

# New Schiller Institute launches war against the 'decouplers'

by Vin Berg and Don Baier

It was a black 48 hours for Henry Kissinger's "decouple Europe" circles at the U.S. State Department.

One thousand people from the United States, Germany, Italy, France, Sweden, and Ibero-America gathered in Arlington, Va. July 3-4 for the first major American conference of the Schiller Institute. This new foreign policy think-tank and political organizing weapon was founded May 12 at the initiative of West German political leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

The declared immediate purpose of the new institute is to save the Western Alliance from early dismemberment by powerful circles in both the West and Russia associated with Kissinger; those circles, whose treason now focuses on their agreement with Moscow to force Europe into the Soviet sphere of influence, did everything in their power to prevent this founding conference's successful occurrence. But it occurred. The potential for saving the Atlantic Alliance was established.

The conference panels were planned to bring together the best of the international resistance to the Kissinger decoupling strategy—distinguished political, military, artistic, and scientific figures from Europe, the United States, and Ibero-America. Speaker after speaker declared the Western Alliance essential to peace and the survival of human freedom, in face of a powerful threat from the Russian Empire. The conference coincided with the largest Soviet military maneuvers in history, massing more than 900,000 Russian troops along the borders of West Germany and Austria (see page 30), directing terrible intimidation at America's European allies, with an actual strike into West Germany by no means ruled out by military professionals. At one point in the conference, Lyndon H. LaRouche, the husband of the institute's founder and a U.S. presidential candidate, reported this assessment from high-level intelligence sources.

## Saving the alliance

The National Democratic Policy Committee, the political-action organization founded by Mr. LaRouche, announced that it had decided to massively expand a petition drive which had already gathered well over 110,000 signatures in the United States and Europe, directing governments to "Save the Western Alliance—Destroy Henry Kissinger!"

and to "develop and deploy a beam weapon defense system on a crash basis to ensure the defense of the entire Western Alliance." A goal of 500,000 signatures was set by the time of a second major Schiller Institute conference now scheduled for the Federal Republic of Germany in September.

The deeper purpose of the Schiller Institute, an equally pervasive subject of speeches and discussion, is indicated by the institute's name: The German poet-playwright-historian, Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805), who inspired the republican movement of Germany on the model of the American Revolution, was the towering philosophical figure in the "Weimar Classic" period of Mozart, Beethoven, the Humboldt brothers, and others; together, they raised Western culture to a level of unprecedented potential for scientific and political progress. The Schiller Institute, in saving the Alliance, intends to draw millions into a cultural renewal of the West today, to eliminate the organized evil of oligarchism now dominant in the world and ensure that the future of humanity is a truly human future.

The U.S. Schiller Institute shares an international advisory board with a new institute of the same name founded just 10 days before the Arlington conference in Wiesbaden, West Germany. More than 200 people attended, including religious leaders, professors, businessmen, ranking military officers, and political activists. Warned that her personal security could not be guaranteed in Germany because of the power of Kissinger's associate, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche was compelled to make her opening remarks *in absentia*. She and Renate Mueller, the vice-president of the German Schiller Institute, stressed that just as the "best of Europe" made the American Revolution possible in 1776-83, so now, the "best of America" is determined to preserve the alliance protecting Europe from Soviet domination. A large delegation of the attendees subsequently journeyed to the Washington, D.C. suburb of Arlington for the founding of the American Schiller Institute.

In Arlington, intellectually challenging presentations from several panelists, led by Mrs. LaRouche of the Federal Republic, left no doubt that the idea of the "beautiful soul," the "warrior angel" for limitless human development that was apotheosized by Schiller in the days of the young United



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche is greeted by the European delegations at the Schiller Institute founding conference in Washington, D.C. On the right is her husband, Lyndon LaRouche.*

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States, was still very much alive in a handful of individuals with the potential to spread it rapidly throughout the world.

