

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

Hør/se her

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## 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](http://www.sive.dk) [info@sive.dk](mailto: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 valgte tema 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 bælttestedet, 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."

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**Kom til Valgmøde med Hans  
Schultz/ Nordjyllands  
Storkreds**

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

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**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.

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

Se indslaget [her](#)

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

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## 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 ...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L8pJzCmQxg4>

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## 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 fjendtlighedsindet. 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«*

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

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**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:

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## **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.

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## **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 fuldskr m, h rtes Tom Gillesbergs stemme, der forklarede id en bag plakaten. Tom sagde bl.a., at han stillede op for at f  Danmark – og resten af Europa og USA – til at indg  i et win-win-samarbejde med BRIKS-landene, Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika, om  konomisk samarbejde, og at vi stod over for et  konomisk kollaps, der var v rre end det i 2007-08, og som kunne komme allerede Grundlovsdag, udl st af Gr kenland.

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

H r hele indslaget: [www.sive.dk](http://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](https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-2015-05-30?app_mode=true&platform=ios&personalization=true&#!/31:14)

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# Valgnyt: SIVE udsender Pressemeddelelse

MAJ302015

Schiller Instituttets Venner:

Pressemeddelelse den 30. maj 2015 kl. 14.00

[www.sive.dk](http://www.sive.dk) [info@sive.dk](mailto: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 opsigtvækkende 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 bægeret 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](http://www.sive.dk)

Schiller Instituttet i Danmark: [www.schillerinstitut.dk](http://www.schillerinstitut.dk)

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## **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](http://www.sive.dk)

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## **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](http://www.sive.dk)), efter at statsminister Helle Thorning Schmidt i går udskrev 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.

Dette 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](http://www.sive.dk) for dækning af vores valgkamp.

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# **RADIO SCHILLER den 26. maj 2015: Finansboble og euro systemet på vej ned; BRIKS systemet på vej op**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21.**

# **maj 2015: Den nye strategiske BRICS-baserede verdensorden, video og audio**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

Med Tom Gillesberg

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## **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]

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**SI-seminar i København den  
27. april 2015: Kinas politik  
for “Et Bælte, En Vej”  
SI Copenhagen seminar, April**

# 27, 2015: China's One Belt, One Road Policy

*Titelbillede: Dr. Liu Chunrong og Helga Zepp-LaRouche*

Schiller Instituttets seminar fandt sted på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

The Schiller Institute seminar was held at the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School.



**Hr. Li Xiaoguang**, kinesisk meddirektør for Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, holdt en velkomsttale.

**Mr. Li Xiaoguang**, the Chinese co-director of the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, welcomed the participants to the Institute.



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

**HE hr. Liu Biwei**, Den kinesiske Folkerepubliks ambassadør til Kongeriget Danmark holdt åbningstalen.

**His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei**, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark delivered opening greetings to the seminar.

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, stifter og formand for det Internationale Schiller Institut, holdt en tale om 'Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, med introduktion v/**Tom Gillesberg**, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, founder and president of the international Schiller Institute spoke about The New Silk Road becomes The World Land-bridge. Introduced by **Tom Gillesberg**,

chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark:

## **Video af Zepp-LaRouches tale, med dia-billeder; en dansk oversættelse følger lige under videoen.**

**(Video of Zepp-LaRouches speech, with the slides included. An english transcript can be found further down the page)**

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

**Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD.**, associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet, præsenterede Kinas "En Bælte, En Vej" politik.

**Dr. Liu Chunrong, PhD**, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice Director Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen, presented China's One Belt, One Road policy.

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

## **Stor succes for Københavner-seminar om Kinas politik for »Et Bælte, En Vej«**

*København, 27. april 2015* – Omkring 80 mennesker deltog i dag i et seminar, som blev holdt på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

Velkomsttale: **Hr. Li Xiaoguang**, kinesisk meddirektør for Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute.

