing can be expected from the Europeans at this point. The British are on a rampage; Merkel and Macron, for

their own reasons, backed this up completely, and therefore I think it's very, very good that President Trump cut through all

of this and established direct contact with Putin. {And} they announced that they will have a summit fairly soon between the two of them, Putin and Trump. And Serbia already offered Belgrade

as a neutral place for the two to meet. So I think this is a very, very good sign.

SCHLANGER: And while this discussion has been going on, there have been a number of other discussions that I think are quite significant between the U.S. and Russian military,

political leaders, a briefing at the Russian Foreign Ministry; it does appear as though the Trump administration and the Putin administration see this as an opportunity for outflanking it. Is that your assessment?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes. Because, as you said, there were all kinds of other diplomatic initiatives. The two military chiefs of staff communicated, then there was a meeting between the Russian Ambassador Anatoly Antonov and Senator Rand Paul, which is very important, because in the midst of all of this demonization, almost nobody dared to speak with the Russian Ambassador, like what happened to Sessions. So, the two of them, Antonov and Rand Paul also agreed to reestablish U.S.-Russian inter-parliamentarian dialogue. So every effort to reestablish dialogue and trust building, confidence building, is extremely welcome, because, as it has been developing – in the '60s and '70s you had the idea of an East policy, of rapprochement through cooperation, détente, trying to have a good-neighbor relationship in Europe, and all of that with, really, starting with PNAC, the Project for a New American Century, with the neo-cons when the Soviet Union collapsed, that basically led to a complete build-up of a Cold War mentality, NATO expansion, regime change, interventionist wars, and this has poisoned the atmosphere so much that you can really ask yourself, what was the purpose – or what {is} the purpose of that? What is the purpose, when the British are trying to build such a war-like enemy image of Russia? I mean, there are some few, very lonely voices who share our view, that

once you build up such an enemy image, and you poison the atmosphere, you completely make wild accusations, I mean, this is

the kind of atmosphere in which things can go very quickly very

wrong. And that would be devastating.

Now, in this context, it's also noteworthy that there was a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, where the commander of

the Strategic Command of the United States, General Hyten, was asked: Does the United States at this point have any defense against the kind of weapons systems which were announced by President Putin on March 1? And he said, no. Then his answer was

to say, therefore, the use of low-yield nuclear weapons should be

considered more strongly, which is in the new nuclear doctrine of

the United States. And he was immediately refuted by a Democratic Senator who said, nobody should think that such so-called "low-yield nuclear weapons" use cannot immediately lead

to an all-out nuclear war.

So people should not be blind in repeating this Cold War demonization against Russia, and in a certain sense against [China], because this is {really} dangerous. It's very dangerous. And you have the distinct feeling that with the exception as such people as President Trump and a few others, that the present crop of politicians in leading positions have been so self-brainwashed and so incapable of strategic thinking,

or even thinking of the consequences of what they're saying and

doing, that they are not capable to see the cause and effect of

their warmongering. And I think we need a real discussion that

what is needed is cooperation, confidence-building, dialogue, cooperation on economic projects, cooperation in space, which was also mentioned in this context, as a positive step. But we have to have a debate that this kind of confrontation should stop, and we should support President Trump when he is trying to mend fences with Russia and China, and not attack him.

SCHLANGER: And there is a counterattack against May from within the United Kingdom, from Jeremy Corbyn, even from some of the people in the chemical weapons section of British intelligence. Will this backfire, this whole effort to turn this against Russia?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think it shows like never before, the role of the British, and I think that's a useful thing. Because those among our audience who know the LaRouche movement for a longer time, will remember that we were, and especially my husband, was always attacked for his having pointed to the role of the British. And it was the British Empire – which still exists, not in the old form, but it exists in the form of the leading financial institutions, and their whole system of private security firms, and the whole central bank/insurance company system. The trans-Atlantic financial structure, is the present form of the British Empire, and my husband always pointed to the fact that it is that which is corrupting the United States, and

running much of the dope traffic. And he always was accused that said, the British monarchy is behind all of this. Now, anybody who looks at the present manipulation of the situation, can see very clearly the role of the British, the role of Boris Johnson, the role of Theresa May who are just the instruments of this. But I think this is very useful, because the real United States after all made an American Revolution and War of Independence against this British Empire, and if you look at the history, that same British Empire never gave up the idea of reconquering the United States, and finally they succeeded to establish the "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain to run the world as a unipolar world. And if President Trump breaks out of that, – and that was the real reason for the attacks on him – and establishes a direct communication with Russia and China, then that's the end of this kind of geopolitical manipulation, of divide and conquer of the world. And that is a very good thing. And I think that should happen, right now.

