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### III. Rise of Eurasia

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# Zepp-LaRouche Addresses Top-Level Conference in India

March 8—For close to three decades, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been the leading advocate worldwide for the policy of the Eurasian Landbridge, which she had originated with her husband Lyndon LaRouche. Her many trips to China on behalf of this policy in the 1990s, earned her the sobriquet there of the “Silk Road Lady.”

More recently, the adoption of this policy by President Xi Jinping’s China in 2013, under the name of the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the “Maritime Silk Road,” marked a turning-point in world history. This turning-point has been further consolidated by the far-reaching decisions of the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) meeting in Brazil in 2014, and subsequent developments.

From March 1-3, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche was a leading speaker and participant in the “Raisina Dialogue,” hosted in New Delhi by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and the Observer Research Foundation (ORF), in the first of what will be annual sessions. This conference, with over 600 guests from over 100 nations, focused on Asia’s physical, economic, human, and digital connectivity, as well as the needed international partnerships to effectively address the challenges of this century.

The speakers included policy- and decision-makers, including cabinet ministers from various governments, high-level government officials, and policy practitioners, leading personalities from business and industry, and members of the strategic community, media, and academia. Among the inaugural speakers were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Bangladesh and India, Abdul Hassan Mahmood Ali and Sushma Swaraj; and

**Under the leadership of the BRICS countries, a completely new set of relations among states is developing, based on mutual interest, economic cooperation, and collaboration in future-oriented, high-technology areas such as thermonuclear fusion, and space exploration and research.**

several former Presidents: Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga of Sri Lanka, and Sir James Mancham, Founding President of the Seychelles. The conference was also addressed by Indian Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar and several other Indian ministers, as well as former Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing. Other speakers included Ding Guorong, Senior Vice President of the Silk Road Fund, as well as many other incumbent and former political office holders.

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche addressed the first panel. She chose as her subject the urgent need for the extension of the New Silk Road into the Middle East, in order to guarantee the peace order expressed in the Feb 27 “cessation of hostilities” in Syria. Her message was very well-received. People came up individually to support what she said, including her interventions on other conference panels. Because this had been her first trip to India since 2008, numbers of Indians also approached her to warmly welcome her back.

The background to Helga’s March mission to India features the efforts by British Empire agents in Washington and the European Union, to fragment the BRICS nations, including by pulling India away from the others. These include the efforts to impeach and prosecute Brazil’s President Dilma Rouseff, as well as Obama’s effort to overthrow the Jacob Zuma government of South Africa, which Zuma has attacked as another Washington “regime-change” operation. Among those trying to tempt India away from China and the other BRICS nations, was U.S. Admiral Harry Harris, head of the Pacific Command, who was also a speaker at the Raisina Dialogue.