

# Zepp-LaRouche on Chinese TV: Points To New Paradigm Needed Among Nations

Oct. 3—Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, was one of three panelists on CCTV’s “Dialogue: Ideas Matter” show Sept. 28. The program was moderated by Yang Rui, and included Prof. Jin Canrong of Renmin University of China in the studio with Mrs. LaRouche, and Prof. M.D. Nalapat, the UNESCO Peace Chair at Manipal University in India, by video.

The half-hour discussion was devoted to issues raised at the recent United Nations General Assembly session. We include below the interventions of Mrs. LaRouche.

## The Question of Development

Host Yang Rui asked Mrs. LaRouche to comment on President Xi’s commitment of \$2 billion to poorer nations around the world.

**Zepp-LaRouche:** Well, I think it has to be seen in the context of the extraordinary speech that he gave at the United Nations, which was the most optimistic, most encouraging speech of all the other leaders in my view, because he emphasized the promised development for the whole world, as part of the ‘win-win’ policy of China. He emphasized innovation, for example. So, the \$2 billion is only like a gesture, in a much broader policy of the ‘win-win’ policy and the China model which China is offering right now.

Prof. Nalapat noted that China has taken 500 million people out of absolute poverty in the past generation, and has advanced women’s rights.

Host Yang Rui asked Mrs. LaRouche if Xi’s and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s early personal experiences with poverty affect their policies, and to what extent.

**Zepp-LaRouche:** I think a lot. And I think both leaders are really exceptional from the standpoint of caring for their people. They both have expressed a tremendous optimism for the future. Modi, for example, has said that the BRICS countries are the first alliance



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche during the Sept. 25 panel discussion hosted by CC-TV on the subject of the recent General Assembly of the United Nations.*

of countries which are not defined by their present capacities, but by the potentials of the future.

And I think both of them, having been poor, and having gone through difficult times—in the case of Xi Jinping, the period of the Cultural Revolution was very difficult. . . .

After some discussion on the refugee crisis internationally, host Yang Rui asked all three panelists about the UN’s Millennium Development Goals, which state that poverty is supposed to be cut in half by now, and about the attitude of Pope Francis on the violence of uncontrolled greed. Prof. Nalapat expressed his agreement with the Pope and brought up Bill Clinton’s repeal of Glass-Steagall, implying that it led to the 2008 crash and to great income inequality.

Yang then asked Mrs. LaRouche: Is China a “developed” or “developing” country? There is a new level of agreement between China and the United States, including Washington’s promises to support the efforts of the AIIB. Will China make big contributions to development of peoples?

**Zepp-LaRouche:** Oh, I think China has done that already. You see, in the BRICS policy, and the ‘win-win’ policy of Xi Jinping, China has contributed or

taken leadership to create a completely alternative economic model; and that, at a time when the trans-Atlantic financial system is about to blow out in a bigger crash than 2008.

So, I think the whole world has joined the AIIB, for example, because it's the more attractive model, because it's aimed towards real investment, infrastructure, and other aspects of real economy, while the trans-Atlantic world is about to go bankrupt. The European banks are completely bankrupt; Wall Street is more than bankrupt. And since the gentleman from India mentioned Glass-Steagall—there is, right now, a big push in the United States to return to Glass-Steagall, which would mean to bankrupt the bankrupt Wall Street banks. That would be a very good thing.

So it's really a gift from heaven, almost, that China has started to create this alternative system, like a lifeboat at the time the Titanic is sinking.

So, while it is good that there is a better understanding between the United States and China at this moment, that does not solve the problem of the tendency of the United States still being for a unipolar world.

I think that we are in a period of tremendous change. Europe is changing; there is a big response to the refugee crisis, because this has 'popped the bubble' that we are living in a world where wars that start in one part of the world. . . .

Yang concluded: "You're also the author of a report, 'From the Silk Road to World Land-Bridge,' [he shows it], a fantastic, very impressive report."

"You're watching 'Dialogue' with Madam LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, and Prof. Jin Canrong, and Prof. M.D. Nalapat. We are discussing issues of the UN General Assembly in New York."

### **The Issue of Women's Rights**

CCTV host Yang then raised the attacks on China for its record on women's rights, and asks for the views of all the panelists. Mrs. LaRouche spoke after the other panelists:

**Zepp-LaRouche:** I think the only way that disadvantages of women can be overcome, is if both genders are living a creative existence; because only when each man and woman is fulfilling their creative potential to the fullest, can there be equality.

And in that respect, I think, all over the world, more needs to be done without any question. But I think that China was promoting female Taikonauts—female as-

tronauts—this is a very good sign. We published a book in Germany, where we have on the cover a Chinese female Taikonaut coming back from the spacecraft—completely optimistic.

And that's the kind of role model which is needed. Because you want to have an image where women are in the avant garde of science, and of culture; and I think that that is very good. That's much better than in many parts of the United States. . . .

### **Representation at the UN Security Council**

After a discussion of the demands of numerous countries, including Japan, India, Germany, and Brazil, to have a permanent representative on the UN Security Council, Yang asked Mrs. LaRouche: Should Germany become a Security Council permanent member?

**Zepp-LaRouche:** I think so, yes, but I think it's a larger issue. Because I think we are at an epochal change, where both geopolitics must be put in the past, and also I don't necessarily agree that the idea of a multi-polar world is so much better than a unipolar world, because it still embodies the idea of geopolitics. I think that as humanity, we have to reach a New Paradigm, where the common aims of mankind are really the focus of the entire human family, and from that standpoint, I think we need a clear representation of all the countries. So I think we must find a modus operandi where Africa is represented, Latin America, Asia, in an appropriate kind of representation.

But I think the key is to have a New Paradigm in which the interests of humanity as a whole, as an immortal species for the future, must guide what every country does. So I think the time where there's a legitimate national interest, or even a legitimate interest of a group of people, against another group of people, must be put aside, and we must define what are the common problems of humanity, which are the elimination of hunger, which is energy security, which is raw materials security.

And I think there again China has taken the lead in their Moon program. The lunar missions of China are really showing the way that science and technology can tackle the problems of raw materials security and energy security. Because China is working towards mining helium-3 on the Moon for a future fusion production finally on the Earth.

I think it's more the question of the vision for the future. It's more the question of how to define the common aims of humanity, and then the representation should reflect that attitude.