SCHLANGER: Well, when we talk about backfiring, this calls to mind something you often bring up, Schiller's idea of the "Ibykus principle." We see it also with Russiagate, in the firing of [FBI Deputy Director Andrew] McCabe in the last days; the focus now on [former CIA Director] John Brennan, – there are a whole series of articles attacking John Brennan, who's coming out openly saying, Trump is crazy, he has to be removed. And then, there's a whole story that the attempt to ensnare

Trump

in this Cambridge Analytica, and there's a whole different story

that's now coming out on this. This is the Ibykus principle, isn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes. And it's also very useful, because we always warned against the addiction of young people to the so-called "social media," where real life, real friendships, real

studying, real studying, were replaced by this almost autistic dependency on the so-called social media, which is a virtual reality. So-called "friends" are not friends – and now it turns

out that this whole thing was just a commercial operation to collect private data, sell them for commercial and other interests. And I think it's a very useful think.

Interesting in this context is also a comment by Edward Snowden, who said: A firm which collects and sells private data

should be rightly called a surveillance institution. And to call

that social media is the most successful fraud since the story that the Department of War is really a Department of Defense was

sold officially to the public.

So I think this whole affair should lead to a re-thinking, what do you do with this surveillance apparatus, and how do you

trust this, and how do you demand, especially, the reestablishment of privacy control, control of private data, and

forcing government and legislators to go back to a protection of

the privacy of its citizens. I think the idea that everything is

transparent and everything is allowed for everybody to be

manipulated, it's really part of giving up your individual freedom, and being completely controlled, profiled, shaped, nudged, – nudged into any direction – I think people should reflect on all of this, and not be so absolutely naïve. And I think this Cambridge Analytics story and the role of Facebook is a very useful reminder to think about these matters in a different way.

SCHLANGER: Well, then you have the whole other irony, of the efforts to pin Press Secretary Sanders down on why didn't Trump talk about the fraud in the Russian elections? And she made

the comment that "we're not in the business of telling other countries how to run their elections," but it does seem as though we completely – by "we" I mean the United States government – constantly talk about Russian interference in private lives, when, what Snowden showed, and Clapper tried to lie to cover it up, is that the biggest violator of that is the

National Security Agency!

Now, on the Ibykus principle, Helga, I don't know if we have enough on this, yet for you to say much, but it should be noted

that former French President Nicolas Sarkozy was arrested yesterday, one day after the seventh anniversary of his role in

working together with then British Prime Minister David Cameron,

and also with Obama and Hillary Clinton, to destroy Libya and kill Qaddafi. Do you have anything on that story?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I have to see what our French colleagues are actually saying about that. But I can tell you that much, that

the story is breaking big time in Italy, where many former politicians are now commenting on it, saying it was a big

mistake

for Italy to be drawn into this war, basically by the British, by

Hillary Clinton; who then convinced NATO, and then drew in Italy

to join in this attack. And that they should have talked more to

Germany at the time.

Germany at the time, the foreign minister was Guido

Westerwelle, who fortunately refused to be part of this.

But what these Italian politicians are pointing to, is – if the story is what the accusations are right now, which obviously

needs to be determined – that Sarkozy did receive large money from Qaddafi. Qaddafi's son and former advisor have now testified that Sarkozy would have demanded \$50 million for his election campaign; Qaddafi only gave him \$20 million, but then that Sarkozy later – that's what the Italian media and some politicians are saying right now – carried out person warfare against Qaddafi, to eliminate a witness. If that is true, it would be a really incredible story! And these Italian politicians, former deputy secretary of defense, for example, say

that this war has led to a complete destruction of Libya, terrible economic, social and humanitarian catastrophes erupting

out of that. The whole Libyan state is still completely torn apart, and part of the refugee crisis, and naturally, the impact

of that on Italy, in terms of the refugees, in terms of energy supplies and so forth, was quite devastating.

