

# Schiller Instituttets Konference på Præsidentens Dag – panel I, II & III

Schiller Instituttet afholdt den første amerikanske nationale konference i mere end femten år i weekenden på Præsidentens Dag, hvilket var en enorm succes i henseende til kvaliteten af præsentationerne og deltagelsen af tilhængere fra hele verden der deltog på konferencen. Konferencen, der nu præsenteres i sin helhed nedenfor, giver et sandfærdigt og optimistisk syn på mulighederne for menneskeheden som helhed for at overvinde den krise, som verden står overfor, mens det tidligere regerende, nu døende Britiske Imperium, kæmper for sin overlevelse mod den nye verdensorden, som tager fat i visionen fra Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

## Panel I

**Lyndon**

**LaRouche taler:**

Et talent, der blev brugt godt

**Jacques**

**Cheminade,**

Præsident for Solidarité & Progrès: Lyndon LaRouches kommende verden

**John**

**Gong,**

Professor i økonomi ved 'University of International Business and

Economics', Beijing: Kinesiske investeringer og amerikansk infrastruktur under nye sino-amerikanske relationer

**H.E.**

**Ambassadør Vassily A. Nebenzia,**

Ambassadør and Permanent Repræsentant for den Russiske Føderation

ved de Forenede Nationer, præsenteret af **rådgiver**

**Theodore Strzhizhovskiy,**

den Russiske Føderations mission ved FN: Prospekter for øst-vest

samarbejde: Den Russiske Føderations Synspunkt (transkript)

**William**

**Binney,**

tidligere teknisk direktør, NSA

**Jason**

**Ross,**

Schiller Instituttet, medforfatter af "Udvidelse af den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika": Det presserende behov for et nyt

paradigme i Afrika

**Dennis**

**Small,**

EIR's redaktør for Latinamerika: Retfærdighed i Verden – Hvorfor

Donald Trump må rense Lyndon LaRouche nu

# Panel II

Video

af 'Den æstetiske uddannelse af mennesket for skønheden af sindet og sjælen' – Panel II

**Schiller**

**Instituttets kombinerede kor:**

Benjamin

Lylloff, arrangement: "Mo Li Hua" ("Jasmin Blomst")

Benjamin

Lylloff, dirigent

**H.T.**

**Burleigh,**

arrangement: "Dyb flod" ("Deep River")

**William**

**L. Dawson,**

arr: "Hver gang ånden kommer over mig" ("Ev'ry Time I Feel the Spirit")

Diane Sare, dirigent

**Megan**

**Beets,**

LaRouchePAC Videnskabelige Forskningsteam, "Kunstnerisk og moralsk skønhed" ("Artistic and Moral Beauty")

**Bruce**

**Director,**

kasserer, Schiller Instituttet i USA:

“Om LaRouches begreb om

betydningen af kunst for videnskaben, og videnskab for kunsten”

**Diane****Sare,**

administrerende direktør for Schiller Instituttets kor i New York

City: “Kor princippet”

**Johannes****Brahms:**

“Dem dunkeln Schoß der Heil’gen Erde”

(tekst fra Schillers

“Sangen om Klokken” (“Song of the Bell”)

Schiller

Instituttets kor

John Sigerson, dirigent

**Johann****Sebastian Bach:**

Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D-dur, BWV 1050

I. Allegro

Schiller

Instituttets Orkester

John Sigerson, dirigent

Solister: Gregor

Kitzis, violin; Laura Thompson, fløjte; My-Hoa Steger, klaver

**Ludwig****van Beethoven:**

Choral Fantasia, Op. 80  
Schiller Instituttets Orkester, Kor, og  
Solister  
John Sigerson, dirigent  
My-Hoa Steger, klaver

**Spørgsmål  
& svar session**

## **Panel III**

**Kesha**

**Rogers,**

LaRouchePAC Politiske Komité, tidligere kandidat for den amerikanske

Kongres – Rummets grænseområder: Opfyldelsen af menneskehedens skæbne som mennesket i universet

**Thomas**

**Wysmuller,**

Grundlæggende medlem af 'Det rette klima stof' ("The Right Climate Stuff"): Hvad NASA har gjort, og hvor NASA er på vej hen

**Larry**

**Bell,**

Grundlægger, Sasakawa Internationalt Center for Rumarkitektur, 'College of Engineering', Universitetet i Houston: Hvad der gør

mennesker enestående

**Benjamin**

**Deniston,**

LaRouchePAC Videnskabelige Forskningsteam: LaRouches  
Strategiske  
Forsvar af Jorden

**Hal**

**BH Cooper, Jr. PhD PE:** Infrastrukturelle

behov for jernbane-, energi- og vandsystemer til at fremme den  
fremtidige økonomiske udvikling af Afrika

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# **Video: Verden efter det amerikanske midtvejsvalg: Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og et nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem kan udvikle den nye Silkevej til Verdenslandbroen**

Schiller Instituttet og EIR tidsskrift (Executive Intelligence Review) holdte et seminar for diplomater og andre i København den 29. november 2018.

The Schiller Institute and EIR magazine (Executive Intelligence Review) held a seminar for diplomats and others on November 29, 2018.

Ordstyrer/moderator: Tom Gillesberg: formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Bureauchef for Executive Intelligence Review i København

Moderator: Tom Gillesberg: chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark, Copenhagen bureau chief for Executive Intelligence Review

### **1. del: Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen:**

Hussein Askary: Vestasienkoordinator for Schiller Instituttet and Executive Intelligence Reviews arabiske redaktør, medforfatter af den nye specialrapport

#### **Part 1: The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge:**

Hussein Askary: West Asia Coordinator for the Schiller Institute and Executive Intelligence Review's Arab desk editor, co-author of the new special report

### **2. del: Verden efter det amerikanske midtvejsvalg:**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: grundlægger og international formand for Schiller Instituttet, formand for det tyske politiske parti Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (BüSo), medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets nye specialrapport (via live video)

#### **Part 2, The world after the U.S. mid-term elections:**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: founder and international president of The Schiller Institute, chairman of the German political party Civil Rights Solidarity (BüSo), co-author of The Schiller Institute's new special report (via live video)

### **3. del: Hvorfor Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og et Nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem er nødvendigt for at undgå et nyt finansielt sammenbrud:**

Paul Gallagher: EIR's økonomi redaktør

### **Part 3: Why Glass-Steagall Bank Separation and a New Bretton Woods Credit System is Necessary to Avoid a New Financial Crash:**

Paul Gallagher: EIR's economics editor

**Read about the seminar in English under the Danish text.**

Om seminaret:

Resultatet af midtvejsvalget i USA kan give præsident Trump mulighed for at tilslutte sig andre internationale ledere med henblik på at implementere Schiller Instituttets omfattende program for fred gennem økonomisk udvikling, men dette vil kræve beslutsomme handlinger. De seneste bankskandaler i Danmark og resten af Europa, herunder Danske Banks hvidvaskning af penge i Estland, og det faktum, at nogle af Europas største banker var involveret i at plyndre massive beløb fra landes statskasser gennem skattetænkning i aktieudbytte, er kun en indikation på, at der er noget systemisk råddent i det transatlantiske banksystem centreret i City of London og Wall Street.

Den større fare er, at der er mange tegn på et kommende nyt finansielt sammenbrud, der vil blive værre end det i 2008. Selv IMF har i deres "Stabilitetsrapport for Global Finans oktober 2018: Ti år efter den globale finansielle krise: Er vi mere sikre?" advaret om, at "store udfordringer for at forhindre en ny stor depression truer verdensøkonomien." Rapporten understreger den kæmpestore boble af virksomhedsgæld, og at pengestrømmen ud af "emerging markets", skaber stor ustabilitet. Derudover kan vi tilføje den gigantiske derivatboble, som en af de mange tikkende bomber under det finansielle system.

