

Zepp-LaRouche on Chinese Radio: Calls For ‘Win-Win’ U.S.-China Relations

Sept. 28—Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche was interviewed by phone as part of a panel of experts in a 55-minute news discussion of China-United States relations on China Radio International News Show on Sept. 25. The show was hosted by Liu Kun and Brian Kopczynski. Other guests included three academic experts in China-U.S. relations: Prof. Tao Wenzhao of the Chinese Academy of Social Science; Prof. Rick Dunham, Tsinghua University, and Prof. Mark Beeson of the University of Western Australia.

China Radio International is the state-owned international radio broadcaster of the People’s Republic of China.

United States Must Work with China

The first question was, “What makes the two political giants, China and the U.S., like each other, and what turns them apart?”

Zepp-LaRouche: It is extremely important that the two most important countries in the world in terms of size and power have a stable relationship; the better part of the U.S. is looking at China from that standpoint. On President Xi’s part, he has made it very clear that he wants to open up with the ‘win-win’ policy. However, now, I really think there is a complete disparity right now between how the two countries go about things.

The interviewer noted that “only *USA Today* had a headline on President Xi’s visit.”

His next question was: “How does China fit into

the current global strategy of the U.S., and vice-versa?”

Zepp-LaRouche: I think the various proposals coming from China, which I think are very much based on the Confucian conception that the world can only function if it’s based on a harmonious relation among nations, are really the key. This is expressed in President Xi’s offer of ‘win-win’ cooperation; actually, he invited Obama to cooperate with China last year at the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] meeting on the New Silk Road; on the ‘One Belt, One Road’ policy, together with the idea of having a new model among major nations.

It’s a completely different concept of international relations among nations based on sovereignty, mutual respect, and recognition of different social systems. I think that is the model which is right now very attractive, and which has been adopted by the BRICS [Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa] countries; it reaches



White House/Pete Souza

President Obama, second from the left, was the “odd man out” at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in November 2014, as he refused to accept Chinese President Xi Jinping’s explicit invitation for the U.S. to join the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, one of the key institutions of the New Paradigm coming together as a result of Chinese initiatives.

out to ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], and also to Ibero-American countries, who enjoy that kind of ‘win-win’ cooperation with China.

I think, from the Chinese standpoint, the biggest problem and hope, at the same time, would be that the United States responds to that—the offer to the U.S. is still on the table, and I think various Chinese media have repeated that offer: that the Europeans, the United States, and China should cooperate.

I can only hope that the U.S., which is in deep trouble right now—I mean, its financial system is in terrible shape; many people say it’s worse than 2008; you could have a major blowout of the financial system at any moment. And the only way the U.S. could get out of it would be if the U.S. would see that chance in that offer right now; you have a major divide: some people see it would be absolutely in the interest of the U.S., and it should cooperate; others say no, we are the only leader in the world—the only major power; Russia is only a regional power, and China should be contained. . . .

Even Joint Chiefs of Staff head Gen. Martin Dempsey [recently succeeded by Gen. Joseph Dunford, Jr.] has warned that the U.S. should not walk into a Thucydides trap and see China as a threat, and try to go to war. And if the U.S. JCS head is warning of that, he must have a good reason.

This dialogue was followed by a discussion of China’s economy by the three professors, with Prof. Dunham saying, “It concerns me a bit, that the U.S. decided not to take part in the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank], and is instead pushing the competing idea of the TPP [Trans-Pacific Partnership].” Prof. Tao noted that many Americans, Henry Kissinger included, welcome the AIIB, and criticize Obama for not joining.

The interviewer asked Zepp-LaRouche, “Can economic and trade links still function as the main stabilizer of the bedrock overall relations between the U.S. and China?”

Zepp-LaRouche: I think absolutely, yes. If there are strong economic ties, that is a way to overcome all the present tensions. Of all the deals, I would emphasize that the U.S. and China have agreed to build a fast train between Los Angeles and Las Vegas; it is not my favorite route, because it goes to a casino, but the fact China is providing its very, very advanced technology of advanced trains—for which 18,000 kilometers of

track has been built inside China; they are of excellent quality. Everybody knows that the infrastructure of the U.S. needs urgent improvement; the roads, and there is no functional train system.

I have proposed that the U.S. take up the ‘win-win’ offer. There could be cooperation for developing the train system of the entire U.S. Why not build these from the West to the East Coast, and on the East Coast? They would be far superior to airplanes. If the U.S. would just join the New Silk Road initiative, it would mean the U.S. could be rebuilt.

We Need Productive, Not Monetarist, Values

The professors then discussed the Chinese economy’s decline, citing a statistic from Moody’s Analytics that for every 1% drop in the Chinese economy, U.S. growth drops .2%, as exemplifying its ripple effect on the world.

Zepp-LaRouche: I would like to comment on this. There is a very big difference, because the U.S. economy is mainly asset-driven—very much asset-driven; very much Wall Street; very much monetarist values, where the Chinese economy for the most part is based on real economy. China has incredible industrial growth; it is engaged in industrial projects with countries around the world.

So even if there was a little problem with the stock market in China, it is much less significant. Wall Street is absolutely bankrupt. I would not compare these two economies in this way. The reality is that Wall Street is absolutely bankrupt. The real economy in the U.S. is in absolutely terrible condition. The fact that the Chinese economy has started to branch out to many parts of the world gives the Chinese economy more substance and validity.

The final question to Zepp-LaRouche was “What can be expected to be accomplished in this trip between these two leaders?”

Zepp-LaRouche: I have written an appeal to the political leaders who will address the UN General Assembly in the next few days, that they should not miss possibly the last opportunity to create a New Paradigm for the world. We have so many problems; we have the danger of a financial blowout; war, terrorism, the refugee crisis in Europe, which is really getting out of control, so I think we need a new era of civilization. And I think the ‘win-win’ offer of President Xi is the best model on the agenda for that.