

LaRouche Youth Movement Founds Nordic Chapter

by Michelle Rasmussen

Eighteen young people from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, gathered on Nov. 30-Dec. 1, at the Schiller Institute's office in Copenhagen, to establish the Nordic chapter of the International LaRouche Youth Movement, and for intensive training in becoming world-historical individuals. During the weekend, the youth had a dialogue by telephone with both Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and in person with Schiller Institute scientific director Jonathan Tennenbaum, and the leader of the Schiller Institute in Denmark, Poul E. Rasmussen. The subsuming subject was the necessity of the individual to develop his or her ability to think and act for the greater good—the quality needed both to develop the political leaders, and to make the scientific breakthroughs, needed for humanity to survive.

Getting Europe To Look East

Lyndon LaRouche's speech to the gathering exposed the bankruptcy of the current political elite of Europe, and the United States, who offer nothing but bone-crushing austerity. The way out for Europe is to look east, to create a capital goods-based export boom, by hooking up with the emerging Strategic Triangle of Russia, China, and India, to build the Eurasian Land-Bridge. The young people were challenged to provide the necessary leadership in Europe to accomplish this. In fact, as LaRouche spoke, the Strategic Triangle, which he had first proposed in 1998, was being brought to life by Russian President Vladimir Putin's summit meetings with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee.

LaRouche was asked, "What does it mean to take leadership in the world today?" He challenged the young people to use the work of the German scientist Carl Gauss, to discover for themselves, how their minds work. The group was extremely excited to have the opportunity to discuss directly with LaRouche. A former physics student with an Arabic background, remarked how unique it was for a politician to discuss scientific issues, and how he had spoken on behalf of all of humanity, not just one portion. Another youth, who met the Schiller Institute only a month ago, spoke of how to expand "our movement."

Poul Rasmussen, took up LaRouche's challenge, by presenting Gauss's 1799 Fundamental Proof of the Theory of Algebra, as an example of a 22-year-old's hubristic exposé of the mental laziness of the established mathematicians.

Rasmussen conceptually described Gauss's method, step-by-step, with the use of models of both the ancient Greek geometer Archytas' method of doubling the cube, and a gearing system which showed the physical process involved in squaring numbers. Using Plato's allegory of the cave, from the dialogue *The Republic*, he stressed that scientific discovery occurs by discovering the physical causes lying behind sensual phenomenon. He made an impassioned plea for the young generation to revive the Classical tradition, which the '68 generation, the Baby Boomers, tried to destroy.

The Requirements of Leadership

Schiller Institute founder and international president Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke on Dec. 1 about "what it takes to become the leadership of Europe today, because it's very clear, that you cannot just leave it to the powers that be." After referencing the current debate about the economic crisis in Germany, she shifted the scene to the Germany of the 1930s. She described the historical tragedy behind Heinrich Brüning's lack of courage to implement the economist Wilhelm Lautenbach's economic reconstruction plan. Kurt von Schleicher did, in December 1933, but by that time, it was too late to save the German economy. The plan, based on credit generation for job creation in the infrastructure and production sectors, if implemented, could have prevented Hitler from taking power in 1933. She asked the new Nordic youth movement to help change the future of Germany and Europe, by taking up this debate, so that history is not repeated.

Zepp-LaRouche concluded by describing Nicolaus of Cusa's concept of the microcosm and the macrocosm—both the relationship between the development of individual creativity and the universe, and also, the relationship between the development of the sovereign nation-state and the international community of nations. She challenged everyone to develop their identities as world historical individuals. The discussion included a beautiful elaboration of Schiller's concept of the sublime.

Jonathan Tennenbaum spoke on the topic of "99.9999% of the Universe Is Ideas." He showed that human progress is not based on the sensual experience of matter, but only comes about through the ideas generated by the human mind. He discussed the difference between Aristotle's fixed notion of *energia* and Plato's notion of *dynamis*. He also showed how the concept of "resources," is not static, but is solely determined by mankind's ability to discover new physical principles.

Using wooden cubes, he provocatively showed the underlying ideas behind a seemingly boring row of counting numbers, when one playfully discovers that they are grouped into different "species." His presentation concluded with a discussion of the concept of immortality, and a demonstration of the development principles in Classical music through Tennenbaum's and Tom Gillesberg's performance of Mozart's "Abendmfindung."