Og alligevel dukker de, i takt med at det gamle paradigme i det Londonbaserede finansielle og unipolære geopolitiske system kollapser, et nyt paradigme for international fysisk-økonomisk udvikling op, i kølvandet på Kinas Bælte & Vej-Initiativ (BRI), Den Nye Silkevej og tilhørende kreditmekanismer, som over 100 land allerede deltager i.

Hvis et sammenstød mellem disse to tektoniske plader ikke skal ende i krig, hvilket der er en reel fare for, skal den omfattende plan, der foreslås af Schiller Instituttets, vedtages. Vi opfordrer præsidenterne Trump, Putin, Xi og premierminister Modi til at lave aftaler om at gennemføre den på deres kommende topmøder.

### 1. Den Nye Silkevej:

Danmark og de lande i Europa – samt alle andre, herunder USA, – som ikke allerede er fuldt engageret i opbygningen af Den Nye Silkevej, bør blive det. BRI baserer sig i vid udstrækning på principper defineret af Lyndon LaRouche, den amerikanske økonom og statsmand, og promoveres af hans kone Helga Zepp-LaRouche, kendt som "Silkevejsdamen." Schiller Instituttets nye rapport: "Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdens-andbroen, bind II: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden", er et omfattende overblik over projektets fremskridt og principper.

### 2. Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og Lyndon LaRouches fire love:

Lyndon LaRouches fire love er designet til at undgå en økonomisk krise og tilvejebringe kredit for den produktive økonomi: 1. Vedtag Glass/Steagallbankopdeling, som rent faktisk vil sætte banksystemet under konkursbehandling; 2. Skab nationale kreditter ; 3. Brug kreditterne til at øge den fysiske økonomis produktivitet og energigennemstrømningstæthed, herunder bygning af moderne infrastruktur; og 4. start hasteprogrammer for videnskabelige projekter, især fusionsenergi og rumprogrammer.

Aktivister fra Schiller Instituttet i Danmark er for berømte

for deres valgkampagne i 2011 for en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, som for nylig blev drøftet på Deadline på DR2 den 20. oktober 2018, som et historisk fortilfælde for håndtering af bankkriser (<https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-9/deadline20181020?queryhash=!%2F00%3A16%3A03>)

### 3. Et nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem:

Opret en fire-magts alliance mellem USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien for at etablere et nyt internationalt Bretton Woods kreditsystem til finansiering af økonomisk udvikling, som alle lande kan deltage i.

Vi håber, at du vil være i stand til at deltage for at diskutere dette unikke perspektiv og udsigterne for dets gennemførelse.

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### Schiller Instituttets Special Rapport

“The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity”

er tilgængelig for køb før eller efter konferencen.

Klik her for den detaljerede indholdsfortegnelse og den fulde introduktion til rapporten.

Her er den korte version:

I. INTRODUKTION, inklusive A Shared Future for Humanity, Helga Zepp-LaRouche

II. PRINCIPPER FOR FYSISK ØKONOMI

III. RAPPORTER OM FREMSKRIDT

IV. DET TRANSATLANTISKE OMRÅDE ER VED EN SKILLEVEJ

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### **English:**

About the seminar:

The result of the mid-term election in the U.S. can give  
President Trump the leeway to join other international leaders  
in implementing The Schiller Institute's comprehensive program  
for peace through economic development, but this will require  
decisive action.

The latest bank scandals in Denmark and the rest of Europe,  
including Danske Bank's money laundering in Estonia, and the

fact that some of Europe's biggest banks were involved in looting massive amounts of tax money from many countries through dividend arbitration (Cum-ex), is but an indication that there is something systematically rotten in the City of London/Wall Street centered trans-Atlantic banking system.

The larger danger is that there are many signs of a coming new financial crash, bigger than 2008. Even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that "large challenges loom for the global economy to prevent a second Great Depression," in their Global Financial Stability Report October 2018: A Decade after the Global Financial Crisis: Are We Safer? The report underlines the corporate debt bubble, and that money streaming out of "emerging markets" is causing great instability. In addition, we can add the gigantic derivatives bubble, as one of the many ticking bombs under the financial system.

Yet, as the old paradigm of the London-based financial and unipolar geopolitical system is collapsing, a new paradigm for international physical economic development is emerging, spearheaded by China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI), the New Silk Road, and associated credit mechanisms, with 100 countries now participating.

If this clash of two tectonic plates is not to end in war, which is a real danger, the comprehensive plan proposed by The Schiller Institute has to be adopted, and we urge presidents Trump, Putin, Xi, and Prime Minister Modi, to make agreements to implement them at their upcoming summit meetings.

#### 1. The New Silk Road:

Denmark, and those countries in Europe, and all others,

including the U.S., which are not already fully engaged in building the New Silk Road, should do so. The BRI is based, to a large degree, on principles defined by Lyndon LaRouche, the American economist and statesman, and campaigned for by his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, known in China as “The Silk Road Lady.”

The Schiller Institute’s new report “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge, Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity,” is a comprehensive overview the project’s progress and principles.

## 2. Glass-Steagall bank separation and Lyndon LaRouche’s Four Laws:

Lyndon LaRouche’s Four Laws are designed to avoid a financial crash and provide credit for the productive economy: 1. adopt Glass-Steagall bank separation which will, in effect, put the banking system through bankruptcy reorganization; 2. Create national bank credit; 3. Use the credit to increase the productivity and energy-flux-density of the physical economy, including building modern infrastructure, and; 4. start science-driver crash programs, especially for nuclear fusion energy and the space program.

The Schiller Institute in Denmark is famous for its 2011 election campaign for Glass-Steagall bank separation, the which was recently discussed on DR2’s Deadline on October 20, 2018, as an historical parallel on how to respond to bank crises.

(<https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-9/deadline-20181020?queryhash=!%2F00%3A16%3A03>)

### 3. A New Bretton Woods credit system:

Establish a four-power alliance between the U.S., Russia, China and India to establish a New Bretton Woods international credit system to finance economic development, open for all countries to join.

We hope that you, or another diplomat, will be able to attend, in order to discuss this unique perspective, and the prospects for its implementation.

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The Schiller Institute's Special Report  
The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge  
Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity  
is available for purchase before, or at the seminar.

[Click here](#) for the detailed Table of Contents and the full introduction to the report.

Here is the short version:

I. INTRODUCTION, including A Shared Future for Humanity, Helga Zepp-LaRouche  
II. PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL ECONOMY  
III. PROGRESS REPORTS  
IV. TRANS-ATLANTIC AT THE CROSSROADS  
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# **Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på konference i Moskva om Kina: Et fællesskab med fælles fremtid for menneskeheden: Kinas strategiske perspektiv indtil 2050**

Det Russiske Videnskabsakademis Institut for Fjernøstlige  
Studier

Akademisk Råd for Omfattende Studier af det moderne Kina

23. internationale akademiske konference:

“Kina, kinesisk civilisation og verden: Fortid, Nutid og  
Fremtid”

Moskva, 24.-25. oktober, 2018

Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale

“Et fællesskab med fælles fremtid for menneskeheden: – Kinas strategiske perspektiv indtil 2050”

Det store spørgsmål, som burde optage alle tænkende mennesker på denne planet, er i det væsentlige det samme som blev diskuteret intensivt i den unge amerikanske republik, som rapporteret i “de Føderalistiske Papirer”: Er det menneskelige samfund i stand til en effektiv form for selvstyre? Men denne gang er det ikke et spørgsmål om en nation, det vedrører hele menneskeheden: Behovet for et nyt paradigme i verdensordenen.

