

## Schiller Institute: No to Kissinger's decoupling!

by Göran Haglund

One thousand people from 20 countries gathered in Wiesbaden, West Germany Sept. 21-23 for a conference of the Schiller Institute, unanimously adopting a resolution calling upon President Reagan and all European heads of state to take urgent steps to prevent the "decoupling" of Europe from the United States, to solve the economic crisis, and to oust the decouplers—like Henry Kissinger—from all positions of influence.

In her keynote speech to the conference, the Schiller Institute's founder and chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche stated that mankind now faces a turning point, "at which borders are not only being drawn anew, but entire empires are supposed to be newly divided."

In the past several weeks, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche emphasized, it has become clear that not only has an impressive list of Western celebrities attempted to prevent or disrupt the Schiller conference, including Kissinger's admirers in the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Bonn embassy, and the foreign ministry of Hans-Dietrich Genscher; the Kremlin, too, considers the Schiller Institute the most important threat to its own advanced plans for decoupling Western Europe from the United States, to the extent that "Moscow reportedly made it a condition of the forthcoming meeting between Reagan and Gromyko that the U.S. administration avoid any public association with the Schiller Institute!"

This counterorganizing was unable to prevent a strong, vibrant assembly from gathering to express its will. Since the previous conference of the Institute, in Arlington, Virginia on July 4, the new institution has begun to assume the role that Mrs. LaRouche outlined for it, when she proposed its formation in January of this year: to become a policy-making body for European-American relations that will replace the Council on Foreign Relations, Aspen Institute, and similar

think tanks of the Liberal Establishment. Each of those corrupt institutions is currently actively involved in promoting the Soviet-sponsored decoupling of the Western alliance. The Schiller Institute is fast becoming the magnet that can draw patriotic supporters of the alliance together, to debate and implement policies in the interests of the allied countries. The resolutions approved at the Wiesbaden conference marked a definite step in that direction.

The presence of a 110-person American delegation had a great impact on the Europeans present. These Americans are from all walks of life; many of them are citizen candidates, activists in the grass-roots political movement of Lyndon LaRouche. Many had never been to Europe before. They came to demonstrate, as former Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack declared in his speech to the gathering: "We are here in your hour of need to assure you that we will stand firm with our unflinching support. The people of the United States will not let the hounds of tyranny ever conquer or debase the freedom of our allies in Europe."

The Americans, in turn, could see first-hand the commitment of patriotic Europeans to the alliance with the United States and to the principles of the American Revolution.

The conference began with the American contingent—"The Benjamin Franklin Brigade"—leading a parade of delegations carrying flags from the United States, Canada, Italy, France, Portugal, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The participants marched in to present some 500,000 signatures collected on three continents to "Save the Western Alliance, Destroy Henry Kissinger!"

In her address to the conference, Mrs. LaRouche described the "New Yalta" deal between Kissinger's sponsors and the Moscow of the "Third Rome." It is being imple-

mented right now, she said. McGeorge Bundy and Vernon Walters have signaled to the Soviet Union that they are ready to sacrifice West Germany. They are talking about an American troop withdrawal from West Germany, while in the age of "Mutual Assured Destruction," the presence of these American soldiers and their families is the only real deterrence against a Soviet attack.

### 'The alliance hangs by a thread'

President Reagan is paralyzed by his palace guard, the whole U.S. decision-making process is paralyzed because of the elections. Kissinger is getting ready to assume a major post in the new administration. "The alliance hangs on a silk thread." Look at Europe, she said. U.S.-French relations are strained; in Italy Andreotti is putting out the language of Pravda against "German revanchism."

The Soviets know that their "revanchism" campaign against West Germany is pure lying. If they really wanted to hurt the Bonn government, they would call it "mediocre, impotent," she said. Moscow's intentions are clear. During the détente period, they built up strategic superiority; now they are putting their economy on war mobilization. To conquer Germany has always been the aim of the Russian rulers. They want to get hold of the German industrial potential as the key stepping-stone to world domination.