But this is just one more symptom among many. Because if you look at what has come out in terms of the political class, the managers, academia, – there has never been such an open disgrace of so many representatives of this so-called "elite" and

establishment, that I think it is a very serious problem we

have

in the West! And the reason why, in Europe, for example, some of

these right-wing populist parties are coming up, is because of that. And you have right now, a completely collapse and disappearance of the so-called people's parties, and they're being replaced by populist movements or extreme right-wing movements, and I think it's a reflection of a real moral crisis

of the West.

And that's why we need a change, we need a New Paradigm, and we need to call on you, you the audience, you our viewers, to help us and enter with us into a discourse: Where should our future be and why we need a New Paradigm.

SCHLANGER: And let's move now from this discussion of the corruption of the establishment in the West, and we should just

remind listeners that Hillary Clinton played a big role in the Libya operation, and this was one of the points that President Trump focussed on, when he said that this administration would stop regime-change policies.

But let's move to something much more positive. You brought up the New Paradigm: President Xi Jinping just gave a closing speech at the "two sessions" conferences in China, in which he reiterated the long-term goals for China in his Presidency, and

I'd like your thoughts on what he had to say.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, first of all, he emphasized both humility and pride. He said the purpose of leadership is to serve the people, and he repeated that many times, and thanked the Chinese population for having the confidence in him to continue his leadership. And naturally, the Western media were completely freaked out about Xi Jinping being now in the leadership position in the next period indefinitely. But from a

Chinese standpoint, Xi Jinping has proven to be an exceptional leader. And he said, this is going to be a very difficult period

for China, because it takes place in a very complex world situation; and he, indeed, called for a new "Long March." And this is quite an amazing historic reference to this history of China.

So I think he is clearly somebody who is devoted to the common good of the Chinese people, and the contrast to what China

is actually doing, and how the Chinese people are happy to have

such a leader – as the Russian people are happy to have Putin; after all, 76% vote for Putin is more than the West for sure expected. And there is a very funny little joke: Saying that,

oh, Putin won the election – and the Russians did it! (Anyway, I

find this amusing with all of this Russia-bashing, that the Russians are behind everything.)

So I think we have a situation where Russia is clearly responding to Putin's leadership. China is clearly devoted to continuing on the course of the New Silk Road, the Belt and Road

initiative; many more countries are joining, and even Morgan Stanley, one of the Wall Street banks, put out a report saying this is the largest infrastructure project in history and it will

continue, it will make China a very strong, modern economy, with

wealthy inhabitants and all the countries that join will have the

same; and they say that the AIIB is estimating that there is an

infrastructure financing gap of something like \$21 trillion.

And

this is obviously a gigantic task to accomplish, because the

previous leading financial institutions of the West, the IMF and World Bank, they did not give that kind of development credit, and therefore China is doing something for the uplifting of the developing countries, which is actually priceless, because, for the first time, these countries have the chance to overcome their situation which has been really terrible. And I think it's very good, because the New Silk Road Spirit is something which, once people understand it, that it's based on the idea of a harmonious development of all, working together for the mutual benefit; naturally, China is pursuing its interests, but all the other countries are happy, that for the first time, somebody is taking care of their interests as well. So I think the whole propaganda about China is really – that's what it is: It's propaganda, coming from geopolitical warmongering people in the West, and we should build a mass movement of people who say "no": We should take up the offer of Xi Jinping and have a win-win cooperation, join the New Silk Road projects, and there are plenty of tasks where we can have a common destiny of mankind. And Xi Jinping, in this speech, he used the very beautiful idea, "let the Sun shine on the shared community for the one future of humanity," and basically, make it innumerable.