Spændinger i en verden plaget af adskillige kriser ser ud til at styre mod en kulmination: faren for et nyt, denne gang systemisk finansielt nedbrud i det transatlantiske finanssystem, en hidtil uset polarisering i USA omkring det igangværende kupforsøg mod landets præsident, operationer under falske flag, Goebbels-lignende bedrageriske operationer mod hele befolkningsgrupper, narkoepidemier, der er en ny form for opiumskrige, den globale migrationskrise, terrorisme og nazisme, en øgning af de centrifugale kræfter i EU, genopblomstringen af aggressive, geopolitisk motiverede bestræbelser på at forsvare en orden, som ikke længere eksisterer – bare for at nævne nogle af udfordringerne. Verden er i uorden.

I lyset af en sådan kompliceret og tilsyneladende fuldstændig splittet verden, hvor realistisk er så det perspektiv, der blev fremlagt på Kinas Kommunistiske Partis 19. partikongres af den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, hvor han satte Kinas mål til inden år 2050 at blive et “stærkt, demokratisk, kulturelt avanceret, harmonisk, og smukt ‘fuldt moderniseret land’”, og endda omtalte nogle aspekter af skabelsen af en “smuk verden” hvor alle nationer kan deltage? Hvis man ser på de kriser og udfordringer, der er anført ovenfor, som

uafhængige individuelle problemer, ender man i en "dårlig uendelighed", hvor løsningen for mange af disse virker umulig. Men hvis man erkender, at alle disse problemer har fælles ophav, idet de er afledt af det gamle paradigme, af en epoke der går under, kan man finde løsningen ved at blive informeret om principperne for den nye epoke.

Der er to emner, der sætter dagsordenen for den nærmeste fremtid, som vil skabe helt forskellige udfald for fremtiden. Den første vedrører den nuværende kamp, som udkæmpes på dette tidspunkt i USA, hvor kupforsøget mod præsident Trump enten vil lykkes, og han vil blive drevet fra embedet på den ene eller anden måde, eller, hvis det aftalte spil mellem cheferne for Obama-administrationens efterretningstjenester og briternes efterretnings-tjenester GCHQ og MI6 om iscenesættelsen af "Russiagate" mod Trump for at forhindre ham i at realisere sin intention om at lede forholdet mellem USA og Rusland på et godt grundlag, vil føre til en strafferetlig forfølgelse af bagmændene. Hvis demokraterne vinder Repræsentanternes Hus i midtvejsvalget, vil de forsøge at begrave den igangværende undersøgelse i Kongressen og konfrontationspolitikken, som vi har set i sanktionerne mod Rusland og handelskrigen mod Kina og vicepræsident Pences nylige tale, vil omgående eskalere. Hvis Trump kan konsolidere sin position, på trods af de mange høgeagtige ytringer der kommer fra USA nu, er det muligt, at han, i anden halvdel af sin første periode, vil være i stand til at forbedre forholdet til Rusland og vende tilbage til sin oprindelige positive holdning til Kina.

Den anden relaterede mulighed for ændring er et perspektiv, hvormed "Thucydids fælde" kan overvindes, den tilsyneladende konflikt mellem den magt, som dominerer verden indtil nu, USA, og den opstigende magt, Kina, ved at definere en løsning, der går langt ud over den bilaterale situation for de to, og som adresserer eksistentielle farer for samtlige nationer og dermed en forskydning af niveauet af diskussion og tænkning

til et højere niveau.

Hvad min mand, Lyndon LaRouche, allerede har foreslået for mange år siden, er stadig gyldigt: De fire mest magtfulde nationer i verden, USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien – støttet af andre som Japan, Sydkorea og flere – skal på kort sigt oprette et nyt Bretton Woods system, for at undgå potentielle ødelæggende konsekvenser af et ukontrolleret finansielt sammenbrud. Dette nye internationale kreditsystem skal rette fejlen i det gamle Bretton Woods-system, som ikke blev realiseret sådan som præsident Franklin Delano Roosevelt havde til hensigt, men blev ødelagt af indflydelsen fra Churchill og Truman. Det skal garantere ubetinget suverænitet, for hver og en, af alle nationalstater som deltager i det, og det skal fremme deres ubegrænsede muligheder for at deltage i fordelene af videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, til gensidig fordel for hver enkelt og for alle.

Dette Nye Bretton Woods-system skal som det vigtigste indeholde en dybtgående ændring af de valutamæssige, økonomiske og politiske forhold mellem de dominerende kræfter og de såkaldte udviklingslande. Medmindre de uligheder, som skyldes eftervirkningerne af den moderne kolonialisme, gradvist afhjælpes, kan der heller ikke skabes fred; og udfordringer så som migrationskrisen eller terrorisme kan ikke overvindes.

Den grundlæggende forestilling om et sådant nyt kredit- og økonomisk system findes i princippet allerede i præsident Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej politik. I de fem år, det har eksisteret, har det skabt en hidtil uset dynamik af håb og optimisme blandt de cirka 100 lande, der deltager i det, og med de fremskridt det har haft på så kort tid, er det indlysende, at målet defineret af præsident Xi Jinping, om en "smuk verden" i 2050 for hele menneskeheden er absolut opnåelig.

Det nye sæt af internationale relationer, som kræves til det Nye Paradigme, er allerede i færd med at blive bygget. Den stigende integration af Bælte og Vej Initiativet, Shanghai Samarbejds Organisation, Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og de Globale sydlige organisationer udvikler sig succesfuldt og skaber allerede helt nye strategiske alliancer til gensidig gavn for alle, der deltager i dem. "Ånden i Den Nye Silkevej har fænget i de fleste lande i Asien og Latinamerika, og har for første gang i århundreder givet håb til Afrika, som præsident Xi har kaldt kontinentet med det største udviklingspotentiale, og som præsident Putin har lovet at 'lyse op, ved at give det atomteknologi.'" Mange taler nu om "Afrika, det nye Kina med Afrikanske karakteristika"! Og på trods af modvilje fra den Europæiske Union og den nuværende regering i Berlin er der et stigende antal af mennesker i Europa, som ønsker at blive fuldt integreret i Den Nye Silkevej, som 16 + 1 landene, Spanien, Portugal, Schweiz, Holland, Belgien, men især Østrig og Italien.

Den største og uundgåelige udfordring vil imidlertid være at finde en løsning, som inkluderer USA. I betragtning af det reelle niveau af militarisering af USA, både hvad angår de væbnede styrker såvel som den indenlandske bevæbning af befolkningen, er chancen for at USA vil gå i opløsning, eller acceptere at blive udelukket fra et alternativt verdenssystem, lige så fredeligt som det skete med Sovjetunionen, sandsynligvis tæt på nul. Præsident Putins militære politik, som blev annonceret den 1. marts, vedrørende russisk militærvidenskab og den strategiske alliance mellem Rusland og Kina, viser russisk og kinesisk klarhed om dette. Så hvis Thukydid's fælde skal undgås, skal der være et udkast til en løsning, som giver USA en høj plads i verdensordenen.

Den fælles politiske platform, der tilbydes, skal være formet ud fra synspunktet om, hvad Nikolaus von Kues definerede som en helt ny form for tænkning, hans berømte {"Coincidentia oppositorum,"}. Den ene, som har en højere orden af

virkeligheden end de mange. Dette er allerede implicit i præsident Xi Jinpings opfattelse af menneskeheden som et "Fællesskab med fælles fremtid."