Zepp-LaRouche described how the world would look 30 to 50 years from now, if this Russian plot should succeed.

A world without Judeo-Christian civilization would be a sorrowful place to live in, she emphasized. The problem is the spread of Gnostic cults in the Western elites and populations today. Gnosticism makes the people blind; they don't realize what they have to lose because they don't know their own culture.

That's why Schiller is so important today. He knew all the tricks of the Gnostic elites, and dealt with them in his writings. Schiller once said that "the building of political freedom is the greatest work of art." The refinement of the individual soul, together with personal freedom, is the key to achieving political freedom. This concept of the divine spark in the individual soul, the *flioque*, is exclusive to the Judeo-Christian tradition, which is absolutely opposed to any "collectivism" or collective souls. She quoted from Schiller's *The Robbers*, *Don Carlos*, *The Maid of Orleans*, and *Wilhelm Tell* to give a sensuous idea of Schiller's boundless love for truth and freedom.

The decouplers deny this great German culture. But this culture was essential for the birth and the development of the United States. Zepp-LaRouche proved with a few key historical examples how the British oligarchy's project to reconquer the United States was based on the prior destruction—in the last century—of the dominant German cultural influence in America. As late as 1894, a Chicago professor proudly exclaimed that the American elite was trained in German universities, spoke German, and was immersed in classical German culture.

The real task of the Schiller Institute, she said, is to renew the German-American tradition of Schiller, and beyond that, to create a new cultural renaissance. The next big project is to celebrate Friedrich Schiller's 225th birthday on Nov. 10 with the greatest international Schiller Fest since 1859.

Mrs. LaRouche quoted an American scholar of the last century who said: "Why shouldn't the United States become an intellectual Greater Greece?" The Schiller Institute will see to it that this happens.

This spirit was embodied at the conference in a series of musical and theatrical presentations, including a concert featuring works by Mozart, Beethoven, and Donizetti, an evening of recitation of great Schiller poems by the Munich actor Ludwig Haas, and the world premiere of a film about the life and work of Friedrich Schiller, newly produced by the Schiller Institute.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche laid out a six-point agenda for action, which was adopted by the conference:

- To spread the appeal to President Reagan and other heads of state and other conference resolutions to all media

## The conference resolution

*The conference resolved to send the following appeal to President Reagan and European heads of state:*

The participants in the Second International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Wiesbaden emphatically pledge themselves to fight for the upholding of the Western Alliance, as the only guarantee of Western European culture of the last 2,500 years, and to build a powerful opposition movement to the so-called peace movement and decoupling tendencies. We pledge ourselves to bring the high ideals of the American Revolution and the German Classics to a new Renaissance, and from this starting-point, to base relations among all nations on republican principles. We appeal to President Reagan and all European heads of state to undertake the steps toward rescuing the Western Alliance identified by the Schiller Institute, including among other things the collective implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative on a crash basis, and a just economic world order, which will make possible the industrialization of the developing sector.

We appeal especially to President Reagan not to employ in his second administration any of the persons who are promoting decoupling, above all not Henry Kissinger. Long live the Western Alliance and the humanistic ideal of humanity!

throughout the entire world;

- To counter the vile slander against the conference published in the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, attempting to link the attendees to the neo-Nazi Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann;

- To organize world-wide Schiller festivals on Nov. 10 to celebrate the 225th birthday of Friedrich Schiller;

- To expand the "telephone tree" briefing networks, initiated by Mrs. LaRouche in August, to make it possible to deliver briefings and marching orders to tens of thousands of Institute supporters within hours;

- To expand the work and influence of the Schiller Institute, culminating in another international conference to be held on or about Nov. 20 in Washington, D.C. This third international conference of the Schiller Institute should aim at doubling the number of participants, and bringing a 500-person European delegation—already named "The Friedrich List Brigade."