All in all, it was a defeat for Henry Kissinger's paymasters. These creatures see themselves as the "legitimate heirs" of the 19th-century Holy Alliance led by the Hapsburg Austro-Hungarian Empire's Prince Metternich and the Russian Czar; they are 20th-century oligarchs similarly out to crush republican governments and "maintain world order," destroying man's cultural achievements, reducing men to beasts, and looting half the human race to extinction. Kissinger's colleagues, including West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had tried every trick for which they are well known except murder: Every major German figure planning to attend the conference received phone-calls; blackmail, threats of job loss, and personal savagery were directed at them, in a failed attempt to prevent the conference from succeeding.

### **From Schiller's viewpoint**

Shortly after an opening presentation of the 100,000-plus petition signatures that began with a spirited military marching procession down the aisle by the delegation from Europe, proudly waving the flag of the Federal Republic of Germany and other European republics, Helga Zepp-LaRouche sounded the conference keynote by inviting the audience to see the world today, hovering on the brink of financial collapse and thermonuclear war, through the eyes of Friedrich Schiller: "Man paints himself in his deeds, and what a figure it is that paints itself in the drama of the present time! Here barbarity, there impotence: the two extremes of human decadence, and both unified in one moment of time!"

She asked, "Would this be his judgment? Or would he be

all the more full of hope that Mankind has reached the eve of the Age of Reason?"

"I am personally deeply convinced," she added, "that we hold the ideas and solutions for all of the important problems of this world in our hands. I am also convinced, however, that it is the world and philosophy of Friedrich Schiller which gives us, more than any other great poet and thinker of the past, the weapons of the mind and the method of thinking, that are necessary to win the cause of mankind."

Zepp-LaRouche continued her speech on a manifold theme—the common bonds of republicanism uniting the Weimar Classic period of Schiller in Germany with the first years of the United States as a "beacon of hope and temple of liberty for all mankind"; the reconstitution of today's badly battered Western Alliance on the basis of the community of principle of sovereign nation-state republics sought by such Schiller contemporaries and spiritual allies as President John Quincy Adams; and finally, the method devised by poet Schiller to educate the emotions of the personally decent "little people" whose own flaw of refusing to take the responsibility for all mankind in their hands brought upon our world the catastrophes of the 19th and 20th centuries; these must be raised to the level of Reason required to revive republican governments in more than name.

### **Economics, music, and natural science**

Renate Müller of the European Labor Party discussed the indispensable role of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Born in 1646 at the end of the Thirty Years' War, which destroyed Central Europe and annihilated one half of the population of Germany, Leibniz, taking off from the ideas of Plato and Nicolaus of Cusa, conceived of the development of a new

world order based on an entente of European nations to develop the entire world on republican principles.

Leibniz called for the development of scientific academies to promote the rapid progress of industry and agriculture, centers for cooperation in science and research. In the United States, Benjamin Franklin established a Leibnizian academy in Philadelphia, a city whose name was influenced by a work by Leibniz, *Societas Philadelphia*, which envisioned a society based on brotherly love.

West Germany's Anno Hellenbroich and John Sigerson, president of the U.S. Schiller Institute, both spoke passionately of the role of music. The author of "Think Like Beethoven," Hellenbroich used musical examples from the greatest German composer's works to show that classical art portrays negentropic growth, the divine spark within man. One of the highpoints of Beethoven's creative work was, of course, the setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" in the final movement of the Ninth Symphony. Hellenbroich also showed the audience a rare film, loaned to the Schiller Institute by the widow of the great conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, showing Furtwängler directing Brahms's Fourth Symphony in London in 1947.

Song is of supreme importance, John Sigerson pointed out, for oligarchs do not sing—what do they have to sing about, since song expresses the fundamental optimism of human reason and the potential for infinite human development? Song means, not the trash of the popular entertainment industry, but the dialogue of separate voices which together create a song between the voices. He described the enormous impact of classical music in early America.