I stedet for at nærme sig spørgsmålet om det nye sæt af relationer blandt verdens nationer ud fra et synspunkt af at bevare status quo vil visionen om hvorledes den menneskelige art er modnet til voksenlivet 50 eller 100 år fra nu give et sæt af konkrete politiske samarbejdsaftaler. Ifølge den videnskabelige teori fra Vladimir Vernadsky vil Noosfæren til den tid have avanceret sin dominans over biosfæren kvalitativt, og nye generationer af forskere og klassiske kunstnere vil kommunikere med hinanden baseret på en søgen efter nye fysiske og kunstneriske principper.

Som den tyske raketforsker og rumvisionær Krafft Ehrlicke fremlagde det, er udbygningen af infrastruktur, først i det nærtliggende rum, som en forudsætning for interstellar rumrejse, en nødvendighed for næste niveau af den menneskelige artsudvikling. Som samarbejdet på den Internationale Rumstation og som Hubble-rumteleskopets øjenåbnende resultater har

demonstreret, ændrer fokuset på menneskeheden som en rumfarende art følelsen af identitet hos alle de involverede astronauter, ingeniører og forskere. Det har også helt ændret forestillingen om, at vi lever i et jordbundet system, hvor modstridende geopolitiske interesser skal strides om begrænsede ressourcer med den idé, at menneskeheden lige er begyndt at tage de allerførste babyskridt ind i et univers, hvor der er anslået to billioner galakser.

Det kinesiske rumprogram vil snart ændre spillereglerne på en hidtil uset vis ved at lede verden til en ny videnskabelig og industriel revolution. De igangværende Chang'e månemissioner omfatter et ambitiøst program om at bringe helium-3 tilbage fra månen som brændstof til kontrolleret fusionskraft på jorden. Når den menneskelige art kan styre fusionskraft, vil vi have energi- og råmaterialesikkerhed for hele den

menneskelige art i al overskuelig fremtid.

I samme retning går Indiens Chandrayaan-2 mission ledt an af Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), som vil analysere månens overflade for spor af vand og helium-3. Præsident Trump har erklæret, at bemandede rumrejser, tilbagevenden til månen og missioner til Mars og "verdener langt væk" er en national prioritet igen. Disse og relaterede missioner fra de andre rumnationer vil ikke kun gavne de involverede lande, men hele menneskeheden. Rumforskning vil transformere alle aspekter af livet på jorden idet de samme generelle teknologier og metoder, hvormed man vil skabe landsbyer på månen, kan bruges til at skabe beboelige forhold i "ørkenområder" på jorden, som med "Umka", den russiske by planlagt på Aktis. Rumteknologi vil fuldstændigt revolutionere tilgangen til avanceret lægehjælp alle steder på Jorden, landbruget vil drage fordel af mange aspekter af rumforskning. Kombinationen af fusionsøkonomi og månens industrialisering som det næste trin i en ubegrænset proces af menneskehedens fortsatte mestring af universets love vil betyde en helt ny økonomisk platform i den forstand, der er defineret af Lyndon LaRouche.

Hvis de mange mennesker i nød i verden – om det er som flygtning fra fattigdom og krigens hærgen eller som tilskuer til et samfund, der falder fra hinanden med en stigning i vold, alkoholisme, stofmisbrug og depression, eller ethvert andet udtryk for desperation – kendte til de umiddelbare muligheder for et gennembrud til en ny æra for menneskeheden, ville den nye silkevejsånd fænge an og blive et håbets fyrtårn for alle.

Det ordnende princip for en splittet verden i dag kan blive grundlaget for et fælles lederskab i form af præsidenterne i Kina, Rusland, Indien og USA.

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# **Skriv under!: Appel for et Nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem; Lederne for USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien må handle!**

Del gerne linket:

[http://international-schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/nbw\\_petition\\_danish?recruiter\\_id=2945](http://international-schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/nbw_petition_danish?recruiter_id=2945)

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## **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 skuddermudder, 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 Instituttet 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 etablissement [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 indeværende 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.”

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**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 neoliberale 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 rigtig 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 værges 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

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# Trump/Putin-topmøde bringer

# verden tættere på det nye paradigme

Til trods for voldsomme reaktioner mod resultaterne af Trump-Putin-topmødet, løber de, som forkaster mødet, tør for tid mht. at stoppe konsolideringen af et nyt paradigme. Den diplomatiske offensiv, i hvilken den amerikanske præsident Trump spiller en nøglerolle, bringer de fleste af verdens nationer og størstedelen af verdens befolkning sammen. Den gamle orden kollapser under vægten af uholdbar gæld, krigstræthed hos befolkningerne og mangel på ideer fra dets ledere.

Det var den meget udskældte Lyndon LaRouche, som præsenterede de principper, der gør det muligt at undslippe det kollapsende system på sikker vis: Fremkomsten af en fire-magts-alliance, med USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien, som kan introducere en ny Bretton Woods-økonomisk politik. Ved at bruge Franklin D. Roosevelts ideer som udgangspunkt og inddrage tilgangen af de bedste tænkere blandt videnskabsfolk, filosoffer, musikere, digtere og kunstnere i historien, har LaRouches metode bidraget til at udforme det nye paradigme, hvilket tydeligt kommer til udtryk i fremskridtene med Kinas nye silkevejspolitik, som nu bliver til verdens-landdbrøen.

Husk på, at de der skældte LaRouche ud, er de samme mennesker i dag – inklusive Robert Mueller – som afviser præsident Trumps bestræbelser på at bryde USA ud af de britiske imperialistiske geopolitikers kvælertag, de samme mennesker, som dikterede George W. Bushs' og Barack Obamas politik. På torsdag vil Lyndon LaRouches kone, Helga Zepp LaRouche, præsentere en opdatering af dette historiske slag, samt belyse hvad der er nødvendigt for at det nye paradigme skal lykkes.

Annoncering: Schiller Instituttets Ugentlige Webcast

ved Helga Zepp LaRouche

Torsdag, 19. juli, 2018, kl. 18

[newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com)

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# Europa har fået et nyt lederskab: Schiller Instituttets konference opnår alle sine mål

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 2. juli, 2018* – Schiller Instituttets netop afsluttede konference i Tyskland den 30. juni -1. juli gjorde præcis det, som stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche offentligt havde foreslået, at EU's »migrations-topmøde« 28. – 29. juni burde gøre.[\[1\]](#)

Det var at fokusere det europæiske lederskab på udvikling af økonomi og infrastruktur i Afrika, gennem samarbejde mellem Europa og Kina og forlængelse af Bælte & Vej Initiativet ind i Mellemøsten (Sydvestasien) og Afrika. Således vil den eneste, reelle løsning på krisen med strømme af migranter, der flygter ind i Europa fra terroristkrige og forarmelse i disse områder, begynde. (Naturligvis vil der komme en genoplivning af europæisk, højteknologisk industri fra denne proces.)

Men EU-topmødet blev holdt uden at behandle LaRouches forslag og gjorde efter alt at dømme ingen verdens ting. Men Schiller Instituttets møde, der gik ud fra det høje standpunkt i fr. LaRouches åbningstale – et nyt paradigme for internationale relationer, baseret på nationernes gensidige udvikling – opnåede det, som EU-topmødet ikke satsede på, og etablerede sig selv som et nyt lederskab for Europa.

