

election of President Franklin Roosevelt, which brought the patriotic currents of the U.S.A. back, temporarily, into positions of power after three intervening decades.” And, it was the destruction of that legacy, which has paved the way for the forces of the new fascism today.

Thus, a deep understanding of the personality, historical background and cultural outlook of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his interlocutors on the European continent, is necessary, to appreciate the potential today, for reawakening that tradition. In this, the third installment of the “Proceedings of the Historical Bad Schwalbach International Conference: The World on the Brink of the Great Financial Crash,” *EIR* presents the speeches from a panel dedicated to the era of FDR, which demonstrate the unity of the Classical principle, in politics and art. These are preceded by opening remarks to the conference, and speeches by civil rights leader Amelia Boynton Robinson, who contributed to one of the brightest moments of twentieth-century American history. Next week, we shall publish the fourth and final group of speeches, on science, music, and the concept of non-linearity.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

‘Now Is the Best Time To Be Alive’

Mrs. Mirak-Weissbach, an Executive Committee member of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, opened the conference on May 26.

Good afternoon, members and friends of the Schiller Institute, distinguished guests, and delegations from 42 countries:

I would like to welcome you to this, our annual conference, “On the Subject of Strategic Method.”

This conference takes place in a moment, in which we can all truly say, “Now is the best time to be alive.” The best of all possible times, because, we are witnessing the end of an epoch, the final collapse of an entire system. As the old order dies, there is, to be sure, the danger that chaos, conflicts, and wars may break out. We see the spectre of war stretching across the African continent day by day, as the predators of the dying order struggle to seize control over raw materials riches on the continent. The same threatens in Central Asia and the Caucasus; turmoil is already spreading across the Indian subcontinent and in East Asia. The Middle East teeters on the brink of explosion.

Yet, grave though the danger of chaos may be, still, it is the demise of the old, decaying order, which offers us the

unique, historic opportunity, to bring into being, at long last, a new, just world economic order, worthy of the dignity of the human being. What we are living, is a revolutionary moment in history, and that means, we require revolutionaries — not gun-toting, sloganeering anarchists — but revolutionaries, who have mastered the subject of strategic method.

Thus, the purpose and subject of this conference.

The crisis has reached such depths, in terms of wildly gyrating stock market indices, eliminations of entire currencies, and plummeting living standards for populations throughout the globe—including emphatically the United States—that more and more people are rallying to the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, for a global reform of the world monetary and financial structures. LaRouche’s call for a New Bretton Woods system, first issued in 1996, has since materialized in the form of an Ad Hoc Committee, joined by leading political figures worldwide. Initiatives have taken hold in the Italian Senate, city councils, and in the European Parliament, for the New Bretton Woods. In the United States, the initiative has been introduced and approved in the state legislature of Alabama, and presented in Michigan.

There is no doubt in my mind, that the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, will become the institutional vehicle for forcing through this urgently needed reform. Lyndon LaRouche himself will present to us, the deeper strategic implications of the global crisis, which his New Bretton Woods initiative is designed to address. Later, in our conference, we will hear about the historical background to this concept, in the United States, under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and in Europe, in the work of Jean Monnet.

A Fight Between Two Worldviews

The battle for the New Bretton Woods, is no academic matter. It is not a matter of proposing a valid idea, and debating the merits of it. As we have seen, increasingly, since the beginning of the primary elections in the United States, this is a fight to the death, between two political factions, worldwide, two philosophical worldviews, two opposing concepts of man: between those financial oligarchical interests, committed to preserving their power, in the crash, even at the cost of the survival of the human race; and those determined to replace the old, rotting order, with a morally ordered universe.

Nowhere has this confrontation been more violent, than in America, where forces associated with the financial oligarchy of Wall Street, have gone to unprecedented measures to suffocate the voice of Lyndon LaRouche, in the vain attempt to prevent the American population from thrashing out these vitally important ideas. What has been done by the Democratic National Committee, in an attempt to stop LaRouche’s campaign for the Presidential nomination, in the Democratic Party, is unprecedented in American history. And yet, as the recent 22% victory for LaRouche in the primary election in President Clinton’s home state of Arkansas, shows, their attempt is indeed in vain. It will not work. Those who are trying



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addresses the Bad Schwalbach conference "On the Subject of Strategic Method."

to fix the elections, have lost control.

The Wall Street faction, behind both George W. Bush in the Republican Party, and Al Gore in the Democratic Party, has torn up the U.S. Constitution, and trampled on the Voting Rights Act—the historic legislation passed in 1965, as the crowning achievement of the American civil rights movement. It is our rare privilege, here today, to welcome Amelia Boynton Robinson, who led the fight for the right of every American citizen to vote, and to have that vote protected. It was Mrs. Boynton Robinson, who for decades organized African-Americans in the South, one by one, to register to vote, and who invited Dr. Martin Luther King in 1965, to travel to Selma, Alabama [where he set up the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the SCLC, at her home and office]. Together they organized the march on Montgomery, Alabama, on March 21, 1965, which led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act. Amelia Boynton Robinson, having dedicated her life to this cause, is now in the forefront of the fight to defeat those evil forces, heirs to the racists and Confederates, who have torn up the Voting Rights Act. Mrs. Robinson has just returned from an extremely successful tour, which took her to Germany's capital Berlin, to Warsaw, Poland, and to Rome, Italy—in defense of the Voting Rights Act and democracy in America.

