

NYHEDSORIENTERING JULI: Finanssystemets døds kamp, et nyt paradigme nu!

Det eneste, der kan give Grækenland en fremtid, vil være en gældssanering, hvor man afskriver en stor del af gælden, der under alle omstændigheder ikke kan betales tilbage, og som er opstået på svindelagtig vis.

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Politisk orientering ved Tom Gillesberg den 29. juni 2015: Skæbnetime for Grækenland og finanssystemet

Med formand og fhv. folketingskandidat Tom Gillesberg

Video:

Lyd:

**VERDEN EFTER VALGET: TG: ...
Velkommen
til vores første offentlige
møde efter valget...
at det nu er deadline for det
transatlantiske,
finansielle system. Og det er
præcist så
dramatisk. Der er lige nu
'panik før lukketid'.**

Video:

Lyd:

**Politiken: Tom Gillesberg
drømmer stadig: Tænk, hvis**

jeg havde fået det afgørende mandat ...

Læs artiklen [her](#):

RADIO SCHILLER den 22. juni 2015:

Det danske valg og skæbnetimen for euroen og finanssystemet.

Tom Gillesberg på Ekstra Bladet-TV i 25 min., den 15. juni

Dan Rachlin (DR): Velkommen til, Tom. Du har siddet lidt og hørt vores politiske samtale her. Velkommen til. Og jeg har lidt på fornemmelsen, at det, sådan rent politisk, godt kan blive en lille smule mere udfordrende for mig nu.

Tom Gillesberg (TG): Det må vi jo se.

DR: Du har stillet op til folketingsvalget og også til Københavns borgerrepræsentation – i hvor mange år?

TG: Jeg stillede op første gang til kommunalvalget i 2005, på et slogan: »Når boblen brister – et nyt Bretton Woods«, hvor jeg havde sådan en flot boble med boligpriser, derivater, det var der mange, der snakkede om – hvad var det ... ?

DR: Og allerede her, så tager jeg lige den op, fordi hvis nogen af dem, der ser det her eller ser dine plakater ude i Hovedstadsområdet tænker, han er fuldstændig tosset, så kan jeg allerede godt kreditere dig her, fordi du forudså den åndssvage boble og, at det hele ville bryde. Hvordan ... Du er nødt til at fortælle, hvad du er uddannet som... Lidt om din baggrund, siden du kunne forudse så...

TG: Jamen tilbage i 1982, da jeg var 18 år gammel, så mødte jeg en politisk bevægelse dengang under ledelse af en amerikaner, der hed Lyndon LaRouche. Ham mødte jeg ikke, for han var i USA, jeg var i Danmark.

Men jeg mødte denne her bevægelse, som snakkede om økonomi; dengang, så var det gældskrisen i Mexico, hvordan skal verden udvikle sig, filosofi, klassisk musik, videnskab – en meget bred palet af meget interessante ting, som jeg ikke mødte noget som helst andet sted. Og det interesserede mig, og jeg sagde, jamen, det lyder fornuftigt, verden er i uorden, det må man gøre noget ved, jeg er 18 år gammel – det der med studentereksamen og så videre, det kan jeg tage senere. Jeg flytter til København, jeg fikser verden og så må vi så se, hvad der så sker bagefter..

DR: OK

TG: Og det har så bare taget lidt længere tid.

DR: Jamen, har du ... Du har studeret og er en belæst mand ved siden af ...

TG: Det jeg så har gjort, det er, at siden dengang, altså siden, det er nu ...

DR: '82

TG: Det er over 30 år siden

DR: Ja, det er 33 år siden

TG: Og i mellemtiden, så har jeg så engageret mig i verden, og i alle store politiske kriser, der har været – i økonomiske spørgsmål, strategiske spørgsmål – og hver gang, så for at kunne beskæftige mig med det, har jeg været tvunget til at sætte mig ind i det, så jeg er ikke autodidakt, det er ikke sådan, at jeg ved egen kraft har lært alting. Jeg har været en del af en bevægelse, hvor vi har sloges med de store spørgsmål igennem 30 år, og hver gang har jeg så måtte sætte mig ind i tingene. Og gør man det igennem så lang tid, så får man en meget bred viden om økonomiske spørgsmål, strategiske spørgsmål om alt det, som man i virkeligheden behøver, hvis man skal være statsminister eller præsident og skal tage vare på nationen og skal beskæftige sig med spørgsmål, der vedrører liv og død for mange mennesker, krig og fred. Og det er jeg så blevet rustet til, og problemet, jeg har lige nu, det er ... det har de fleste andre mennesker ikke fået lov til, så jeg kan se lige netop nu – altså, i 2007 stillede jeg op til folketingsvalget med et berømt slogan, »Efter finanskrakket – magnettog over Kattegat«. Og folk sagde, hvad mener du med finanskrakket, vi har den bedste økonomi nogensinde! Det var, hvad man sagde i 2007, man sagde ikke »vi er lige kommet ud af den økonomiske krise«, som Helle Thorning sagde, næh, det var den bedste økonomi nogensinde. Og jeg sagde, ja, men det er baseret på nogle spekulationsbobler, der kommer til at briste. Og når de brister – og helst inden de brister – så skal vi vide, hvad vi skal gøre bagefter. For ellers ... altså det gør mega stor forskel, om man er forberedt på ulykker, der kan ske, eller ej.

DR: det ... jeg forstår ...

TG: Er du forberedt, så har du noget, der kommer bagefter; er du ikke forberedt, så bliver det bare kaos. Og det skete jo i 2008, det var rimelig kaotisk.

DR: Men er vores samfund, vores kapitalistiske samfund, er det bygget sådan op – altså, for du kan jo ikke være den eneste, der godt vidste, at det ville gå galt.

TG: Nej.

DR: Det må da der være mange derude, økonomisk kyndige, erhvervsledere, der må da være nogen derude, der ved – det her, det bliver sgu da ikke ved med at køre.

TG Ja, men der er en enorm mængde af følgagtighed. Folk er bange for at sige det forkerte. Det hele drejer sig om at fremme sin egen karriere, og for at få en karriere, så skal man sige de rigtige ting; se lige på politikerne, altså – om nogen – altså de er panisk angste for at diskutere de virkelige spørgsmål, vi står overfor. Og så tænker de på, hvordan vil det fremme min karriere, hvis jeg siger det eller gør det, så har man måske nogle spindoktorer til at hjælpe sig, men lige nu, bare for at give et meget konkret eksempel: Altså en ting er den økonomiske krise og selv... man skal ikke være super-ekspert for at se, at den her Grækenland-krise, den kan godt få det hele til at vælte, for man har ingen løsning netop nu. Det er ligesom det er to, grækerne og hele systemet, der kører mod hinanden med fuld hastighed, og begge to siger, vi har ikke tænkt os at give os.

DR: Italienerne og spanierne har da det heller ikke specielt godt, vel?

TG: Nej, og det gør jo så, at hvis man giver efter for Grækenland og siger fint, vi afskriver noget gæld, vi giver jer nogle lempelige betingelser, så står Spanien, Portugal ...

DR: Frankrig har det jo heller ikke så godt ...