Konferencen bragte 300 europæiske ledere og aktivister sammen til to dages nonstop-drøftelse af en forlængelse af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og med afrikanske ledere, kinesiske og russiske diplomater og ekspertrepræsentanter, europæiske eksperter inden for økonomi og militær, der talte, samt en dynamisk »Ny Silkevejsorganisation« fra det krigshærgede Yemen. GBTimes, et medieselskab med base i Finland, der fokuserer på at »bringe Kina nærmere«, har leveret en udstrakt dækning af begivenhederne.

Desuden udtalte to amerikanske talere fra politiske kredse, og som støtter præsident Donald Trump, deres stærke støtte til Schiller Instituttets kampagne for at erstatte krige med udvikling i disse områder. Deres præsentationer kan ligeledes blive bredt cirkuleret i USA.

Planlægningsdokumenterne for at opnå dette arbejde er udgivet af EIR og Schiller Instituttet: *Anden udgave af Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen; forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika*<sup>[2]</sup>, og den arabisksprogede rapport *Operation Felix: Yemens mirakuløse genopbygning og tilslutning til den Nye Silkevej*.<sup>[3]</sup> Konferencens begivenheder vil blive udgivet i *Executive Intelligence Review* i de kommende uger. Helga Zepp-LaRouche havde forudsagt, at topmødet mellem USA og Korea 12. juni ville blive en »game-changer« for det nye paradigme, og hun påberåbte ånden fra dette møde i sin hovedtale.<sup>[4]</sup> Med endnu et Trump-Kim-møde, der allerede er bragt på bane til FN's Generalforsamlings sammentræde til september i New York, vil den næste, potentielle game-changer, især for en afslutning af »evindelig krigsførelse« i Mellemøsten, blive tomødet mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin den 16. juli.

Den britiske modstand mod dette Helsinki-møde er ekstraordinært voldsom; britisk efterretnings »Russiagate«-kampagne mod præsident Trump, der har til formål at gøre samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland umuligt og at tvinge præsidenten ud af embedet for blot at overveje et sådant

samarbejde. Forsvarsminister Mattis har netop skriftligt truet med at afslutte den amerikansk-britiske særlige forsvarsrelation; og, med Trump, der efter planen skal mødes med den britiske premierminister May tre dage før sit topmøde med Putin, må vi være i højeste alarmberedskab med hensyn til britiske sabotagehandlinger mod dette topmøde.

Men Helga LaRouche pegede også på en langt mere generel trussel mod det nye paradigme – et truende finanskrak, der eksploderer ud af en superophedet, global boble af selskabsgæld, der er blevet pustet op af de »fire store« centralbanker siden krakket i 2007-08. Trump har midlertidigt afværget dette krak med en enorm selskabsskattelettelse, men har herved formodentlig blot gjort krakket værre, når det rammer.

At stoppe dette krak betyder omgående at gennemføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling sådan, som vælgere i USA og Europa bliver ved med at kræve. Og det kræver oprettelsen af nationale kreditinstitutioner for at erstatte den spekulative kasinogæld, som sandsynligvis blot vil fordampe under Glass-Steagall.

En sådan statskredit udstedes af Kinas offentlige, kommercielle banker til at være drivkraft for Bælte & Vej Initiativets udviklingsprojekter. Men USA og de europæiske lande har endnu ikke genopdaget Alexander Hamiltons metode til at gøre dette. Det forklares i Lyndon LaRouches »Fire Love til Nationens – og Verdens – Redning«[\[5\]](#) fra 8. juni, 2014, og er dét, der gør LaRouches bevægelse til det nye lederskab.

[\[1\]](#) Se: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: [»EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!«](#)

[\[2\]](#) Se: [Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«. Introduktion til bind II af rapporten, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«](#)

[\[3\]](#) Se: [Introduktion til rapporten af dens forfatter, Hussein](#)

[Askary](#)

[4] Se: [Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »Modsatningernes Sammenfald – Morgendagens verden«](#)

[5] Se: [LaRouches Fire Love, feature](#)

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**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.*

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

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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 fejet 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.*

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# **Trump og hans allierede udmanøvrerer det døende, Britiske Imperium. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 14.juni, 2018**

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's »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.

## **Engelsk udskrift:**

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, June 14, 2018  
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Trump and His Eurasian Allies Outflank the Dying British

Empire

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

At the end of last year, at the end of 2017, Helga forecast that 2018 will be the year in which the era of geopolitics is ended. I think the developments of the last week have been a major step toward that actually coming into fruition, with the extraordinary summit which took place in Singapore between President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea, as well

as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit in China. And then, with the collapse of the old order, with the G7, or G6 or

G-whatever in Canada.

So Helga, why don't we start with the developments that took place in Singapore, because these were earthshaking and worthy of being the first topic of our discussion today.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I'm actually quite pleased to tell you, and you may know it already or not, that two Norwegian parliamentarians have proposed to award the Nobel Peace Prize for President Trump. Now, I find this very appropriate, in contrast to the Nobel Peace Prize being given to Obama for absolutely nothing, just the contrary. But I think this development of North Korea and the United States finding a way to

completely transform an old adversary relationship into one of cooperation and a bright future, I think this is really a fantastic development. And I know that all the mainstream media

of the West are having apoplectic attacks over this, but if you

look at it, I think it is absolutely promising.

First of all, the facts you all know: They agreed on the

complete denuclearization of North Korea, in return for the prospect of making North Korea a prosperous and wealthy country.

Now, I find it very interesting that the White House, between Trump and the National Security Council produced a four-minute video, where the two options for North Korea were portrayed: One is the old status and war, or to have a complete

modernization of the country, with modern railway – they even showed the Chinese maglev running, and people prosperous and productive. I think this was very good, because this video is exactly what will happen, and it goes very far beyond a similar

video which was produced by South Korea in the past. Trump showed it to Kim Jong-un in the meetings, and then he also showed

it before giving his press conference.

I watched his entire press conference, and I must say, I would advise all of you, our viewers, to do likewise. Because you

hear so much about Trump being this and that, and the way he conducted himself in this lengthy press conference, fencing off

the most typical, old-fashioned thinking, questions from mainly

American journalists, he did not let himself be provoked – you know, journalists try to ask him, “what will you do, what is you

punishment if North Korea does not comply?” but he wouldn’t go into this trap; but he just said that he was very confident that

this process was on a good way.

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

And very important was that he also announced that the United States would stop what he called the “war games,” the U.S.-South Korea military maneuvers, and obviously, this is psychologically very important for the North Koreans, because

if

you have these war games on your door step all the time, this creates a permanent psychological terror.

People who have to still form their judgment about how to look at this, they should just consider that the South Korean people were absolutely enthusiastic. They were happy in the streets. President Moon who watched the live stream coming from

the conference from Singapore, applauded several times. And given

the fact that the German unification which took place now almost

29 years ago, people in Germany may remember the absolute jubilation and happiness of families hugging each other, who haven't been together for very many years; friends falling into

each other's arms, and kissing each other. And it was a joy!

That the German unification did not produce only happiness afterwards had to do with the larger geostrategic environment: You know, like Bush, and Thatcher and Mitterrand, they all were

extremely hostile to the process of German unification, and therefore the east German states were practically economically dismantled, pretty much. And the environment in North Korea is

obviously completely different.

So I would like to just say that I'm very optimistic that this process will succeed, for the very simple reason that this

is taking place in a completely different strategic context, namely of the Belt and Road Initiative, the integration of the Belt and Road Initiative with the Eurasian Economic Union, and these kinds of economic development plans, which also Russia spoke about and China said they would contribute, and also together with the United States take over security guarantees for

North Korea, these economic plans take place in the context of

the intention to develop the Far East of Russia, to integrate it with all of Asia, which was discussed at the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok last September, and it was also discussed in the inter-Korean dialogue in April between the two presidents of the two Koreas.