SCHLANGER: In contrast to the positive report from Morgan Stanley on China, we saw one of the chief market economists for

Goldman Sachs, a man named Himmelberg, warning of the financial fragility in the West, especially if liquidity flows are cut, and of course, yesterday the Federal Reserve Board met, and said they're going to cut liquidity flows by raising interest rates another three to five times over the next 12 months! So I think we can see the contrast very clearly. Now one of the other areas where a contrast comes in, that in spite of the threats from the anti-China lobby in the United States about the "danger" of China becoming a hegemonic power, we see developments that continue to be positive on the Korean Peninsula, which include collaboration between President Trump and Xi Jinping. There's a couple of summits that were announced, and Helga, it looks as though this is just going to continue to build toward the possibility of an outbreak of peace: how horrible, huh?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yeah. The possibility that it comes to a trilateral summit in May, between Trump, Kim Jong-un, and President Moon Jae-in from South Korea, is right now very likely. Also, there will be other summits, involving Japan, Russia; so I think there is a strategic realignment. And I really think that the countries that are stubbornly insisting on the geopolitical confrontation, they will be sidelined. I'm not underestimating the danger as we can see by the British behavior, but I think the overwhelming tendency is really development and cooperation, and this is a very good thing.

Let me just mention one last point on this contrast: While China is cooperating with many African nations, building railways, we talked about the beautiful Transaqua project which is now on the table, and this is bringing the Silk Road Spirit into Africa. Now, what is the EU doing? They just had an African Union/EU summit in Kigali, in Rwanda, where only 25 Africa countries participated, and notably absent was President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria, who refused to go, and does not want to have Nigeria sign the proposed free trade agreement between the AU and the EU. Why? Because naturally, many of the industries of African nations are still in their infancy, very backward and not developed, and fragile; and if you have a free trade agreement, then all the European products would just flood the African markets even more than they do already, and that way, absolutely prevent and strangle the young, emerging industries in the African nations. And therefore, some of the Africans are just refusing to go along with it. But the reason why I'm mentioning it, is because it just shows you that the neoliberal/neo-con geopolitical system is really not out for win-win. They want to exploit their advantages, and that the EU is doing that is really one more reason to say that they represent a system which is not in the interest of anybody they cooperate with, nor their own members. And if you want to know the proof of that, just look at the southern European countries, which have been completely smashed by the austerity policies of the Troika, and I think that what we need instead is exactly what Italy is now doing: working with

China and the African nations in building up real economic development like the Transaqua project.

So I think we have a real, very crystal clear picture, where you see the intention of the two paradigms. The old paradigm of

neoliberal control of the world, and the New Paradigm of harmonious development of all nations. And I think people should

really help to make sure that the second one becomes the victorious one, and join with us!

SCHLANGER: And Helga, when you talk about being stuck in the old paradigm, do you have anything to say about the new appointments to the new German government?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yeah. That is a very sad story. As for Mrs. Merkel who had nothing better to do than to be the puppy dog of

the British, really, this is a disgrace, and it should be noted

and understood by everybody.

But also the SPD, which is in a deep crisis, they have been falling in the polls to less than 15%; the new Finance Minister

Olaf Scholz, what did he do? He appointed a banker from Goldman

Sachs, Jörg Kukies, to be the deputy finance minister, and that

has caused a revolt in the German population. There was a poll

whereby 64.9% of the people thought this was disgusting. And then he also appointed another guy, called Gatzler, who is known

to be the architect of the "black zero" policy of Schäuble.

And

then Scholz said oh, he's so happy that he was able to put together a good team.

Now, that forebodes not good things for Germany, because as everybody knows, we are on the verge of a new financial crash, and this was again mentioned by Sheila Bair, the former head of

the FDIC in the United States, who warned that the absolute continuation of the derivatives trade, the speculative excesses,

the non-correction of the reasons that led to the 2008 crisis, means we are in absolute danger of a new, even bigger crash.

And

she contrasted that, by the way, with what China has been doing,

by trying to completely forbid speculative investments, by stabilizing the banking sector by increasing the reserves of the

banks to 15%.