TG: Irland – alle de andre lande, i kø for også at få lempet deres betingelser. Derfor siger finanssystemet, 'Vi kan ikke give efter for Grækenland', men Grækenland har allerede klart sagt, 'Vi fortsætter ikke det her show, vi skriver ikke under på flere nedskæringsaftaler'. Så det betyder, at der er sådan et »chicken game«, siger man på engelsk, altså, man kører mod hinanden og ser, hvem blinker først, hvem svinger af. Pointen er, at der er vi så fanget i, at gør man det her under ordnede forhold, siger man – Grækenland er i en håbløs situation, og det skal man altså heller ikke være særligt kløgtig for at finde ud af.

DR: Det kan de fleste vist godt lige se

TG: Så ville man ordne det, og så ville man sige, at det er mange andre lande også. Ja, så skal vi kigge på det. Fordi hvad gjorde vi i 2007-8, vi sagde, 'Her er en mega-krise; hvis bankerne går ned, så går verden under. Derfor må vi redde bankerne og finansverdenen.' Og så pumpede man enorme mængder penge ud. Men ingen af alle de penge, man har pumpet ud i finansverdenen, er så, af bankerne, blevet investeret i industri eller i landbrug eller i almindelige mennesker; de er bare gået til spekulation.

DR: Nå, jeg troede, det var blevet til at lappe huller.

TG: Nej ikke engang det – også det – men den boble, der brast i 2008, er langt større i dag. De store banker, som man var bange for, at de vælter systemet, hvis de går ned, de er 30 procent større i USA i dag, så problemet er ikke løst. Det eneste problem, man har – eller ikke det eneste – man gjorde det ved at sænke renten til 0. Så kunne bankerne låne penge til 0 % i rente, og så kunne de låne dem ud til almindelige mennesker, måske til 10 % eller 12 % eller 16 %, hvis nogen var heldige, måske til 4 %; men de kunne tjene enormt mange penge. Alligevel er de endnu mere bankerot i dag end dengang.

Og derfor er det jo så spørgsmålet, hvad gør man så? Og jeg er jo så optimistisk anlagt denne gang, vil nogen sige, det er ikke bare 'doom and gloom', og nu går jorden under. Jeg siger faktisk, det her er noget lort. Kollaps, der er ikke særligt rart, og det her kan blive meget større, og det er ikke kun Grækenland. Det er Grækenland i dag, så er det Spanien, Portugal, vi skal nok også få vores del af det. For at det ikke skal være løgn, så har vi samtidig en strategisk situation, hvor Vesten netop nu i den grad rykker frem, blandt andet i Ukraine, men ikke kun i Ukraine strategisk. Man snakker netop nu om at begynde at sætte amerikanske våben ind i de Baltiske lande, i Polen på grænsen til Rusland, så vi kan sagtens få krig mod Rusland

DR: Må jeg bare lige stoppe op. Der vil sige, at det var russerne, der rykkede ind i Ukraine

TG: Det er jo så lige det. Rusland er ikke rykket ind i Ukraine, men vi har en russisk befolkning i Øst-Ukraine, som altid har været russisk, fordi det tidligere var Rusland, så at sige. Så teknisk i Sovjetunionen, så lavede man det til Ukraine. Krim, for eksempel, har altid været russisk. Øst-Ukraine, det er etniske russere. Problemet, man så har haft – helt tilbage ... altså den tyske kansler Helmut Schmidt sagde det meget præcist, da han angreb den tyske kansler Merkel for ikke at have Rusland med til G7-mødet. Han sagde, at problemet begyndte helt tilbage i 1992, hvor vi sagde, nu skal vi have et Europæisk Imperium med Maastricht-aftalen, som Danmark stemte imod i første omgang. Så har man ellers udvidet EU og NATO østover, og så er man kommet frem til Ruslands grænse; men det var ikke Rusland, der rykkede vestover

DR: Nej, det kan du sige. Må jeg godt lige stoppe dig, fordi... Du får lov til lige senere. Nu har du forklaret lidt af det der. Fordi du hoppede over din foregående plakat, som vi godt kunne huske, nemlig den med boblen og så linket til den der. Du er bare nød til at forklare den der bane over Kattegat, hvad øh.. Den har vi på, du bliver nød til... Det er en anden

plakat

TG: Hvis man tager den fra 2007. Så er det primært ... Der ville så stå øverst: »Efter finanskrakket – magnettoget over Kattegat«, og så havde man det her, vi har nu midt på med magnettoget og bro...

DR: Forklar mig linket, for jeg anser mig selv for at være nogenlunde normalt eller måske en lille smule mere end normalt begavet. Og jeg skal have forklaret, hvad linket fra kollapset til den bane, hvad det er?

TG: Det er, at der er to meget forskellige måder at anskue økonomi på – som begge involverer penge; men penge på meget forskellige måder. Den ene er, at man tager penge og investerer dem i fysiske projekter, f.eks. en Storebæltsbro. Det koster penge, det skaber arbejdspladser. Men når broen er færdig, så kan man bruge den. Folk sparer tid, og det giver simpelthen en økonomisk gevinst i hele samfundet. Bygger man derfor en Kattegatbro, altså en bro fra Sjælland til Jylland via Samsø, eller syd for Samsø, så vil det have en lignende effekt. Det vil betyde enormt meget for den danske økonomi. Det vil betyde enormt meget, at København og Århus kommer inden for en time, eller en halv time af hinanden, alt efter hvad transport man har. Men pointen er: det er én form for økonomi. Så er der så en anden form for økonomi, som er den der dominerer i dag i bankverdenen. Det er en økonomi à la Saxo Bank. Det er, at man skal tjene penge på penge. Det er spillekasino. Og forskellen mellem de to er, at når det er spillekasinoet, så er det, hvad de kalder et 0-sums spil. For at én skal kunne vinde, så er der en anden, der skal tabe.

I den anden form for økonomi, hvor du investerer i broer, hvor du investerer i vandprojekter ...

DR: Offentlige projekter.

TG: Præcist. Så får du, hvad man kan kalde en win-win situation. Det koster penge, men det er ikke penge smidt ud af

vinduet, du får en gevinst ud af det.

DR: Men hvis du havde været diktator eller statsminister dengang i 2007, hvor du havde forudset, at boblen ville bryde, hvad den gjorde i 2008 – og en masse andre vidste det måske også godt, men de holdt bare kæft, til det var for sent. Hvis du havde været diktator eller statsminister, hvad havde du så gjort i forhold til det byggeri over Kattégat? Havde du sat gang i det, eller?

TG: Jamen, jeg havde gjort flere ting. Eller hvis vi siger, at jeg havde muligheden i dag ... vi står i en lignende, eller mere dramatisk, situation i dag.

DR: Hvad vil du så gøre?

TG: **Punkt nr. 1:** Jeg vil lave, hvad vi kalder en Glass-Steagall-bankopdeling; dvs. ligesom Roosevelt gjorde i 1933 under krisen i USA. Dvs., at man deler bankerne i to, og de dele af bankaktiviteterne, der har at gøre med normale indlåns- og udlånsaktiviteter, det lægger vi i én type banker. Alt det, der har at gøre med spekulation, at tjene penge på penge, det skal ligge i nogle andre banker.