So I think the perspective that North Korea, soon, will be integrated into the Eurasian transport system, the two railways connecting to the Trans-Siberian Railway, to the Chinese railway system, and that you will have a complete transformation of this part of the world. And I think Trump is absolutely right: He said the past does not determine the future. Real change is possible. And I think this is a very good development, and all the nay-sayers they should just go home and think.

SCHLANGER: The point you just made I think was one of the most important: That both presidents talked about overcoming the past. And Kim Jong-un said that we need to develop a new friendly attitude between our peoples, as opposed to the animus.

And of course, that's what Trump has displayed in both the lead-up to the summit and in the aftermath of the summit. And this is one of the things that angering the people you mentioned

that aren't happy about this: The fact that he's saying, look this is a new period, it's a new time.

And I think, Helga, this probably the most important thing, this idea of entering into a new era. And this is, of course, what you've been talking about for the last years, and we now are on the verge of a new emergence of a Eurasian Century.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I think that spirit is clearly prevalent in Asia. It was also the expressed view of Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi after the SCO summit Qingdao in China.

This summit was an extraordinary milestone, where Wang Yi afterwards said, the SCO represents 3.1 billion people, and it is

already now a completely new system of international relations,

built on mutual trust, on cooperation, on friendship, on common

aims, and it is a new model, that leaves behind and transcends the old geopolitical order, Cold War, exclusive clubs, clash of

civilizations – all of these are left behind, and a new era of cooperation has been established.

This was very beautiful, because the summit, the initial banquet was opened by President Xi Jinping with a reference to Confucius. He said Qingdao is in Shandong province, which is the

home of the Confucius and Confucianism and he should guide the future of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Now, I think Xi Jinping is a philosopher and just contrast that – can you imagine that any European leader would open an EU

summit with the words “we should have Plato’s spirit, or Shakespeare’s spirit, or Schiller’s spirit guide the future of the European Union”? Nothing is more impossible to think than that at this moment.

So, I think the future lies in Asia. And the kind of cooperation and determination to create a better world for all people living on this planet is being realized in Asia right now.

And I think it was very good thing that President Trump is definitely helping the best he can to make this order succeed, despite the trade tensions and despite the remaining problems which are still there. I’m absolutely confident that the

spirit

and the dynamic of this new phenomenon, these new forces which Wang Yi spoke, he said, there are new forces at work which make

this all possible, and I think that that is the dynamic of our time, the trend of our time. And it's a good thing. It's wonderful and everybody who loves humanity and who loves peace should be absolutely happy.

SCHLANGER: I knew what would make you happy in particular is that it wasn't just a discussion of trade deals or security concerns, but the Shanghai Cooperation Organization did take place on a philosophical level. And this is spilling over into

the talks between President Trump and the North Korean President,

for precisely the reason that the other countries are involved in

the Korean summit, and President Trump made a point to thank China, Japan, South Korea, and Russia.

Helga, I think there may be a couple more things you want to bring up on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting: India

and Pakistan participated – this really has become something in

big contrast to the morose gathering that took place in Canada,

the declining G7. Why don't you give us your thoughts on that,

the difference between these two summits?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: The SCO summit is the result of a conscious effort to create a more human world, and I really think that the

fact that – as we discussed it already on this show – Modi and Xi Jinping have reset the policy between India and China; that

Pakistan and India, under the umbrella of the SCO, can now talk about issues, is a wonderful development as well. The whole dynamic is one of cooperation, mutual trust, and how countries should relate to each other: That is a normal thing. As a matter of fact, many years, 34 years ago, I created the Schiller Institute, with the idea that we need a new foreign policy, that nations should relate to the best tradition of each other, and not the worst. And that is what I see now. You have a deep discussion about the fundamental principles of each culture. In China, you have Confucius and Mencius, which were both mentioned by Xi Jinping; in India, you have the Vedic tradition, the Gupta period, you have the Indian Renaissance – much of this was referred to by Modi in his previous speech at the [June 1-3] Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore which took place just a little bit before. You have on the side of these leaders an understanding that you have to look for the most profound image of man in the respective culture, and what follows for politics out of that. Out of Confucius, the ideal of eternal learning, of lifelong learning and character improvement comes the harmony in the family. And out of harmonious families comes harmony in the nation, and among nations as well. And there are similar ideas in the idea of a cosmic order in the Indian philosophy, which should guide our behavior on the planet. And you have the idea of {ahimsa}, that man has to educate himself up to the point where he is incapable of having any harmful thought. Now, this happens to be the same idea like you find Nikolaus of Cusa, or Leibniz or Schiller – Schiller's conception of the beautiful soul – but naturally, that kind of thinking is completely absent in the Western world right now, in the G7 or G6

against 1, or G4. Because, actually the G4, there are only four countries left which are absolutely determined to keep the sanctions against Russia and similar things: Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada, so it's not exactly a strong alliance.

The contrast between the SCO meeting and the really catastrophic failure of the G7 meeting in Canada could not be more obvious. And I think the fact that they can only be negative, and are also having huge fights among themselves is a reflection that this old order is collapsing, and it's collapsing very fast, and one big area where you can see that is the refugee crisis in Europe, which has come back in full force.

SCHLANGER: How significant is it do you think that President Trump brought up bringing Russia back into the G7 to make it the G8 again?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, you know, Putin was very funny: He said he would invite the next G7 meeting to Moscow. But I don't think they are naturally putting a huge priority of being part of something which is clearly not the most dynamic model in the world. And I think much more important is the orientation towards Asia for Russia at this point. Foreign Minister Lavrov made an important point after the Singapore meeting: He said, in order to really guarantee that this process succeeds, one has to bring back the six power talks, which involves the two Koreas, Japan, China, the United States, and Russia. And I think that that is absolutely to the point. I think that the whole situation will change because you

have now complete disunity in Europe. You have two new governments, which are absolutely in favor of restoring relations with Russia. One is Austria, which just hosted a very important summit for President Putin; and the other one is the new Italian government, where Deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini just came out and called for an alliance with Russia to fight terrorism, and saying basically that you cannot deal with extremism of all forms unless you cooperate with Russia. So this is all changing very rapidly, and I wouldn't be surprised if things get really turbulent in Europe much, much more, and changes will occur, and one can only hope that they go in the direction of cooperating with the New Silk Road and not just in the direction of chaos, which is also an imminent possibility.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned the refugee crisis which is once again back on the front burner, even though it's not the same numbers as a couple of years ago. What's happening with this? How has this become an issue once again?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: First of all, there are many refugees, because the weather was bad for some time; now it's better so a lot of refugees are just lined up and waiting to be put by human traffickers in these boats. One ship, the {Aquarius}, just was refused to enter a port in Italy; then there was a huge brawl, because Macron attacked the Italian government because of it. And then the Italians answered about the high horse Macron was sitting on, given the fact that they had had terrible

treatment  
of tens of thousands of refugees over the years. Finally,  
Macron  
and Italian Prime Minister Conte talked on the telephone, and  
a  
state visit will occur on Friday, so we have to see how that  
goes. And the refugees were finally accepted by the new  
Spanish  
government of Sánchez government.

But, what happens when the next ship comes? So this crisis,  
this has now led to a huge crisis in the coalition government  
in  
Germany; where Interior Minister Horst Seehofer [CSU] and  
former  
Bavarian minister President, wanted to present his master  
plan.

Merkel basically forbid him to, whereupon Seehofer and  
Chancellor  
Kurz from Austria, and Salvini from Italy all got on the  
telephone, and Kurz was talking about a "coalition of the  
willing" to agree to basically send refugees back at the  
border,  
if they're already registered in any one European country.  
And

Merkel, on the other side, together with the SPD, wants to  
find a  
European solution.

