

FULFILLING THE DREAM OF MANKIND

The International Conference of The Schiller Institute On November 25-26, 2017

by Alexander Hartmann

Nov. 28—The new paradigm of the Belt and Road Initiative, launched by China, is an invitation to all countries to cooperate in major new infrastructure projects for reconstruction and economic development, and to increase human productivity through investment in new energy technologies, science, and space travel. This new paradigm moved another step forward on Nov. 25-26, at an international conference of the Schiller Institute in Frankfurt, Germany.

The Institute was founded by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche to win Europe to the cause of reconstruction of the Middle East and Africa. At this conference, more than 200 participants from over 30 nations, heard high-level speakers from Eastern and Western Europe, China, the United States, Africa, and the Middle East, who described the economic and cultural potential of the new paradigm, and presented their common commitment to its complete success.

Zepp-LaRouche's keynote address and the first two panels were covered in detail in the Dec. 1 *EIR*. (Also see the conference program below.) Here we present a brief overview before providing the content of the final two panels, on Europe's role in the Belt and Road, and on future scientific and technological breakthroughs, respectively, for our readers.

In her opening speech, the chairman of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, referred to the statement of the philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz that we live "in the best of all possible worlds" because the universe is always able to further perfect itself. Therefore, mankind is challenged to overcome great evils by

even greater goodness.

The strategy of the New Silk Road offers a chance to overcome the obvious lack of development that her husband Lyndon LaRouche—who was among the participants—has for 50 years been addressing with his proposals for a new, just world economic order. Since President Xi Jinping's announcement of the New Silk Road as the official policy of the Chinese government in 2013, we see this idea materializing more and more, at the Belt & Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing last May, and at the 19th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in October, where overcoming poverty was declared a goal—people should be given a better life, not only in China itself, but throughout the world.

The geopoliticians of the old paradigm claim that all this is merely Chinese propaganda, but they cannot hide the fact that their own old system is falling apart, while China's strategy, with its development corridors, railways, and diplomacy in Eastern Europe, Ibero-America, and Africa, is making tremendous strides.

President Trump's recent China visit is also very important, as the world's two largest economies have set themselves the goal of "extending peace and prosperity to all other nations," as President Trump said in China. This is also a reason for hope for economically distressed regions in the United States, such as West Virginia, whose governor welcomed Trump's diplomatic success in China: now infrastructure and industry in his state can be rebuilt thanks to massive Chinese investment.



Trump's talks with Xi and Russian President Putin, Putin's cooperation with Xi, and in particular the meeting of Putin with Syrian President Assad, and China's development projects in Africa, are signs of hope.

Concerning Africa, one must acknowledge the foresight of Lyndon LaRouche, who wrote as early as 1980 that the genocide in Africa must be ended by a new political paradigm based on the ideas of Leibniz and Hamilton—the combination of science and statecraft to promote contributions of creative individuals for the benefit of all. Increasing population density and energy flux density, through technology transfer and labor force development, would ensure that every child born has the chance to make a creative contribution to the progress of humanity as a whole.

Europe in its present state is on the opposing side, but it could and should change this by accepting Leibniz's prognosis that China and Europe can cooperate to the benefit of the world, due to the affinity between their philosophy and culture, in which the Confucian concept of *ren* corresponds to the Christian *agapē*. Many aspects of this affinity can be found in Xi's politics. Europe is suffering from the brainwashing by

the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) which occurred following Roosevelt's death, which—as the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* has recently admitted—created the left-liberalism of “political correctness” that today dominates Western thinking. The creation of the CCF coincided with Churchill's proclamation of the Iron Curtain, McCarthy's witch-hunt, the Truman doctrine, and George F. Kennan's thesis of the “necessary lie”—the forerunner of today's fake news and false “human rights” campaigns. The CCF managed the destruction of classical music and art, through the attacks by the Frankfurt School on beauty and idealism, and their cult of atrocity.

The Schiller Institute, she emphasized, has always advocated a cultural and scientific renaissance in the tradition of the *Coincidentia Oppositorum* of Nicholas of Cusa and the striving for harmony of Confucius, who both insist on uniting the many contributions of all for the good, as in a contrapuntal fugue in music. Such a new renaissance is necessary to overcome the destruction brought on by the CCF, so that neoliberalism will disappear forever, as did scholasticism in the Middle Ages.