DR: Så du vil ikke forbyde det?

TG: Nej, jeg vil kun brand-beskatte det. Fidusen er, at hvis det ligger i nogle andre banker, så når disse ting får problemer; når pludseligt finanssystemet er i krise, så kan jeg redde standardbankerne, som er den mindste del af det. Og jeg behøver ikke redde alt det andet.

DR: Men ville sådan nogen som Lars Sejer ryste i bukserne, hvis du var diktator eller statsminister?

TG: Jeg tror, han allerede har lugtet luntten. Jeg tror, han forsøger at sælge Saxo bank lige nu for tiden, og få nogle penge. Pointen er, at det finansspekulanterne har gjort – inklusive Saxo Bank – det er, at de har haft meget travlt med

at købe normale banker op, eller realkreditselskaber, fordi så har de et alibi. Så er der en årsag til at man skal redde dem. Og min motivation for at vi skal opdele det er den samme, nemlig at når de går på r... , og det gør de med jævne mellemrum, så kan vi sige: Lad falde, hvad ej selv kan stå. Lad det gå ned, men vi redder de normale banker, fordi, det har vi brug for til den normale økonomi.

DR: Det forstår jeg godt Tom, men tilbage til det store projekt over Kattegat, for det koster jo. Det koster os alle sammen kassen. Hvad vil du så gøre, hvor får du pengene fra til det?

TG: Så skaber du simpelthen ... du kan lave en statskredit. Du kan simpelthen lade Nationalbanken udstede penge til nogle bestemte typer projekter, til lav rente, eller ingen rente, hvis man vælger det. 1 – 2 % rente for eksempel. Og sige, at Nationalbanken udsteder kredit i faser til at bygge Kattegatbroen. Så kan vi så betale Kattegatbroen tilbage over de næste 30-50 år, som vi gør med Storebæltsbroen. Vi kan så vælge at sige, i stedet for at gøre det ved brugerbetaling, kan vi måske delvis, ved at lade Nationalbanken udstede kreditten, så bliver det billigere, så kan vi måske sige, at staten skal betale for det. Eller vi kan gøre som med Storebæltsbroen, det vil sige, en del af det kommer bilisterne til at betale for at bruge. Pointen er, at næsten ligegyldigt, hvordan du gør det, så bliver vi rigere af at lave denne her investering. For det er en investering. Det er ikke at bruge penge; det er at opbygge noget for fremtiden.

DR: Det er helt åbenlyst. Må jeg godt lige spørge: er det det mest presserende projekt, eller har du andre store offentlige ting, du ville sætte i gang, hvis du havde magten til det?

TG: Jeg vil sige – for at gå tilbage til det her nu. [Peger på valgplakaten] Her ser vi sådan et stort verdenskort. Her har vi Danmark, Europa, Asien, Afrika. Herovre har vi så Nordamerika. Det er alt sammen forbundet her med nogle linjer.

Det er fremtidige infrastrukturkorridorer. Det er højhastighedstog-linjer. Det kan også være andre typer af infrastruktur; det kan også være inklusive veje og alt muligt andet. Det her er, hvad kineserne lige netop nu har gjort til deres hovedprojekt. De kalder det den Nye Silkevej mellem Asien og Europa. Vi siger så, at der er mange andre ting, der også skal med. Det vil have en effekt. Bygger man sådan noget her, kan man selvfølgelig transportere varer hurtigere, men det er ikke bare det. Det her har samme effekt som Storebæltsbroen. Det her øger produktiviteten i økonomien. Det er ikke bare varer, der udveksles. Det er altså også mennesker, det er også ideer – ligesom den gamle Silkevej. Og det her ... altså størstedelen af jordens befolkning har det ikke, som vi har det i Danmark. De har ikke tilgang til rent vand eller elektricitet, veje, jernbaner, lufthavne. Og når man giver dem det, så øger det værdien af deres aktiviteter enormt. Altså det samme menneske kan pludselig producere meget mere, bare ved at få sådan nogle ting.

DR: Fordi vedkommende ikke skal bekymre sig om, hvor maden kommer fra?

TG: Men også fordi, hvis du ikke har elektricitet, hvis du ikke har vand, kan du ikke lave særligt meget. Og det har Kina, sammen med BRIKS-landene, Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika – de er nu gået sammen og siger: vi udfordrer, i en hvis forstand, den nuværende verdensorden. Den her unipolære verden, hvor USA ...

DR: Altså G7-landene, eller ...

TG: Ja, men og NATO ... med USA i spidsen, og så har man så nogle puddelhunde, som Danmark og Europa, der bare gør, hvad USA vil. Det har ikke gået særligt godt i de sidste par år med det. Det har givet kaos, det har givet krige rundt omkring i verden. Det giver spændinger også med Rusland, Kina, fordi de siger: vi gider ikke det mere. Vi er voksne nationer. Vi skal også være med til at bestemme. Vi vil bestemme over vores egen

befolkning, vi vil være med til at bestemme over, hvordan verden kører. Og de har nu sluttet sig sammen, og dermed har de ligesom fået lidt muskler. Bruttonationalproduktet i disse fem lande er næsten ligeså stort som i G7-landene. Det er 40 % af jordens befolkning. Så det vi skal gøre er, at Kina, sammen med de andre lande; men det er Kina, der har pengene. De har 3.000 mia. \$, som de nu er begyndt at investere i infrastrukturprojekter rundt omkring, inklusive i en bank, man lavede, der hed den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, AIIB, som Danmark gik med i her i marts måned. Det, vi skal sige, det er: vi takker ja til det tilbud. Kina har rakt hånden frem og sagt: skal vi ikke lave et win-win samarbejde, i stedet for konfrontation og krig? Og så skal vi sige: jo, selvfølgelig skal vi det.

DR: Vil det betyde, at vi skulle sige farvel til vores traditionelle samarbejdspartnere og melde os ud af NATO, og hvad har vi?

TG: Altså, det vil nok være en god idé at diskutere, om vi ikke burde have nedlagt NATO, da Sovjetunionen blev opløst. Det ville have løst mange problemer. Det, vi skal sige farvel til lige netop nu, det er konfrontationen med Rusland. Fordi vi i Europa kan ikke overleve denne konfrontation. Tyskerne er allerede enormt presset, også økonomisk.

DR: Det koster enormt mange penge at være uvenner med russerne?