Music was a dominant presence throughout the conference, with performances at every session, especially noteworthy those by French cellist Eliane Magnan. A climax was reached the evening of July 3 with a special *Schillerabend* concert featuring thrilling performances of German lieder, and a complete rendition of Beethoven contemporary Andreas Romberg's setting of Schiller's famous poem, "The Song of the Bell," by the Schiller Institute chorus and orchestra.

Equally gripping was the panel on developments on the frontiers of natural science, highlighted by an enthusiastic presentation by Dr. Winston Bostick of the Stevens Institute on "the scandal of the electron" and modern physics theory. Dr. Bostick's displayed dramatic visual laboratory evidence of the coherence of Keplerian plasma phenomena, vividly exposing the bankruptcy of the reductionist "part particle, part wave" approach. This was put into context by presentations by Uwe Parpart-Henke of the Fusion Energy Foundation and Dr. Robert Moon, Schiller Institute founding member and scientist on the wartime Manhattan Project. From different angles, Parpart-Henke and Moon described the great 19th-century tradition of "continental science" that informed the work of Bernhard Riemann, whose mathematics were the point of departure for Lyndon LaRouche's 1950s breakthrough discovery of the method that has enabled him to successfully create sound economic policy when every other

so-called economist has proven himself morally and intellectually bankrupt.\*

Franz Hron, a member of the organization Reichsbanner: Swartz, Rot, Gold, which led German resistance to Hitler in the 1920s, '30s, and '40s, was one of many distinguished panelists who traveled from Europe to tell the U.S. citizens about the "real Europeans" who value American friendship, U.S. mistakes notwithstanding (see article, page 38).

Another was trade unionist Walter Boehnke, a recent candidate for the European Labor Party in Germany. To the Greens with their motto of "Better Red than Dead" he counterposed Schiller: "Rather death than a life of servitude." He ended by characterizing all those opposed to the United States' beam-weapon Strategic Defense Initiative as traitors, and called for their trial by a military court of justice.

### The State of the Alliance

At the panel discussion of the military state of the alliance, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, World War II heroine of the French Resistance, paid tribute to "Schiller, Washington, and Lafayette . . . who created the modern free world." She detailed the Soviet threat and declared, "In 1984, the survival of the free world and that of oppressed nations depends on the close cooperation of the United States and Europe. . . . I am telling you in the name of 'France and Her Army,' a committee which we created of prominent thinkers and specialists, that the new [beam defense] strategy defined by President Reagan in 1983 is the only development which has brought us an immense wave of hope."

Other speakers included Claudio Pollastri, head of the International Department of the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), attorney Lennart Hane of Sweden, a specialist in comparing Nazi and Soviet legal systems, and Col. Hans Saeuberlich from West Germany's Kyffheuser Bund, a soldiers' association founded in 1786, 10 years after the American Declaration of Independence. Saeuberlich criticized Foreign Minister Genscher for the decoupling strategy and welcomed the Schiller Institute meeting as representing the "greatest and most successful peace movement of recent history," the Western Alliance. Lt.-Cdr. Forest McNeir of the U.S. Naval Reserve won applause and laughter, as he described the folly of British "cheating" on its naval expenditures, and "shutting down its radar for routine maintenance—in a war zone!" which led to the sinking of the *Sheffield* during the Malvinas War; he drew the appropriate lessons for the Alliance.

A panel on the tasks of rebuilding the collapsing world economy featured well-known farm leader Billy Davis, whom LaRouche has designated as the future U.S. Agriculture Secretary; former Manhattan Bureau president Hulan Jack; the president of the Andean Labor Party of Colombia, Maximiliano Londoño; and international shipping expert Scott Morrison, who outlined a program for getting Africa the emergency food shipments it needs.

It was Lyndon LaRouche, husband of Helga, internation-

ally renowned economist and U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, who on July 4 delivered the most impassioned summation of the themes of the conference. LaRouche used his personal debt to German culture, describing in particular his experiences with Leibniz, Beethoven, and the Göttingen scientific tradition associated with the work of Riemann, as an illustration of the real foundation of the Western Alliance, the Neoplatonic Augustinian tradition. He declared, "I exemplify in this respect the general debt we have. German classical culture must be seen, not as something national, apart; it must be seen as a product of the undefeatable spirit of creativity in our culture and our civilization."