But if you have such a pro-bubble government in Germany this is not good. And also despite the fact that there are many Italian politicians from the Lega and Five Star Party who are calling for Glass-Steagall, the EU is trying to get a Five Star/Democratic Party coalition government, which would be from

their standpoint, the optimal option to preserve this speculative

system.

So I'm saying this because the Damocles Sword of a new financial crash is absolutely still hanging over the world.

All

I can say is, given the fact that China has tried to move it's financial into safe waters, they are probably better protected against the effects of such a crisis, coming than anybody else.

And I would ask our viewership, join with us, join with the Schiller Institute to try to help mobilize for the Four Laws proposed by my husband: Glass-Steagall, a return to Hamiltonian

banking; a credit system and National Bank; a crash program

for
thermonuclear fusion research and power, cooperation in space
exploration. And join with the New Silk Road countries, and
we
could have a New Paradigm in the world very, very quickly.
But
it requires you. And it requires people to become active and
no
leave events and history of mankind in the hands of an
obviously
corrupt establishment.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I think we can conclude by coming to the
commemoration of an event which proved that cynics are not
right,
that people who say you can't change the world with big ideas
—
35 years ago from tomorrow, March 23rd, 1983, there was a
shock
effect around the world, when Ronald Reagan gave a primetime
speech, and at the end of that speech, he endorsed the policy
that your husband first introduced with his pamphlet "Sputnik
of
the '80s" in the late 1970s — that is, the Strategic Defense
Initiative. And it's especially relevant today, given what
we're
seeing from Russia and President Putin. So I'd like your
reflections on the importance of the anniversary of this event
from 35 years ago.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think that the SDI proposal, which
was absolutely not what the media made out of it, calling it
"Star Wars," and things like that, the SDI proposal of my
husband, Lyndon LaRouche was an absolutely farsighted vision
of a
New Paradigm! And if you read the relevant papers about it,
especially the proposed draft for a dialogue among the

superpowers, which was published one year later, which you can find in the archives or in the newer {EIR}s. ["The LaRouche Doctrine: A Draft Memorandum for an Agreement between the United

States of America and the U.S.S.R.," {EIR}, April 17,1984]

This

was a vision where both superpowers would develop together, new

physical principles which would make nuclear weapons obsolete.

And I think what Putin announced on March 1st in terms of new

physical principles applied for new weapons systems, is

absolutely is in this tradition. And Putin also asked, now they

have to sit down and we have to negotiate and put together a new

security architecture, including Russia, the United States, China, and the Europeans.

This was all envisioned by my husband in this famous SDI

proposal, and it was a very far-reaching to dissolve the blocs,

NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to cooperate instead among sovereign

republics, which is exactly what the New Silk Road dynamic today

represents. And it was also the idea to use a science-driver in

the economy to use the increased productivity of the real economy

for a gigantic technology transfer to the developing sector, in

order to overcome their underdevelopment and poverty.

And this is what we're seeing today, also, in the

collaboration between China, Russia and the countries that are participating in the Belt and Road Initiative.

So I think, in a certain sense, part of this danger of peace

breaking out, that there is right now the very vivid tradition

and actualization of that tradition of the SDI, and I think we

should circulate this proposal by my husband again. I think we should enlarge it to become the SDE, the Strategic Defense of the Earth, because it was just discovered that very soon, another big asteroid is already taking course on the planet Earth: So we need to move quickly to the common aims of mankind, and all countries should cooperate and be a shared community for the one future of humanity.

This is the New Paradigm which I think is so obvious. I mean, if you look at the long arc of history, we {have} to overcome geopolitics and we have to move to a kind of cooperation where we put all our forces together to solve those questions which are a challenge to all of humanity – nuclear weapons, poverty, asteroids – there are so many areas where we could fruitfully cooperate – space exploration is one of them. And I think we are in a very fascinating moment in history, but we need more active citizens: So please contact us, work with us, and let's together make a better world.

SCHLANGER: I think that's a very good place to end. People should now realize that giving up your pessimism is one of the keys to bringing online this new paradigm. So, Helga thank you very much for joining us today, and we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, see you next week.