TG: Enormt mange. Men det er ikke bare det. Lige netop nu koster det muligvis også livet for alle sammen. Fordi Rusland er en atommagt. Kina er en atommagt. USA er en atommagt. Og hvis USA kræver, at Rusland og Kina skal lægge sig ned og gøre som USA siger, så sætter de hårdt mod hårdt. Så siger Rusland: jamen, det gør vi ikke. Vi bakker ikke mere. Den tid er ovre. Og hvis det betyder, at vi skal til at vinke med vores atomvåben, så gør vi det. Og det betyder, at punktet, hvor vi ved en fejl, eller ved en bevidst handling, får en atomkrig,

faktisk er større i dag end det var under den kolde krig. Og det er ikke kun mig, der siger det her. Fremfor alt militærfolk rundt omkring i verden. De skriver artikler i New York Times, de laver rapporter, hvor de siger: Venner, politikere, Barack Obama! Tag nu lige ... en stesolid, eller et eller andet – det siger de så ikke, men det er det, de mener. Fordi vi har en situation, hvor vi er tilbage på det, man kalder 'launch on warning'. At man er så mistroisk mod hinanden, altså Rusland er så mistroisk over for Vesten lige netop nu, at de hele tiden holder øje med, om der er et atommissil på vej. Er de her NATO-manøvrer i virkeligheden et røgslør for, at de skal lave et angreb på os? Fordi, de har jo allerede sagt, at Putin er værre end djævelen selv, så hvornår kommer det angreb? Og det vil sige, at hvis de lige pludseligt ser nogle prikker på deres radarskærm – og det kan være en teknisk fejl – så har de 5 minutter til at beslutte, om de skal trykke på knappen. Og dem, der er lidt ældre som jeg, kan huske i 1989: Man drog et lettelsens suk, som kunne høres på den anden side af Atlanten, da Berlinmuren faldt.

DR: Ja, ja.

TG: ... og Sovjetunionen blev opløst. Fordi man følte at den evige angst for, at en eller anden dag, så sker der en fejl. Og så kommer man til at skyde nogen atomvåben af.

DR: Og her 25 år efter, så er ...

TG: Så er vi tilbage! Og det er det, der er så ... Og det er lige netop nu. Altså har man is i maven, må man sige, vi lever i spændende tider. Fordi, at det her er virkelig: På den ene side står vi med muligheden for, at den her konfrontation kan føre til atomkrig og menneskehedens udryddelse, og det er jo helt vanvittigt. På den anden side har vi altså muligheden for, at hele verden, for første gang nogensinde; hele menneskeheden ... altså, tidligere renæssancer var sådan noget lokalt noget ... hele verden pludseligt samarbejder om økonomisk udvikling. Og det er jo helt fantastisk!

DR: Tom, hvis du ikke kommer ind den her gang – det tror jeg, du gør – men hvis du ikke kommer ind, hvor længe bliver du ved? Er du bare sådan en fighter?

TG: Ja, det er jeg. Jeg bliver ved at kæmpe. Spørgsmålet er, hvordan man kæmper. Det kan da godt være jeg skal være rådgiver til regeringen, eller regeringerne, frem for, måske, at være politiker. Altså lige netop nu så stiller jeg op, fordi der er ingen andre, der vil sige de her ting, som skal siges. Så jeg håber bare, at der er andre, der hjælper mig med at sige dem.

DR: Jeg har prøvet at give dig en lille smule taletid. Og det gav mening, vil jeg lige skynde mig at sige. Det gav mening for mig, det du sagde.

TG: Det lyder godt. Så er der håb.

DR: Så der er nogen derude, der også har fulgt med. Ekstrabladets web-TV's valgmaraton fortsætter nogle timer endnu. Tak til Tom Gillesberg. Tak til Wagner. 'Stem på Wagner, det gavner'. Huh ha. Tak for denne gang.

**Hør/se optagelserne fra Tom
Gillesbergs og Christian
Olesens valgmøde**

Hør/se her

Poul Gundersen, Østjyllands Storkreds: Pressemeddelelse 8. juni

Poul Gundersen: Pressemeddelelse d. 7. juni 2015

Schiller Instituttets Venner:

Pressemeddelelse den 8. juni 2015 kl. 10.00

www.sive.dk info@sive.dk

Poul Gundersen, aktiv i Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, stiller op til folketingsvalget, som kandidat uden for partierne i Østjyllands storkreds.

"Jeg stiller op sammen med tre andre aktivister fra Schiller Instituttets Venner: Tom Gillesberg i København, Christian Olesen i Københavns Omegn, og Hans Schultz i Nordjylland.

Valgplakaten, der i vanlig Tom Gillesberg tradition skiller sig iøjnefaldende ud, benyttes i fællesskab af de 4 løsgængere, der stiller op til valget på Schiller Instituttets politiske platform. Plakaten bærer sloganet "Win-win med BRIKS. Ikke kollaps og krig", og viser et verdenskort med "Verdenslandbroen" – en verdensomspændende infrastruktur- og udviklingsplan.

Vores vigtigste valgtema er at få Danmark, resten af Europa, og USA til at takke ja til samarbejde med BRIKS-nationernes økonomiske udviklingsalliance – et samarbejde mellem grupperingen af voksende økonomier (Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika). Det vil muliggøre at Danmark kunne samarbejde om at skabe økonomisk vækst i stedet for at

gennemføre brutale nedskæringer. Det vil muliggøre at Danmark kunne bidrage til afspænding i verden, i stedet for øget konfrontation med Rusland og Kina. Schiller Instituttet har arbejdet i årtier for at skabe en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden, og nu bliver det en real mulighed.

'Den nye Silkevej', Kinas "One Road, One Belt"-initiativ til tættere integration mellem Kina og det øvrige Asien, Europa og Afrika, som blev annonceret så sent som 2013, men er i rivende udvikling, er allerede ved at blive implementeret gennem en lang række bygge- og anlægsprojekter, som Kina bruger en del af sin enorme valutareserve til at finansiere.

'Den nye Silkevej' er et afgørende vigtigt element i BRIKS-samarbejdet, og vil få vidtrækkende betydning for den økonomiske udvikling i de lande den forbinder. Et klart win-win perspektiv for en lang række lande, der netop, frem for noget andet, har brug for udvikling og vækst. Reelt står verden over for et paradigmeskifte, en forskydning af magtcentre mod øst og en ny økonomisk verdensorden.

Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping har i flere omgange inviteret Vesten, Europa og USA til at deltage i Silkevejsprojekterne, men hidtil har Vesten (*hvis finansielle system befinder sig i en håbløs systemisk krise*), under ledelse af Washington og London, responderet med en række geopolitiske slag under bæltet, med henblik på at øge spændingen og genere BRIKS-landene og deres allierede mest muligt. Reelt betyder BRIKS nemlig, at der sættes en stopper for Washingtons og Londons forsøg på at lade det *kollapsende* transatlantiske finansielle system komme til at dominere hele verden, specielt intensiveret gennem de seneste par årtier, siden Berlinmurens fald og Sovjetunionens kollaps – den såkaldte 'globalisering', og skiftet fra *produktive investeringer til spekulation*.

Er tiden inde til, at vi også i Danmark begynder at tale om disse ting? Og dermed åbner op for et langt mere

menneskevenligt fremtidsperspektiv med en multipolær verden og samarbejde mellem suveræne nationer? Eller skal vi fortsat overlade det til vore politikere og regeringer pr. automatik at lade vores politik følge andre vestlige lande, specielt *USA's nuværende forfejlede politik?*

Da *det* er spørgsmål, der i den grad berører os alle, burde *de* selvfølgelig også være vigtige emner i den danske politiske debat, og dermed være noget, som flere bliver bekendt med og har mulighed for at tage stilling til. Det er vores mission hos Schiller Instituttets *Venner* – at sætte disse temaer på den politiske dagsorden, – også i Danmark, og det er derfor, jeg stiller op til folketingsvalget.”