The fact that such events could occur in the United States in the twenty-first century, is cause for alarm, not only because such brutal violations of law, portend the coming of tyranny—a new fascism in the world's leading superpower—but also because they betray the level of cultural and moral degenera-

tion and decadence that America, and the world, has sunk to. In fact, the economic crisis which has condemned millions of human beings to misery, is not an economic crisis; it is a cultural crisis, the result of a collapse in culture, worldwide, over the past century.

A Conceptual Revolution

Thus, to respond to this breakdown crisis, requires more than a new program for world recovery. What is required, is a fundamental change, a revolution in the way people think.

This, Lyndon LaRouche will present to us, in his keynote, "On the Subject of Strategic Method: the Global Crisis and Its Strategic Implications," which will constitute the starting point for our discussions; after which, we will turn to a crucial theme, "Cognition versus Information," or Classical thinking versus Romanticism, in science and in art, specifically music.

Some of you may ask, what does Bernhard Riemann, the nineteenth-century German scientist, have to do with strategic thinking? What does Johann Sebastian Bach, who died 250 years ago, have to do with strategic method? What kind of a "revolution" did Riemann and Bach make, such that we can learn from them, today?

As you will see, Riemann and Bach, among others, were revolutionaries in the true sense of the word, who changed the shape of world history. They were thinkers, whose works also had a profound influence on LaRouche's own development. In fact, when we explore their works, under the rubric of cognition versus information, we will be retracing the path that Lyndon LaRouche took back in 1948-52, which led to

his fundamental breakthrough in economic science. As LaRouche recounts in his autobiography, *The Power of Reason*, after he had read a book called *Cybernetics*, by Norbert Wiener, in 1948, on “information theory,” he recognized it as utterly wrong, and fraudulent. LaRouche refuted Wiener’s ideas, “from the standpoint of the economic effect of the discovery of new physical principles,” and, in so doing, came to articulate precisely what constitutes the difference between a computer, and the human mind: What is cognition, creative thinking? As LaRouche was to demonstrate, it is this unique capacity of the human mind, the capacity for cognition, which sets man apart from and above the beasts. It is also this capacity, which is ultimately the source of all wealth in society: for, through the application of man’s creative breakthroughs in science, new, universal principles are discovered; and new technologies are brought into being, which revolutionize the economy, leading to negentropic economic development. This, LaRouche has demonstrated, can be measured rigorously, in terms of the relative potential population density of a given society.

LaRouche recounts in his autobiography, that at the same time he made this breakthrough, refuting the theories of Wiener et al., he was deeply immersed in the music of Beethoven, and in poetry, exploring the way in which poetry communicates ideas, through metaphor. Among others, LaRouche delved into the writings of the English poet — and revolutionary — Percy Bysshe Shelley. In his essay, “A Defence of Poetry,” Shelley developed the concept, that poetry in the broadest sense — poetry, music, art, and drama — is the driving force behind every progressive process in history; from the times of the Greek epic poet Homer, to the epoch of drama in Athens, as later, with the Italian national poet Dante Alighieri, and the Italian Renaissance, it was poetry which led the way.

Stimulated by Shelley’s happy insight into the effect of poetry on the moral improvement of man, LaRouche dedicated years to working through the way in which poetry, and great art, accomplish this. How does the poet communicate profound ideas? How does the creative process work, in the poet? How is this process of artistic discovery, in the poet, or the composer, coherent with the process of scientific discovery, of the scientist? How is it that “Classical artistic principles” are “complementary to the discovery of validated universal physical principles”? LaRouche recognized, through his intense work with poetry, music, and Riemann’s physics, that “the relations between man and nature are conditioned not only by discoveries of universal physical principles, but also by the Classical form of artistic principles.”

These are the profound questions which we choose to deal with in this conference, and we are fully confident that at this critical juncture in history, your minds are stimulated to thrashing out great, necessary ideas. As Shelley wrote, referring to revolutionary times such as ours, “The most un-failing herald, companion, and follower of the awakening of a great people to work a beneficial change in opinion or

institution is poetry. At such periods there is an accumulation of the power of communicating and receiving intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature.”

And, Shelley concluded, “Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.” I would like to introduce now, one such legislator, Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson, a revolutionary, and a poetess.

Amelia Boynton Robinson

U.S. Civil Rights: The Fight Goes On

Mrs. Robinson, the vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute in the United States, is a life-long fighter for civil rights, and was a close associate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who invited Dr. King to her home in Selma, Alabama for the mobilization for voting rights for African-Americans. In 1990, she was awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Foundation Medal of Freedom for “courage, conviction, and outstanding services to state and nation during the turbulent decade of the 1960s.”

The following are two speeches that she gave to the Schiller Institute-ICLC conference, introducing each of the keynote speakers, Lyndon LaRouche (May 26) and Helga Zepp-LaRouche (May 27). The keynote speeches were published in the last two issues of EIR. Together, Mrs. Robinson’s two presentations give an eloquent picture of the battle for civil rights in the United States—historically, and at the present time. Subheads and footnotes have been added.

Introducing Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

To this great audience of dedicated people, dedicated people of many countries, my friends, my extended family, the Schiller Institute, and certainly my daughter and my son, who are my own, and that is Helga and Lyndon LaRouche: Nothing can be any greater than to stand before you on this European soil, and say, “I am happy to be here.” Happy, because my mission has been like putting a dent in a very, very hard piece of steel. Why? Because of the fact that there are problems, great problems, problems that have muddied the water, and problems that all of us have, and there have been problems for many years. No country can say, that “we are free,” and squeaky clean, because all of us have fallen short in the glory