**HE hr. Liu Biwei**, Den kinesiske Folkerepubliks ambassadør til Kongeriget Danmark – åbningstale.

**Fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, grundlægger af og international præsident for Schiller Instituttet og en betydningsfuld medforfatter af »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«; mangeårig leder i LaRouche-bevægelsen og gift med den amerikanske statsmand, økonom og filosof Lyndon LaRouche; forkvinde for det tyske politiske parti Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet), BüSo. Introduktion v/**Tom Gillesberg**, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

**Hr. Liu Chunrong**, PhD., associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet.

De ca. 80 deltagere inkluderede fem ambassadører samt diplomater fra seks andre ambassader, mange medlemmer og kontakter af Schiller Instituttet, og andre interesserede som har specielle tilknytning til Kina.

Denne konference er den tredje i rækken af 'Manhattan-projekt'-konferencer i København siden januar, som Schiller Instituttet har arrangeret. En mere udførlig rapport vil

følge, inkl. links til video- og audiooptagelser.

## **English:**

### **Very Successful Copenhagen Seminar on “China’s ‘One Belt, One Road’ Policy”**

The Schiller Institute in Denmark held a very successful seminar about China’s “One Belt, One Road” policy, at the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, attended by approximately 80 people. Video and audio recordings can be found at: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=6387>

**Li Xiaoguang**, the Chinese co-director of the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, welcomed the speakers and attendees.

The seminar participants had the honor to have opening remarks by **His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei**, Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark.

The next speaker was **Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, founder and president of The Schiller Institute, and a major author of the EIR Report “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge.” She was introduced by **Tom Gillesberg**, chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche presented the world land-bridge policy and the new BRICS paradigm, as the alternative to the danger of economic and financial collapse, and nuclear war. One area of special emphasis was the growing crisis of fresh water scarcity, counterposing the lack of action in the U.S., with the great infrastructure project approach in China.

The Chinese point of view of the “One Belt, One Road” policy was presented by **Dr. Liu Chunrong**, PhD, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice Director Fudan-European Centre



for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen.

Among the audience were: five ambassadors, plus diplomats from another six other embassies; people who have a special connection to China representing a Danish think tank, academia and businesses; plus many Schiller Institute members and contacts.

This seminar was the third in a series of Manhattan project-style Schiller Institute conferences held in Copenhagen since January.

### **English transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech, and Tom Gillesberg's introduction:**

HELGA ZEPP-LAROCHE 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 [here](#) 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-LAROUCHE: 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

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):



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**Politisk orientering den 23.  
april 2015:**

**Derfor stiller Schiller  
Instituttets Venner op**

# **til folketingsvalg med BRIKS på plakaten**

med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## **RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 11. april 2015: Verden efter Danmark gik med i Asiatisk                      Infrastruktur-**

# Investeringsbank

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## De Nordiske Landes forsvarsministre hævder, Rusland er den største trussel mod deres sikkerhed

*10. april 2015* – Forsvarsministrene for de fem Nordiske Lande – Sverige, Finland, Norge, Danmark og Island – udstedte i går en erklæring, der sagde, at Rusland var den største udfordring mod europæisk sikkerhed. »Ruslands ledere har vist, at de er parat til at gøre praktisk og reel brug af militære midler for at opnå deres politiske mål, selv, når dette indebærer krænkelse af international lov«, skrev forsvarsministrene i erklæringen, der blev publiceret i den norske avis Aftenposten. »Der er voksende militær- og efterretningsaktivitet i Baltikum og andre nordlige områder«, sagde ministrene. »Det russiske militær udfordrer os langs vore grænser, og der har været flere grænseoverskridelser i Baltikum.«

»Ruslands handlinger er den største udfordring til europæisk sikkerhed«, sagde ministrene. »Ruslands propaganda og politiske manøvrering bidrager til at så splid mellem nationer, og inden for organisationer som NATO og EU.«

Der er modstridende synspunkter blandt ministre blandt i det



mindste nogle af De nordiske Lande således, at forsvarsministrenes erklæring måske ikke reflekterer en forenet holdning for alle regeringerne.