Kom til Valgmøde med Hans Schultz/ Nordjyllands Storkreds

Se Kalender for Hans Schultz' valgmøder [her](#).

RADIO SCHILLER med kandidat Tom Gillesberg den 8. juni

2015: Revolte i Tyskland imod konfrontation med Rusland



Fhv. tyske kanslere Helmut Schmidt og Gerhard Schröder, samt nuværende udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, angriber konfrontationspolitiken over for Rusland.

**Politiken bringer stort
interview den 3. juni 2015
med Tom Gilleberg:
Han går til valg på faren for
atomkrig**

Se indslaget [her](#)

Vil Europa overleve euroens kollaps?

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche: ... Af denne grund, så vel som også pga. den voksende frygt for en stor krig, der truer med at udvikle sig ud af NATO's og USA's provokationer mod Rusland og Kina – vinder Kinas politik med den Nye Silkevej, og i særdeleshed den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings tilbud om en inkluderende »win-win-politik«, stadig større tiltrækning. Hvis Churchills udsagn om, at, i politik er der ingen venner – hvilket tydeligvis bekræftes af NSA – men kun interesser, er sandt, så tjener det Europas interesser bedre at samarbejde med BRIKS-nationerne.

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

Se Valgvideo for Christian Olesen, SIVE-kandidat uden for partierne i Københavns Omegns Storkreds

... Vi kunne for nylig høre regeringen sige, at, nu var krisen slut. Desværre forholder virkeligheden sig noget anderledes. Vi har intet gjort for at løse problemerne, som skabte krisen tilbage i 2008. Siden da har man ført en forfejlet politik om at ofre befolkningen til fordel for finansverdenen; men der er intet blevet gjort for at stille os bedre eller forhindre et nyt kollaps ...

Debatten om BRIKS og den Nye Silkevej breder sig

Mandag, 1. juni 2015 – Da Schiller Institutet i november 2014 udsendte sin nu berømte, internationale appel, »USA og Europa må have modet til at afvise geopolitik og i stedet samarbejde med BRIKS«[1], var der meget lidt debat i det transatlantiske samfund om BRIKS eller Kinas Nye Silkevejsprojekt, og den debat, der var, var generelt fjendtligsindet. Schiller Institutets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, insisterede på, at denne censur skulle smadres, og det blev den.

Det danske Schiller Institut, der stiller op med 4 kandidater uden for partierne, har på mindre end en uge gjort BRIKS-alternativet til et hovedemne i debatten i forbindelse med det danske folketingsvalg.

Planlægningen af den sydamerikanske økonomi er blevet ændret gennem de aftaler, der i sidste uge blev underskrevet sammen med den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang om konstruktion af et netværk af transkontinentale jernbanelinjer for at opkoble Sydamerika til Verdenslandbroen.

AlBawaba Egypten-nyhedsportalen offentliggjorde et kort indlæg i går og citerede chefen for Al-Ahram Afdeling for Internationale Anliggender, Ossama Al Dalil, for at sige, »der foreligger ingen trussel mod Egypten fra den nye, kinesiske

Silkevej«.

Robert Berke fra *Oilprice.com* rejste spørgsmålet om USA's tilslutning til »over en tredjedel af menneskeheden« i den Nye Silkevej, i del II af sin serie om den Nye Silkevej. Første del af serien, »Ny Silkevej kunne ændre global økonomi for altid«, der blev refereret af magasinet *Time* (22. maj), efterfulgtes den 26. maj af seriens anden del, »Kunne den Nye Silkevej gøre en ende på gamle, geopolitiske spændinger?«

Berke indrømmer, at det »indtil for nylig var en udbredt antagelse, at USA ville anføre sine vestlige allierede i en politisk kampagne imod den russisk/kinesiske aftale om at udvikle den Nye Silkevej, men begivenhederne er vendt omkring med bemærkelsesværdigt tempo.«

Forsigtig, som han ellers er, om det, der allerede er i gang, indrømmer Berke en vis entusiasme, hvis dette skulle lykkes:

»Hvis Indien vælger at gå i partnerskab med Kina om den Nye Silkevej, så vil Kina i resten af dette århundrede være i gang med at bygge på et projekt, der ville forbinde verdens mest folkerige nationer, med flere end 2,6 mia. mennesker. Med Rusland, der allerede er en partner, og med Iran, der venter på sidelinjen for at blive det, kunne projektet tilføje yderligere en kvart mia. mennesker og således samlet omfatte over en tredjedel af den globale befolkning. Det vil være vanskeligt at finde et bedre design.«

Han kalder [den amerikanske udenrigsminister] John Kerrys besøg i Moskva for »en holdningsændring i den amerikansk/russiske dynamik« og konkluderer, at det »fortsat er et åbent spørgsmål« om denne ændring »er forspillet til amerikansk støtte til projektet med den Nye Silkevej«.

[1] Læs hele brochuren: [»Hvorfor USA og Europa må gå med i BRIKS – En ny, international orden for menneskeheden«](#)

**Valgnyt: Video, Tom
Gillesberg ved Nørreport St.,
København**

**Politisk orientering den 1.
juni 2015:
Kandidat Tom Gillesberg:
Valget i
Danmark og USA; nyt om den
Nye Silkevej**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg, kandidat i Københavns Storkreds
uden for partierne
video:

lyd:

Se Tom Gillesbergs valgvideo: »Win-win med BRIKS – ikke kollaps og krig«.

... Jeg stiller op, fordi vi netop står ved en afgørende skillevej. Vi befinder os – både Danmark, men også Europa og verden som helhed – i en utroligt farlig situation. Vi står over for et finansielt kollaps, der er langt større end det, der rystede verden i 2007-2008. Som nogen måske vil huske, så advarede jeg faktisk dengang om det.

Valgnyt: Tom Gillesberg på DR2 Deadline

Lørdag 30. maj forklarede Tom Gillesberg til DR2 Deadline, hvad meningen er med SIVE-valgplakaten: 'Win-win med BRIKS, ikke kollaps og krig', og hvad der skal på den politiske dagsorden i Danmark, hvis vi ønsker en fremtid.

Mens valgplakaten stod på fuldskærm, hørtes Tom Gillesbergs stemme, der forklarede idéen bag plakaten. Tom sagde bl.a., at han stillede op for at få Danmark – og resten af Europa og USA – til at indgå i et win-win-samarbejde med BRIKS-landene, Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika, om økonomisk samarbejde, og at vi stod over for et økonomisk kollaps, der var værre end det i 2007-08, og som kunne komme allerede

Grundlovsdag, udløst af Grækenland.

»Vi skal ikke acceptere konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, der kan føre til atomkrig. I stedet for skal vi have en win-win-politik for udvikling. Det er, hvad der bør diskuteres. Det er derfor, jeg har det på plakaten«, sagde Tom.

