

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. Sripal-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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/extending-new-silk-road-west-asia-africa/)

[west-asia-africa/](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-LAROUICHE: 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 Yanukovich, 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-LAROUCHE: 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.