**Indlægget i den norske avis Aftenposten 10. april kan læses [her](#).**

*Foto: Forsvarsministrene fra de fem Nordiske Lande: (fra venstre) Peter Hultquist, Sverige, Nicolai Wammen, Danmark, Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson, udenrigsminister Island, Ine Eriksen Søreide, Norge, og Carl Haglund, Finland. (Island har ikke noget selvstændigt forsvar, -red.)*

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## **Hele Norden går med i AIIB og den Nye Silkevej**

*I sidste uge besluttede alle regeringerne i Norden at gå med i den potentielt største jobsatsning nogensinde – Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og den Nye Silkevej. Den betydning, som denne beslutning har for, at landene nu kan nå deres mål for beskæftigelse og økonomisk udvikling, kan ikke overvurderes. Hvis regeringerne følger op på deres ansøgninger og bruger de muligheder, der åbnes op for gennem AIIB, så kan Nordens eksport af maskiner, andre varer og tjenesteydelser blive den motor, som sætter gang i økonomien, både i samarbejdslandene og på hjemmefronten – en Win-Win-kombination.*

**Følgende er en rapport fra Schiller Instituttets svenske søsterorganisation, LaRouche-bevægelsen i Sverige (EAP).**

**Vi har tilføjet vigtige links til vore danske artikler/brochurer, så man kan informere sig om Verdenslandbroen, BRIKS og AIIB.**

**Vi anbefaler desuden, at du kommer til Politisk Orientering på lørdag, 11. april, se opslag her på siden.**

I sidste uge besluttede alle regeringerne i Norden at gå med i den potentielt største jobsatsning nogensinde – Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og den Nye Silkevej. Den betydning, som denne beslutning har for, at landene nu kan nå deres mål for beskæftigelse og økonomisk udvikling, kan ikke overvurderes. Hvis regeringerne følger op på deres ansøgninger og bruger de muligheder, der åbnes op for gennem AIIB, så kan Nordens eksport af maskiner, andre varer og tjenesteydelser blive den motor, som sætter gang i økonomien, både i samarbejdslandene og på hjemmefronten – en Win-Win-kombination. Det er derfor af største vigtighed, at kendskabet til AIIB og Kinas hensigter med AIIB bliver udbredt så hurtigt som muligt. Informer dig derfor, og se nedenstående links.

Sverige, Finland, Norge og Island besluttede sig, kort tid efter Danmark, til at ansøge om medlemskab i Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) som grundlæggende medlemmer. Der var tale om, at isen blev brudt i sidste øjeblik, eftersom hele den vestlige verden i over et år havde stillet sig afvisende over for AIIB, som Kina og 20 andre asiatiske lande initierede. Det store omsving skete først den 17. marts i år, blot to uger inden sidste ansøgningsdag for

lande, der ønskede at blive grundlæggende medlemmer i AIIB, da Storbritannien brød isen i Vesten og ansøgte, tæt fulgt af Frankrig, Tyskland, Italien, Schweiz og Luxembourg. Dernæst gik så Østrig, Sydkorea og Australien med, på trods af USA's fortsatte pres mod dem om at holde sig væk. I Norden brød Danmark isen den 27. marts, Sverige og Finland fulgte efter den 30. marts og den 31. marts, den sidste dag for ansøgning om at blive grundlæggende medlem, besluttede Norge og Island at indsende deres ansøgning. De enorme projekter, som vil blive startet op med AIIB, og de enorme summer, blev helt enkelt for store til, at disse vestlige lande kunne holde sig væk. Nu står USA med sin vasal Japan alene i sit forsøg på fortsat at dominere det globale finanssystem på sine vilkår.