### The international delegations

The two-day conference included presentations on defense policy, culture, economic development, and science, by participants from around the world. In order of presentation, the following individuals contributed: Hartmut Cramer, chairman of the European Labor Party in the West German state of North-Rhine Westphalia; Will Wertz of the Schiller Institute in New York; *EIR* counterintelligence specialist Paul Goldstein; Dr. Henryk Olesiak, a Polish exile living in Düsseldorf; Angelika Raimondi, a Schiller Institute Board Member; *EIR*'s European Executive Director Michael Liebig; French Col. (ret.) Marc Geneste, who has been called the father of the French neutron bomb; U.S. Col. (ret.) Alfred Michaud, a former national councilman of the Reserve Officers Association; Gen. (ret.) Wilhelm Kuntner, former Deputy Commander of the Austrian Armed Forces; Gen. (ret.) Giulio Macri, formerly the ranking Italian officer at SHAPE headquarters of NATO; Vice Admiral (ret.) Karl-Adolf Zenker, the former chief commander of the West German Navy; Col. Mario Davite, a manager of the Italian "Military News Agency"; Robert Becker of the Reichsbanner German resistance organization; Estonian exile leader Olev Ruuben; Swedish lawyer Lennart Hane; the former national chairman of the Swedish Transport Workers' Union; Uwe Friesecke, head of the Africa Commission of the Club of Life; former Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack; Giuseppe Puglia, national secretary of Italy's FAISA CISAL trade union; former Peruvian Labor Minister Dr. Antonio Pinilla; Dr. Meir Pa'il, a retired colonel and former member of the Israeli Knesset; Fiorella Operto, secretary general of the European Labor Party in Italy; Webster Tarpley, a foreign policy adviser to Lyndon LaRouche; Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, chairman of the West German Fusion Energy Foundation; chief librarian of the Lower Saxony State Library, Dr. Reimar Eck; Dr. Karin Reich, a Stuttgart mathematician; and Dr. David Flinchbaugh, an American aerospace specialist.

## Maritime aspects of

by Vice-Admiral (ret.) Karl Adolf Zenker

*The Western Alliance is faced with an immediate threat of a dual nature: "from the outside" by a military confrontation with the Soviet Union; "from within" by those who would decouple Western Europe from the United States.*

*In the spring of 1983, Russia committed itself to seek a military confrontation with the West. This confrontation strategy was the Soviet response to President Reagan's offer to negotiate on development of new means of strategic defense. Apparently, the Russian leaders decided that the emerging capability of the United States to neutralize, by means of directed-energy technologies (beam weapons and neutron weapons), the nuclear and conventional assault-superiority that the Russians have built up over a period of decades, would force them to act quickly to secure world domination, before the "window of vulnerability" closed.*

*Since the fall of 1983, the Soviet Union has continuously and systematically escalated its steps toward confrontation. This has not gone unnoticed by experienced military officers in the United States and Western Europe.*

*Among the speakers at the second international Schiller Institute conference were six ranking military officers who elaborated the Soviet military threat and expressed their support for the work of the Schiller Institute: French Col. Marc Geneste, who has been called the father of the French neutron bomb; U.S. Col. Alfred Michaud, a former national councilman of the Reserve Officers Association; Gen. (ret.) Wilhelm Kuntner, former Deputy Commander of the Austrian Armed Forces; Gen. Giulio Macri, formerly the ranking Italian officer at SHAPE headquarters of NATO; Col. Mario Davite, a manager of the Italian Military News Agency; and Vice Admiral (ret.) Karl-Adolf Zenker, the former chief commander of the West German Navy. Admiral Zenker identified the need for the West to embark on a maritime building program comprising both merchant and military fleets in his presentation, printed below.*

If one examines the strategic situation of the free world, as representatives of the Schiller Institute are doing at the conference in Wiesbaden, maritime features cannot be left out of account, although there is a strong tendency to do so among those who have had wars primarily with their immediate neighbors, because these are usually land wars, which