Hør hele indslaget: www.sive.dk

(Sidst i programmet)

https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-2015-05-30?app_mode=true&platform=ios&personalization=true&#!/31:14

Valgnyt: SIVE udsender Pressemeddelelse

MAJ302015

Schiller Instituttets Venner:

Pressemeddelelse den 30. maj 2015 kl. 14.00

www.sive.dk info@sive.dk

Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, stiller op til Folketinget som kandidat uden for partierne i Københavns Storkreds. Hans farverige valgplakat med sloganet "Win-win med BRIKS – ikke kollaps og krig" præger allerede bybilledet og er blevet et varmt diskussionsemne. Den er blevet valgt af såvel Jyllands-Posten som TV2 som en af de henholdsvis elleve og fem mest opsigtsvækkende plakater.

Tom Gillesberg betoner, at Danmark står ved en afgørende

skillevej: Vi skal, sammen med resten af Europa og USA, vælge, om vi vil have økonomisk kollaps og krig – eller i stedet et samarbejde med BRIKS-landene (Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika) om økonomisk udvikling. Så kan vi etablere den nye retfærdige økonomiske verdensorden, jeg sammen med Schiller Instituttet og den amerikanske statsmand Lyndon LaRouche har kæmpet for gennem mange årtier.

På trods af, at de vestlige regeringer siden 2008 har støttet finansverdenen på bekostning af befolkningen, så er problemerne ikke løst. Vi står over for et snarligt sammenbrud af det transatlantiske finanssystem langt værre end det, vi så i 2007-2008 (som jeg som bekendt forudså i valkampen i 2007) – muligvis allerede den 5. juni, hvis Grækenland ikke kan betale sit afdrag til Den internationale Valutafond. Dette kan være den begivenhed, der får bægert til at flyde over og trækker tæppet væk under euroen – med en kædereaktion af bank- og statsgældskriser til følge, der vil få verdens derivatmarked, og dermed finanssystemet, til at kollapse.

Samtidigt presser London og Obama på for en direkte konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, der hurtigt kan eskalere til storkrig – og dermed atomkrig.

Alternativet til dette er et win-win-samarbejde med BRIKS-landene og den størstedel af verdens nationer, som allerede er i gang med at samarbejde med dette nye lederskab. Kinas initiativ for bygningen af en Ny Silkevej mellem Kina, Europa og Afrika er allerede ved at blive realiseret gennem en lang række infrastrukturprojekter, som Kina bruger dele af sin 3.000 mia. dollars store valutareserve til at finansiere. Dette inkluderer etableringen af en Silkevejsfond på 40 mia. dollars, en Maritim Silkevejsfond, Den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsfond (AIIB), hvor Danmark har meldt sig som grundlæggende medlem, og et hav af bilaterale investeringsaftaler, som det netop sås ved den kinesiske

statsministers besøg i Sydamerika.

Dette er en win-win-politik for alle nationer og folkeslag, som Danmark skal være en del af.

Tom Gillesberg er tilgængelig for interviews.

Udover Tom Gillesberg stiller andre aktivister fra Schiller Instituttets Venner op:

Christian Olesen i Københavns Omegns Storkreds

Poul Gundersen i Østjyllands Storkreds

Hans Schultz i Nordjyllands Storkreds

Links:

Schiller Instituttets Venner: www.sive.dk

Schiller Instituttet i Danmark: www.schillerinstitut.dk

Valgnyt: Gillesberg-interview på P1 Orientering

30. maj 2015 – I et tre minutter langt uddrag af et interview, Tom Gillesberg gav til DR's program Orientering i dag, beskriver Gillesberg Schiller Instituttet som et program for en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden. Han fortsætter bl.a. med at forklare, at en evt. udeblivelse af Grækenlands betaling til IMF den 5. juni kunne få dominobrikkerne til at vælte, og at Danmark kan undgå ødelæggende bankkrak ved at indføre en Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov, samt flere af kampagnens mærkesager, der har rødder i Schiller Instituttet.

Hør interviewet på www.sive.dk

Schiller Instituttets Venner stiller op til folketingsvalget som kandidater uden for partierne

København, 28. maj 2015 – »Win-win med BRIKS, ikke kollaps og krig«, med et billede af Verdenslandbroen og kandidaten, lyder vore valgplakater, der sættes op i Danmark (se: www.sive.dk), efter at statsminister Helle Thorning Schmidt i går udskev valg til Folketinget. Valget finder som bekendt sted om tre uger, den 18. juni.

Fire aktivister fra Schiller Instituttets Venner, med Schiller Instituttets formand, Tom Gillesberg, i spidsen, stiller op som kandidater uden for partierne. I Københavns Storkreds stiller Tom Gillesberg op, i Københavns Omegns Storkreds Christian Olesen, i Østjyllands Storkreds Poul Gundersen og i Nordjyllands Storkreds Hans Schultz. I går og i dag blev der hængt 750 valgplakater op i København, og i hver af de to jyske storkredse kommer der 200 plakater op.

Det vil direkte sætte Schiller Instituttets/LaRouche-bevægelsens kampagne for at få Europa og USA til at gå med i BRIKS, i stedet for finansielt og økonomisk sammenbrud og krig, på den politiske dagsorden i Danmark. Allerede i dag blev Tom Gillesberg kontaktet af et af de større medier, der bad om et interview.

Stay tuned på www.sive.dk for dækning af vores valgkamp.

**RADIO SCHILLER den 26. maj
2015:**

**Finansboble og euro systemet
på vej ned;
BRIKS systemet på vej op**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21.
maj 2015: Den nye strategiske
BRIKS-baserede verdensorden,
video og audio**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

RADIO SCHILLER den 4. maj 2015: 70 år efter befrielsen

Med Tom Gillesberg

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i København den 27. april 2015: engelsk afskrift

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE ADDRESSES "CHINA'S 'ONE BELT, ONE ROAD' POLICY' SEMINAR IN COPENHAGEN, April 27, 2015

Here is the transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's address to the Schiller Institute seminar in Copenhagen, which was held Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School. Click her for the audio and video from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech and the other speeches from the seminar.

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule both in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche

has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher,

statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to

return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples.

And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China.

As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She

then became politically active with the LaRouche movement and embarked on a life-long battle for a new just world economic order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples.

She then founded, among many other things, the Schiller Institute, in 1984. She is presently the chairwoman of the German political party, the BüSo – the Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, or Civil Rights Soliarity Movement. She was vry active after the Fall of the Berlin Wall and one of the authors

of the Schiller Institute program for the development of the world after the Iron Curtain had fallen of the program the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, a Locomotive for the World Economy. And when that did not materialize, she was very active in extending that program to the program for the Eurasian

Land-Bridge, going from China and Asia to Europe and having a development of the whole region. And as part of that, she then became a visitor many times to China to speak on the need for a

New Silk Road and actually earned her nickname in China as the "Silk Road Lady," for her efforts to have China embark on this policy.

And since then, she has been also the driving force in holding many scores of conferences in Europe and the United States on the need for creating a paradigm shift, to get the Western world out of its long-term economic, strategic, and cultural crisis. And, over the last couple of years, she has been one of the architects of this report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge." She has also been leading the campaign to stop the present geopolitical games that threaten to detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join forces in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

So I think it's very appropriate that you are here to directly lay what's going on, so please, welcome. [applause]

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Thank you, Tom, for these kind words of introduction.