In defending the Alliance, LaRouche said, "the objective

is not war; the objective is to gently change [the Russians] over a long time to come if necessary, to persuade them by methods known to Beethoven, to become better than they are, to civilize them, as some Russians have desired to be civilized, like Pushkin. The issue here is our culture—the very culture which we neglect and allow to be destroyed."

He concluded, "We hold in our hands from all humanity, known and unknown before us, the obligation to defend, to propagate, and to develop this precious heritage of our culture, and the alliance among our people is not simply based on resisting the Russian bear. The alliance is not an alliance against; it must be an alliance for that which promises at least to make the future of humanity human."

## Europe fights for alliance with America

More than 200 gathered in Wiesbaden, West Germany on June 22 to found the Schiller Institute of Europe, dedicating themselves to reverse the current process of decoupling of Europe from the United States. Among the participants were high-ranking military professionals, businessmen, professors, students, and political activists. As they were told by institute-founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the head of the European Labor Party, what is really at stake is 2,500 years of Western Judeo-Christian civilization.

Her opening statement, delivered *in absentia*, reported: "To further that civilization, the best of Europe established in America the first constitution based upon the republican democratic heritage of Natural Law embodied in Plato, Leibniz, Nicolaus of Cusa, Samuel Pufendorf," and carried out the "autocratic system" against the destructive feudal oligarchy. The "best of Europe" worked with Benjamin Franklin, "rightly called the Prometheus of the 18th century, to establish America as the beacon of hope and the temple of liberty for the world," and thus Friedrich Schiller was convinced that mankind had entered "the eve of the Age of Reason." "Never before did mankind have a higher ideal of humanity." The Schiller Institute will be a "school of republican thinking," she said, "and I am convinced that we can win," putting the Western Alliance on a sound and healthy foundation.

Another speaker, Hans Gunther Stark, vice-president of the Bavarian Soldiers Association who has produced for the Institute a film on Schiller's life, part of which was shown at the July 4 Schiller conference in Washington,

reported that "as a young officer, I and my comrades sang the marching song from Schiller's *Wallenstein*, 'out into the field, onto your horses . . . there in the field a man is still worth something, in the field he will be measured,' but then we learned that Schiller never meant the battlefield with weapons, but the battle of building nations with the weapons of the mind and spirit."

Webster Tarpley, foreign policy adviser to Lyndon LaRouche, described the long-term subversion of U.S. policy, dating from the murder of Lincoln, by the "patrician families of the Lowells, Cabots, Lodges, and Bundys." Lincoln, he added, represented a mass movement to break the power of these families, and just such a mass movement is represented in today's LaRouche campaign.

Renate Müller, an institute founder, reported on the over 30 meetings being held in cities across the United States during the last weeks of June, which led into the July 3-4 founding of a Schiller Institute in the United States. The "best of America" are determined to preserve the alliance, she stressed.

During discussion, France's Jacques Cheminade of the European Labor Party delivered greetings Revault D'Allones of the *Compagnie de la Liberation*, who praised the Schiller Institutes for providing "dignity and hope" to Europe. Fiorella Operto of Italy blasted the European decouplers, Willy Brandt, Giulio Andreotti, and Olof Palme.

The European and American institutes share an international advisory board which includes: Johann Schroedel of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church; Prof. Erwin Scheuch of the University of Cologne; Robert Becker; Hans Gunther Stark; Col. (ret.) Hans Saeuberlich of the European Organization of Military Associations; Col. John Bradley (USA ret.); Capt. Hubert Pech of Cologne; Dipl.-Ing. Fritz Vieweg-Gutberlet of Burghausen; and Prof.-Dr. Reinhart Lunderstaedt of the German Military Academy in Hamburg.