This has created a complete turmoil, because only three  
members of parliament of Merkel's own CDU party are backing  
her.

The SPD, on the other side, says, if Merkel capitulates to  
Seehofer, they may even go for a vote of confidence and new  
elections. So this is highly unstable, and I cannot see how  
either of these solutions should function. Because if you  
close  
the borders – that's what they want, to make a "Fortress  
Europe," to increase the coast guard, to make sure that no

refugees can come in; if you close the internal EU borders, there goes the Schengen agreement, and that was the basis on which the euro actually was possible, because if you don't have open borders within Europe, a common currency doesn't make sense. So I think this thing could explode at any moment, and all of these ideas are unworkable, and are a reflection of these fact that these establishments just don't understand that the only way how you can solve the refugee crisis in a human way, would be a large-scale development of Africa. And China is doing that already, so if the European governments would be intelligent, they would just say: We'll take the offer of China to cooperate in large-scale infrastructure and other development plans for Africa so that we can create an incentive that all the young people from Africa will want to stay home and build their countries, rather than risking their lives by crossing the Sahara and dying of thirst, or crossing the Mediterranean and drowning. So you know, you have to change the policy towards Africa if you want to solve this problem.

SCHLANGER: And Helga, on that note, it does appear there are people in the Italian government who are making that point.

One of the new ministers, Prof. Michele Geraci has a document out where he talks about this idea of Italy and other European countries working with China to provide the infrastructure and create the means by which people can stay in their homes and actually have a future.

What else do you see in the emergence of this new Italian government as a positive part of the transformation of Europe?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There was first the appointment of ministers, several of whom have very decent positions on Glass-Steagall, on the creation of a national bank, on renegotiating the Maastricht Treaty conditions to not accept the austerity but going for an investment program. So there are many interesting points. They're not completely unproblematic, because there are also many greenie ideas in it. But now, the second round of people have been appointed in the positions undersecretary in ministries, and there you have –

I don't know the total number – but something between 6, 8, or 10 of them who have signed an appeal by our sister organization in Italy, the Movisol, for Glass-Steagall – a letter to President Trump for him to implement Glass-Steagall. So I expect that given the fact that the financial system is in a very precarious condition, that once this government consolidates, which it is in the process of doing right now, that you will see a lot more motion towards Glass-Steagall. Now, Glass-Steagall and the laws of the European Union are incompatible. But it's a very promising development, and one reflection that good things are going on, is the fact that the EU representative for the negotiation of the Brexit, former Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt just came out with a huge attack, saying the following people are stooges of Putin – [U.K. Independence Party leader] Nigel Farage, Le Pen, Salvini, and [Hungarian Prime Minister] Viktor Orban. There are already some people now suing him, and you cannot just claim that somebody is a stooge and paid agent, when they are not.

I mean, you can see the freakout level is really quite big. But I think the potential is also there, given the fact that there is a motion towards cooperation with Russia coming from several places in Europe, now. And there is also a softening, and some people are reviewing and saying: Look, there is the biggest infrastructure development in history which is already writing the rules. The new WTO will be written by the New Silk

Road. Why not join it, and profit from all of these developments? And the hidden champions in European Mittelstand

and so forth, they have so much to contribute to solve the problems of this world, that rather than making a Fortress Europe, and trying to keep every foreigner out, we should just really change the policy.

And I think the time has come where all these arrogant people, who think they are the best and the brightest, when in reality, they are not so smart at all, and they don't what to acknowledge that the neo-liberal, neo-con, geopolitical system is

just going under. It's going under because it favors only an elite, a financial elite, an establishment, and it is harmful to

the majority of the people. And therefore, the model of the New

Silk Road, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization model, the BRICS

model, all of these are more attractive, especially to the developing countries. And the West would just do so much better

if they would say, "OK, we have to rethink, and maybe we can reinvent ourselves if we cooperate with this new dynamic."

The breakthrough of Singapore has created an example that you can do it! You can change history if you want and if you have the will and if you have the good intention. And I think people should follow this example.

SCHLANGER: There's one other place where change is needed, and that is the continuing war on the people of Yemen coming from the Saudi Arabian government, the United Arab Emirates – with some support from the United States and the United Kingdom. There's a battle that's underway right now for the city of Hodeidah, where there was a bombing of a Doctors Without Borders hospital. This is the port where most of the food comes into the country, and it's already a country where 60% of the people are food insecure.

Helga, what can be done? There are some Congressmen who signed a letter calling for an immediate move for an Authorization for the Use of Military Forces (AUMF) with the idea being that the United States {would not} participate in this, but move to stop it.

This is something that also needs to be brought also before the population of the world, isn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes. Already before this bombing against Hodeidah started, Yemen was characterized by the United Nations as the worst humanitarian catastrophe on the planet, and the Russian Foreign Ministry just commented on the fact that the bombing against this port has started, saying that this will make a political solution that much harder.

But there is one country right now, which really could stop it, and that is the United States. If the United States would just make sure Saudi Arabia does not have the means to continue this, it would! And I find it promising that even two members of

the Israeli Knesset, the parliament, basically commented on the

Singapore summit by saying that this could be a model to solve the Middle East crisis, including the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Now, that is the way to go. I think military solutions just don't function. And we have to – when I said at the beginning

of the year that geopolitics must be overcome, because geopolitics is the basis of war. In the last century, it was the

basis of two world wars, and I think we have to come to a situation where, given the fact that nuclear weapons exist, which

could lead to the annihilation of civilization, I think we have

to move to a world where war is absolutely outlawed as a means of

conflict resolution.

This is why I think now, with this changed dynamic, a summit between President Trump and President Putin, is of the absolute

urgency and should follow. I know that the spokesman of the State Department basically said that both sides are looking at it, and looking at preparations – but I think it's very urgent.

And I think this idea that Middle East must find a similar approach to the Korea situation, is absolutely to the point.

SCHLANGER: Well, on that point, I'd like to finish by asking you to say something about this wonderful conference that

the Schiller Institute sponsored this last weekend in New York City, under the theme "Dona Nobis Pacem." You participated in it. What are your thoughts about how this kind of event points

the way to this change as well, with the New Silk Road Spirit

taking over?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think it was a quite successful conference. There was a student meeting on Friday, with U.S. students for the New Silk Road. And then we had on Saturday a very important conference where we had the deputy ambassador to the United Nations from the Russian mission, who I think was very important for people to see, that these Russians are not the way the {New York Times} describes them, but they are human beings who are funny and have a lot to give. And then we had a lot of strategic discussion over the day.

And then the next day, we had a beautiful concert, with African American Spirituals and then the Beethoven Mass in C Major, which was performed by the chorus of the Schiller Institute. And the church where the concert took place was completely full, and people were really inspired, and understand that you need Classical culture to elevate people to bring out the most noble aspect of humanity. And in that spirit, you can solve any problem.

So I would like to ask you, again: join the Schiller Institute, become part of the Renaissance movement, and help us to bring the Silk Road Spirit; or as they were saying, in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting, the "Shanghai Spirit" which is really the spirit of Confucius, and Mencius, and Schiller, and Leibniz – bring this spirit to the Western world, because we can only all profit from it.

SCHLANGER: With that, I think we'll conclude. Helga, thank

you very much and we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

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**Silkevejsånden er  
smittefarlig!  
Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-  
LaRouche, Schiller  
Institutts  
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.

