

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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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 Macron 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

growth 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: Yes, till next week.