## Germany's resistance to Hitler

Franz Hron

# 'Many have forgotten what freedom means'

*This month brings the 40th anniversary of the heroic uprising of Germans who attempted to overthrow Hitler on July 20, 1944. In honor of that anniversary, we publish here the speech of Franz Hron to the Schiller Institute conference in Arlington, Virginia on July 3. Mr. Hron is a member of the Reichsbanner organization, which was the biggest defense organization against left- and right-wing extremist groups, especially the Communists and Nazis, during the Weimar Republic of the 1920s and early 1930s.*

For millions of human beings in Central Europe, as well as in the German Imperial Reich and in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the concepts of Republic, Parliament, Democracy became goals for which great sacrifices were made even in the decades preceding the First World War.

The conviction that a parliamentary-democratic republic could become something like a heaven on earth filled these people with an almost religious devotion.

In the years of the First World War, this devotion more and more assumed the form of resistance to the monarchy and the war. When, after the end of the war, republics arose, the masses were jubilant, especially in Germany, Austria, and in the new republic of Czechoslovakia, which came into existence with America's help.

But the jubilation of the masses was no guarantee that goodness and justice would prevail in the future.

The material consequences of the war, the tenaciousness of the partisans of the past, the divisions among the republicans and democrats, and the power struggles of the followers of Lenin and the Bolsheviks all led after only a short time to the beginning of the process of decay of the Weimar Republic, and not this republic only.

In 1921, the Weimar Republic and the parliamentary-democratic order were in such danger that men from all republican-democratic parties came together out of concern for the new state to form a protective organization to fight for the preservation of the republic. The name of the new organization: Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold (The National Flag: Black, Red, Gold). How this new organization fit the

national mood is shown by the fact that 3.5 million men showed themselves ready to take upon themselves any sacrifice necessary. Many men of the Reichsbanner paid with their lives for their struggle against the swastika and the red star, even before 1933 and more so from 1933 to 1945.

Why did this happen? The ideal republic, a parliament with democracy, lost support so quickly through the impotent day-to-day work of the Weimar Republic—economic crises, political, intellectual, and moral decay—that a dictator came to be seen as the lesser evil. Only a very small portion of the population believed there would be a second world war in the years up to 1939, not even when, in 1938, Czechoslovakia was left stranded by its allies, and the emigrant republicans from Germany who had settled there had to emigrate once again. For the men of the Reichsbanner, who from 1933-38 had fought in support of the Germans in Czechoslovakia of the "Republikanischen Wehr" (Republican Defense) to save Czechoslovakia, this was especially disappointing—but it was not to be their only disappointment.

When, in 1939, the Austrian republic was liquidated in Adolf Hitler's "return home," freedom for Germans, Czechs, and Slovaks came to an end.

A time of persecution and emigration came for the German republicans and democrats from Czechoslovakia and Austria. For those who were not successful in escaping from the "Greater German Reich," it meant concentration camps, prisons, and, after the war began, penal battalions.

Despite all persecution and disappointments, countless men and women remained true to their conviction that a life worthy of a human being is only possible in liberty, which is part of the concepts of republic, parliament, and democracy. This conviction played an important part in the desperate attempt at revolt on July 20, 1944.

The jubilation of the masses on May 9, 1945 was primarily over the end of the Second World War with all its misery, but also in the hope of a new age of republicanism and democracy.

In the time of the unconditional surrender of Germany, of the unimaginable destruction and the gigantic human streams of refugees, exiles, and the homeless in Central Europe, the United States proved to be a helper in time of greatest need, despite mistakes made in policy and administration.

Today, many people have become politically complacent, and seem intent on forgetting what freedom means. Must there be a catastrophe to bring humanity to reason?

We must make clear to humanity: Monarchies can end through the dying out of a dynasty, dictatorships are usually conquered only from outside, but democratic republics are in the constant danger of destroying themselves from within.

It is no consolation, when the poet writes after the catastrophe: "Freedom is like the sun. We must first lose it before we know what we have lost."