Well I have a certain dilemma, because I want to present to you the potential, which lies in this program, and given the fact that the Western media have reported very little about it, I have a dilemma, that I need to tell you, that this is {the} most important political initiative on the planet right now. The dilemma comes from the fact that, by introducing this idea, have to tell you immediately why this is the case, and that is the reality, that the world is much more close to a new global war, than most people have an inkling of. And this New Silk Road initiative, which comes from China, but which in the meantime

has

been joined by many countries, is the only available war-avoidance policy.

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject of

this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up to

the borders of Russia. You have a whole bunch of strategic doctrines which Russia regards as a threat to their security interests, and naturally you have the horrendous situation in Ukraine, which contrary to what the Western media have been reporting on – or not reporting actually – is it's really something which the West must make up. I just participated in the

last two days, or Friday and Saturday in a conference in Baden-Baden in Germany, the German-Russian Cultural Days. It's an

annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime

Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine,

the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders

are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street;

trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are

now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe,

because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think

this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the

Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics

is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals,

Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic

Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned

together an article, In which they said that the world has never

been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously

that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the

two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are

only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either

by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated.

So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a

different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

And it just happens to be, that the policies which are proposed by President Xi Jinping, which he calls a "win-win" policy, is exactly that. It's the idea, that with the New Silk Road, you have a policy where every country which participates in

it, will have a benefit for it. The New Silk Road, Maritime Silk

Road policy by China is {not} a new imperial policy replacing the

Anglo-American imperial policy, but it is a completely new model

of the nations among nations, where the enormous example of the

Chinese economic miracle, which China was able to develop in the

last 30 years – you know, where China in {30 years}, developed as much as most industrial nations needed 100 or 200 years to develop – and China is now offering to export that model and have other countries benefit in a similar way from that kind of

economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

So the world has changed since July last year, the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza in Brazil. And this is a

picture which was made at this occasion, showing the leaders of Russia, India, Brazil, China and South Africa. And they basically concluded a new strategic alliance – economic alliance, which Prime Minister Modi characterized in the following way: He said, “This is the first alliance of nations, which are not defined by their current capacity, but by their future potential of development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed, they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic problems, like Germany, for example. What these countries did, is they concluded an enormous amount of economic treaties, of economic cooperation, including peaceful development of inherently safe nuclear energy, the development of fusion energy, joint space projects, space travel, and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas. Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics, which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the

world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea,

all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the

famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan

in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no

longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and

Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has

the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world; and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans.

And

it would have been a perfect way to intervene.

Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to

reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial

potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left.

But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we

connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked

at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions,

and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure.

So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds

of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually,

in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all

the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions

along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came

the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that

this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98].

So in the mean time we kept working on this initial proposal which grew. And the latest of this, is this report: It's a 370-page study which is really the idea of connecting the world

through infrastructure corridors.

Now, here you see some of these projects, which are already

being built, by the BRICS, by some of the other countries – for example China is now building a transcontinental railroad from Brazil to Peru, this is letter A [on the map]. This has already started – you know, Latin America does not have an infrastructure network! It is still in the colonial condition, where you have little railroads from the iron ore mountain to the coast, but if you want to travel from Peru to Brazil, you have to go via Miami. So this is the idea, to develop a continental railroad system.

Then number 1 there is the canal built in Nicaragua, it will be the second Panama Canal, which obviously is an extremely important project, which will mean that Nicaragua has a very good chance to become an industrial country, with improving living standards of its population. Naturally the Greenies are going crazy and they say there are two fishermen who have to be resettled. But, first of all, these people will be compensated, and secondly without infrastructure, there is {no} industrial development; without infrastructure there is not even agriculture, because without infrastructure you cannot transport and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr. LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit. So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those of Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe, for the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this will be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to have a special way of developing it. Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the transport. The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this larger gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa.

Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in Africa, and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and leading politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa right now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at the horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome this unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind, they would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy of Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in '97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves," so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA],

which

is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt,

for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation,

but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are

printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does

not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators

prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a

point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that

we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of

Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and other banks warned that you could have a simultaneous stock and

bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal

Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2

trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out

of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European banks.

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure on the allies, not to join; they didn't want Korea to join; naturally, they didn't want Europe to join, and they put maximum pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain, was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which eventually will pop. So, this was from the founding meeting in October, already, but in the meantime, it become many more states.

Now, this is also very interesting, because this is a proposal which my husband made in 1975. It was called the

International Development Bank, and it was basically the same idea as the AIIB, today, saying that the IMF and the World Bank

do not provide enough credit for Third World development. This was a proposal he made in '75, and it went into the final resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and it had the same idea as the AIIB.

The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for projects. But the actual requirement of the developing countries, is about \$8 trillion in the next years! So there is no way the World Bank can manage that, and this bank, on the other side, the AIIB, and the other banks will grow and will become more productive.

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is emerging represent, is something completely different than monetarism. Monetarism is the idea that you have to have maximum

profit, the real economy doesn't count; as a matter of fact, you

all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays off 10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm

becomes "more productive" because fewer workers work more, and therefore the profit is greater; but from the standpoint of the

real economy this makes no sense at all.

And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only

in Greece, but also in Italy, in Spain, Portugal and so forth. What we propose, both the IDB and these new banks, is really going back to a completely different model. It's based on the idea of this man, whom you all recognize, I'm sure – he is

Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. And he created, actually, the United States, by creating the National Bank and the credit system, because, what he did, was after the War of Independence, the different states in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at areal production.

And that was really the actual founding of the United States. And this idea of a credit system which is not monetarism, but it is the idea that credit can only be given for future production in the real economy, not for speculation, that model was what made the United States a great industrial power.

Because, despite the fact that some following Presidents then tried to dismantle it, the United States went back to it, again and again. It was the policies of John Quincy Adams; it was the policy of Abraham Lincoln with the greenbacks; it was the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is how Roosevelt brought the United States out of the Depression of the '30s by building the Reconstruction Finance Corp. which financed the New Deal, and that's how America got out of the Depression. And, also, it was the basis for the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the

state bank, which help to finance the reconstruction and the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period – which was modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

So this is therefore, not something new. It's a tested model, it has always been the basis when there was progress in the real economy, as compared to the financial markets. I'm not

talking about the financial markets, I'm talking about real production for the livelihood and the common good of the people.

So the first step there, we have called for – Tom mentioned it – that we think it is an absolute matter, actually

of war and peace, if we succeed to get the European nations {and}

America to join with this “win-win,” all-inclusive, non-geopolitical system. And, as I said, the financial system of

Wall Street and the City of London {is} about to blow up, bigger

than 2008, and the only way how that can be avoided from leading

to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period.

And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank

could not have access to assets of the commercial banks.