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**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.*

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

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## Bankierernes kup i Italien

**vil ikke stoppe  
opstanden mod det korruppte  
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 neolibérale 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.*

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**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 dettes 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 geopolitikers 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 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-LAROUICHE: 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 biggest 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

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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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.

[\[https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/petition/president-donald-trump\]](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.

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# **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 your 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-LAROUICHE: 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-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.

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## **Briterne, der frygter fremskridt i Asien, rykker ud for at sprænge Mellemøsten i luften**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 15. maj, 2018* – Benjamin Netanyahus israelske regering har begået en utilgivelig massakre på palæstinensere i Gaza i løbet af det seneste døgn; og de har hermed øget faren for en ny og *generel* krig i Mellemøsten, som allerede er rykket alt for tæt på. Den fare, som dette udgør for verdensfreden, bør ikke undervurderes – og det samme gælder for den katastrofe, det kunne blive for den økonomiske genopbygning og ditto fremskridt, der potentielt står til rådighed for Mellemøsten og Afrika, på basis af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, der spreder sig i hele Eurasien.

Netanyahu er ikke den, der primært får tingene til at ske i denne optrapning, selv ikke med sin åbenlyse aggression mod Syrien og krigstrusler mod Iran og Libanon. Det er heller ikke præsident Trump, hvis hasarderede fejltagelse med hensyn til

Jerusalem kom, mens han kæmpede for sit politiske liv imod en kampagne for hans afsættelse og retsforfølgelse.

Det er britisk efterretning og eliten i den britiske regering, der er de primære aktører i krigsfremstødet, og som af Trump kræver en krigskonfrontation med Rusland samtidig med, at de anstifter og optrapper kupforsøget imod ham.

Igen i dag belærte chefen for britisk efterretnings MI5, Andrew Parker, efterretningsrepræsentanter fra den Europæiske Union om nødvendigheden af at bekæmpe Rusland på enhver tænkelig måde. Siden marts måned har den britiske regering oppisket krigssvindelnumre og anti-russiske konfrontationer – Skripal-forgiftningsaffæren; det særdeles tvivlsomme »angreb med kemiske våben« i Douma, Syrien. Britiske aktiver i Israel og Saudi-Arabien har iscenesat deres egne svindelnumre imod Iran samtidig med at angribe Syrien og føre en etnisk udrensningsskrig mod Yemen.

Så rædselsslagne er britiske geopolitikere over udsigten til et samarbejde omkring den Nye Silkevej mellem Kina, Rusland, Indien og Trumps USA, sammen med også Japan, Sydkorea og andre, at de med overlæg har promoveret krige imod det.

Lige nu kan truslen om generel krig i Mellemøsten kun vendes på basis af, at præsident Trump og præsident Putin mødes og samarbejder om det, som de begge ønsker. Disse to præsidenter kan stoppe denne nedstigning. Men faren kan i virkeligheden kun fjernes gennem en omfattende plan for økonomisk udvikling fra Afghanistan til Middelhavet og fra Kaukasus til Golfen, inkl. skabelse af afgørende ny infrastruktur og ved anvendelse af Kinas metoder til bekæmpelse af alvorlig fattigdom.

Dette vil være muligt gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativets nye paradigme, hvis de fire, store hovedmagter, vi tidligere nævnte, kan samarbejde om det, assisteret af de andre asiatiske nationer. Præcis et sådant niveau af – tilsyneladende umulige – gennembrud har vist sig mulige gennem

fremskridtet mod fred og genopbygning på Koreahalvøen. Det er fremkommet ud fra viljen til at samarbejde mellem Trump, Kinas præsident Xi, Putin, Sydkoreas præsident Moon og Japans premierminister Abe. Denne mulighed, inkl. Indiens afgørende bidrag, må holdes frem som eksempel for Sydasiens, Mellemøsten og Nordafrika.

For USA skal der mere til. Det britiske angreb på præsidentskabet er en krig imod samarbejde med Rusland og Kina; men det er ligeledes et angreb på lederskab som sådan. Det er et halvt århundrede siden, at USA havde et præsidentielt lederskab, der blot delvist trodsede britisk geopolitik; og dette lederskab blev myrdet. I løbet af dette halve århundrede har amerikanerne i stigende grad ladet Wall Street tage over fra præsidenter og styre kongresser; de har mistet fornemmelsen for produktiv beskæftigelse og er blevet kulturelle pessimister.

»Jeg synes om denne leder, eller den leder« eller, »Jeg synes ikke om alt det kaos og al den interne strid«, vil ikke løse noget som helst. Amerikanske borgere må selv blive ledere og selvstændigt tænkende mennesker, som de engang brystede sig af. At tage deres økonomi og regering tilbage fra Wall Street er det formål, for hvilket LaRouche-bevægelsen forsyner dem med værktøjet.

*Foto: Borgere i Gaza demonstrerer ved en barriere mellem Gaza og Israel 11. maj, 2018. (IDF Spokesperson Unit)*

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## **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.*

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# De Fire Magter: Et Nyt Paradigme for fred og udvikling.

## BILAG: Lyndon LaRouche: Draft Memorandum of Agreement between The United States and U.S.S.R. (1984)

*Lyndon LaRouche: Opgaven, som jeg har defineret den, er: Hvis Rusland og USA, og Kina og Indien, som en gruppe af lande aftaler at initiere og gennemtvinge en reorganisering af det globale finans- og kreditsystem, under disse betingelser med langfristede aftaler af samme type, som Franklin Roosevelt havde ytret før sin død i 1944, indgået mellem hovednationer, kunne Roosevelts plan være blevet realiseret alle disse år senere, og vi kan gøre det i dag. Det er vores chance. Enten gør vi dette, eller også går vi under. Jeg kan forsikre jer for, at, hvis I tror, der findes nogen mulighed for, at det nuværende system kunne fortsætte ind i det forestående år, som et system, man kan arbejde med, og at der ikke vil være en fortsat generel krise, der forværres, på nuværende tidspunkt, vil der ikke komme nogen økonomisk genrejsning i nogen del af planeten, under de nuværende betingelser.*

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

Med den ene provokation efter den anden, der er mere gennemskueligt falsk end den foregående, fortsætter City of Londons imperie-oligarker og deres Wall Street-neokonservative/neoliberale partnere deres bestræbelser for at sabotere muligheden for et Nyt Paradigme, som vokser frem i Eurasien til at blive en verdensomspændende bevægelse, i åndeløst tempo. Til trods for, at det nu er afsløret, at svindelnumrene under falsk flag, med Russiagate, Skripal-forgiftningen og de kemiske våben i Douma, har deres oprindelse i britiske efterretningskredsens syge hjerner, så er de atter i gang, med Bibi 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.

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 blanches} 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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 Indian 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: Yes, I hope so. See you then.

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# **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-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 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-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-LAROUICHE: Yes, till next week.

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**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 \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

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# Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Hvis Trump og Putin satte sig sammen hurtigt, ville det være det mest gavnlige, der kunne ske

...

*Jeg er fuldstændig overbevist om, at, hvis disse to satte sig sammen i et langt topmøde, ville de komme frem til løsninger på alle disse problemer; inkl. det strategiske partnerskab mellem Kina og Rusland, som er en meget vigtig faktor i dette.*

*Men jeg mener, at undertiden, når man tilsyneladende har modsætninger på et lavere plan, som angiveligt ikke kan løses, så skal man bare skyde hele debatten op på et højere plan, og hvis Putin og Trump mødtes ret hurtigt, så ville dette være det mest gavnlige, der kunne ske. ...*

Citat af Helga Zepp-LaRouches Strategiske webcast den 19. april; se minuttal 21:20.