AIIB blev foreslået af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping i oktober 2013 for at finansiere opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej gennem Asien til Europa, som indgår i Kinas store strategi »Et Bælte, en Vej«. Samtidigt lanceredes også »det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej« over havet syd om Asien. AIIB drejer sig derfor om al slags infrastruktur for udviklingen af disse transportkorridorer og de omkringliggende områder. AIIB vil i begyndelsen få 100 milliarder dollar i grundkapital, hvoraf Kina tegner sig for 50 milliarder dollar. En beregning viser, at med en sådan grundkapital kan man udlåne 1.300 milliarder. Det rækker et pænt stykke hen ad vejen til det beregnede direkte investeringsbehov for infrastruktur og opbygning af civilisation omkring den Nye Silkevej på 10.000 milliarder dollar. AIIB vil kun komme til at finansiere halvdelen af hvert projekt, man engagerer sig i, så derfor kan man regne med, at projekterne bliver endnu større. Den anden halvdel vil blive finansieret af andre finansinstitutioner, som BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, Shanghaiorganisationens infrastrukturfond og Asean-fonden, men også gamle, betydeligt mindre institutioner som Verdensbanken, Asiatisk Udviklingsbank, IMF og andre fonde på det almindelige kapitalmarked.

AIIB vil således ikke satse på nogle virtuelle investeringer,

men vil derimod flytte tonsvis af bjergmateriale, jord, stål og cement, for at der skal blive veje, jernbaner, vand, energi, byer og telekommunikation i et bælte, der skal knytte Asiens forskellige dele sammen med hinanden, og med Europa, Afrika og Amerika. Det drejer sig om at sætte hundreder af millioner mennesker i produktiv beskæftigelse og bygge fattigdommen væk så hurtigt, der kan lade sig gøre. Isen er brudt for de lande i den Tredje Verden, der længe har kæmpet imod den nuværende, uretfærdige verdensorden.

Kina ser det som virkeliggørelsen af det, som landet har kæmpet for siden verdenskrigens sejr over fascismen og FN's grundlæggelse for 70 år siden, og den Alliancefri Bevægelses Bandung-konference for 60 år siden, som præsident Xi Jinping sagde på det store Boao-forum for Asien den 28. marts i år. Titlen på hans tale var 'Towards a Community of Common Destiny and a New Future for Asia' (Mod et samfund for vor fælles bestemmelse og en ny fremtid for Asien), og her beskrev han igen Kinas udgangspunkt for sin politik i dag. Præsident Xi sagde:

»Den kinesiske nation elsker fred og har, fra gammel tid, højagtet sådanne filosofier som »harmonien er det mest værdifulde«, »fred og harmoni bør herske« og »alle mennesker under himmelen er brødre«. Kina har lidt under uroligheder og krig i mere end et århundrede i moderne tid, og det kinesiske folk ville aldrig ønske at påføre andre lande eller folkeslag den samme tragedie ...

I 2013 fremlagde jeg, under mit besøg i Kasakhstan og Indonesien, initiativet for opbygningen af et økonomisk Silkevejsbælte og det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej. Initiativet med »Bæltet og Vejen«, der imødekommer Kinas udviklingsmæssige behov og de udviklingsmæssige behov hos landene langs ruterne og i regionen som helhed, vil tjene de relevante parter fælles interesser og besvare vor tids krav om regionalt og globalt samarbejde.

Det vil blive et veritabelt kor, der omfatter alle lande langs ruterne, ikke en enegang kun for Kina.

Både »Bæltet og Vejen« og AIIB er åbne initiativer. Vi indbyder alle lande langs ruten og i Asien, såvel som også alle vore venner og partnere i hele verden, til at tage aktivt del i disse bestræbelser.«

Præsident Xi Jinpings tale om harmoni og samarbejde viser, hvordan Kinas gamle visdomslærer, Konfucius' idéer gennemsyrrer den nuværende, kinesiske politik og AIIB. Xi citerede Mencius, den store filosof i det gamle Kina, der sagde, »Ting fødtes til at være forskellige«. Xi fortsatte:

»Civilisationer er blot unikke, og ingen er den anden overlegen. Der må være mere udveksling og dialog mellem civilisationer og udviklingsmodeller, så hver af dem kan trække på den andens styrke, og alle kan trives og få fremgang gennem gensidig læring og fælles udvikling.«