And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States, and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had

a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did

not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they

worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do

in
1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area
only
occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is
that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the
United
States, who has said that his first act if he would move into
the
White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law:
And
that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom
many
papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the
Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary
Clinton
has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was
Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a
whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States
must
go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the
common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is
really the "to be or not to be" question of the whole world.
Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the
United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in
such
efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know,
the
Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how
they
can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue
packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained
in
Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks.
And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these
debts,
it's just impossible! And the Greek government has made the
point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like

Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

Now, I just want to say, the ancient Silk Road was not only an exchange of silk, and porcelain, and paper, printing, gunpowder, and many, many other goods, but much more important than that, it was an exchange of ideas and technologies: Silk making is more important than silk; how to print books is more important than the book. So the ancient Silk Road was an extremely important exchange of goods and culture, and ideas, and

understanding among people – and so will be the New Silk Road, just with modern means.

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge” where we

have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here

you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon, to

give you an idea that the exchange of technologies and goods in

the modern world will be the most advanced technologies to the benefit of all of mankind.

So going back to the problem here, is, obviously, if you look at that map, you see, these are the deserts of the world:

A very broad desert band which goes from the Atlantic coast of Africa, through the Sahara-Sahel zone, the Arab Peninsula, the Middle East, all the way to China. And that desert is growing. It's expanding. And then you have the desert in the West of the

United States, which is right now ruined by a big drought in California, in Texas, in all the states west of the Mississippi;

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

In the United States this is very severe. Here you have a global water scarcity map; here you have the water stress indicator. In the United States, just to mention that, Governor

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

will be cut by 25% up to 36%! Now that is the death to Californian agriculture; in the south of California, for example,

in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow,

so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where

people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water

there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of

hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically

has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous,

because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is

completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving

productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet.

So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which

has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one

side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding

which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more

important, is the water diversification project from the southern

area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route

to the region around Beijing.

So this is actually a model which is now being followed by Narendra Modi for India, who just agreed to make gigantic water

projects to tame the water coming down from the Himalayas, and also making canals out of 101 Indian rivers.

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't

use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of

the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down

over the land. And that water, the Sun causes evaporation, this

leads to cloud formation, and then the water rains down, and it

is human activity, which can make these cycles more efficient.

It's not just, that it rains down over land and then flows

back

into the ocean. You can use it in agriculture, you can use it in

industrial production, you can use it in other urban activities,

and it is actually the ability of man to make that more efficient.

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water

diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy.

This is a very important project, which is part of the approach to fight the desert, and this is the Lake Chad Transaqua

project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the

drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some

of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on

the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has

been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in

Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running

away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria. And

without a real development perspective, there is no way how you

can contain these projects.

Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just

think,
what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased
the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that
man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think things,
which have never been thought before.

Therefore, the attack on the water crisis is not just a question of using the aquifers, because the aquifers can – they
replenish, but this goes much too slowly. It's not only re-diverting the rivers, dams, but it's especially influencing the global cyclical process of water. There is a relationship between what happens in our Solar System and the rain. Because the Sun, which shines on the oceans, causes evaporation, but the

Sun is not the only solar impact on the weather; it's also the cosmic radiation, which comes from our galaxy, which leads to cloud formation, ionization of moisture, and therefore to rain.

That is not just something where we have to wait passively until

it happens, but we can study, for example, what is happening in

our galaxy, which influences the weather, and then understand better, how we can create more water.

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle, moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns,

which comes from the position of our Solar System in our galaxy.

I'm not saying, that we know everything about that yet. We

know, that there is a lot of connection between the Solar System, the galaxy and the weather patterns on our Earth, and I can assure you, that if you look at the long-term changes in our weather patterns, then {these} things are a lot more important, than whatever you use in your little car as CO2 production. Because these are forces, which are of a completely different magnitude, and naturally, the climate is changing, but galactic processes are really what is the cause of it. Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.} Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like

another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution

in the interest of all.

If you look at this, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin of Russia just two days ago, pointed to the fact, that the BRICS countries are all space travelling nations. China is the leader in space travel. When China in December 2013 landed the Yutu rover on the Moon, with was the idea, that in a few missions later, I think it was in 2017, this Yutu – “Jade Rabbit” – that they will bring back helium-3. Helium-3 is an isotope, which is actually a fuel for fusion power. It’s much more efficient than deuterium or tritium, because with this heavy

deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using

turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old

way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the

physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the

energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion

power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security,

because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy

security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with

the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and

turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials.

So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany, which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation, where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems.

So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to a different regime, that we must define the common aims of mankind, that which is, – if you have seen these pictures with astronauts and cosmonauts and taikonauts, they all report the same: When they are in space and look at our little planet, this blue planet, they realize that there are no borders. They also realize that our planet is extremely small in a very big Solar System, in an even bigger galaxy, and there are {billions} of galaxies. So, there are dangers from space, like cosmic radiation, like asteroids; there are all kinds of dangers, which we don't manage right now. But if we don't want to have the same fate as the dinosaurs, who became eliminated 65 million years ago, because probably a meteorite hit the Earth and created so much cloud cover, that all the vegetation stopped, and then the dinosaurs, and 96% of all other species were eliminated; if we as a creative species, {are} really the creative species, we

should put our efforts together and defend against common dangers

to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite. And there is no better image for that than space collaboration.

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

Because people think, China is just doing an imperial expansion,

they want to have their interests. Well, I have the deepest conviction that what is working in China right now, especially with President Xi Jinping, {is} the 2,500-year-old Confucian tradition in China. And I go even so far to say the Chinese people have Confucius in their genes. Confucius was a philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which

was characterized by war, by great unrest, by turmoil. And he developed the Confucian philosophy, which is beautiful. I can only advise you, in case you are not doing it, study Confucius.

Because Confucius has this idea that there must be harmony in the

world, on the planet. And that, for example, the best way to have harmony is, there is one key notion, which is {li}, which is

the idea, that each person, each nation, should take its proper

place, and develop in the best possible way, and then you have harmony. Because if everybody develops their creative potential

and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of the

other as their own interest, and vice versa, then you have peace.

And that should also be based on the other notion of {ren}.

{Ren} basically means the same thing as love, or {agapē}, or the

Christian idea of charity.

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way, but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the

axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking. And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture, it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture. Look at what our young people watch in terms of pop music, video games, the violence, just the popular entertainment has become really degenerate. And we have to break with that, and we have to combine the New Silk Road economic model – which I did not go into so much today, because I already spoke about it two months ago here in Copenhagen – but we have to break with the whole axiomatic of globalization and basically go for a New Renaissance, a new cultural renaissance of thinking, which will build on the best traditions of each country: on Confucianism, on Vedic tradition of India, on Avicenna [Ibn Sina], and other thinkers, Al-Farabi, Abu Al-Kindi in the Arab world; in Europe, the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the German Classical music. We just have to take the high points of all civilizations, and study that, and start to love the culture of the other countries, and then we will create out of this a completely New Renaissance, which will bring mankind into a completely new phase of evolution. Because I do not believe, that the present condition of mankind is, what we are here for! We are not here to kill each other; we are not here to eat caviar, until we have it coming out

of our ears. We are here to be creative! We are here to discover
the laws of the universe, to write beautiful poems, to write
beautiful music, to celebrate the creativity of civilization.
And
I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the
next
phase of the evolution of man, is really what will get us out
of
this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.
[ovation]