Ved hjælp af denne visdomslære, der ligger dybt indlejret i den kinesiske kultur, mobiliserer Kina nu den næste fase af økonomisk udvikling, der skal være drevet af innovation. Det indebærer, at Kina samler, og satser stort på at lægge sig i frontlinjen for, verdens videnskaber med de mest avancerede, økonomisk-tekniske projekter, som verden nogen sinde har set. Det hidtil mest storslåede er det kinesiske rumprogram, der indebærer anlæggelsen af baser og udvindingsanlæg på Månen for at udvinde helium-3, der skal bruges på Jorden til den langt mere effektive fusionskraft. Med dette program er, som Lyndon LaRouche siger, menneskeheden definitivt på vej til at begynde at leve op til Johannes Keplers udfordring med at placere sig i relation til hele Solsystemet.

Kinas økonomiske politik er, ligesom alle BRIKS-landenes, orienteret mod det, der behøves i fremtiden. Dette er den nye måde at tænke på inden for den nye, økonomiske politik, de er i færd med at skabe, i LaRouches ånd. Med sin satsning på

universel videnskab er BRIKS-landene, med Kina i spidsen, i færd med at skabe en form for samarbejde mellem civilisationer, hvor tænkningen, kundskabsudbyttet og det sande menneskelige sættes i fokus.

I 25 år har LaRouche-bevægelsen i Sverige (EAP) og internationalt kæmpet for, at Sverige, Norden og hele verden satser på strategien for udvikling af den Nye Silkevej. I 40 år har Lyndon og Helga LaRouche samarbejdet med den Tredje Verden for denne politik, som nu omfattes af BRIKS-landene, og dermed en tredjedel af verdens befolkning. Gennem Sveriges ansøgning om medlemskab i AIIB har man *de facto* meldt sin interesse for den Nye Silkevejs storslåede, økonomiske udviklingspolitik. Det er uvist, om den svenske regering kender til dette, selv om det tydeligt fremgår af den AIIB-rapport, som er skrevet af myndigheden Tillväxtanalys under Näringsdepartementet.

Det er et stort skridt, at en række vestlige lande har set sig nødsaget til at orientere sig mod den Nye Silkevejsstrategi og mod de lande, som er kernen i BRIKS, et skridt, der er så stort, at de fleste i de vestlige lande, som er gået med, endnu ikke ved, hvad det er, de er gået med i. Det går direkte imod de vesterlandske ny-kolonialistiske magtstrukturer, som hidtil ensidigt har dikteret det globale finanssystems betingelser. Hvis politikken gennemføres, kan det blive det definitive skridt bort fra den vestlige verdens krigspolitik, monetarisme, arbejdsløshed og nedskæringer.

Sverige og mange vestlige lande har dog signaleret, at de tænker tage deres syge virusser med ind i AIIB, for at den gamle, vestligt dominerede, økonomiske politik skal styre selv denne nye institution. Der vil blive en fortsat, stor strid om dette, og det er derfor nødvendigt at vide, hvorfor Kina tog initiativ til AIIB.

## **Se også:**

Specialrapport: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: [»Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«](#), med en udførlig gennemgang af de vigtigste storprojekter.

Trailer: [»Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«](#)

Nyhedsorientering februar 2015: [»Byg Verdenslandbroen for Verdensfred«](#)

Brochure: [»HVORFOR USA OG EUROPA MÅ GÅ MED I BRIKS: En ny, international orden for menneskeheden«](#)

EIR: [»BRIKS er det eneste alternativ til truslen om Tredje Verdenskrig«](#)

EIR: [»Mens europæerne tilslutter sig AIIB: Kina spørger Washington: Hvad venter I på?«](#)

Xi Jinpings hovedtale på Boao Forum: [»Mod et samfund for vor fælles bestemmelse og en ny fremtid for Asien«](#)

LaRouchePAC, World Land Bridge, med interaktivt kort