

Schiller Institute Conference

LaRouche SDI Role Shows Power of Ideas

At a conference co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the National Caucus of Labor Committees in Reston, Virginia on the tenth anniversary of President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—a policy developed by Lyndon LaRouche—850 participants resolved to once again change history, as LaRouche had done then, by getting the U.S. government to adopt Lyndon LaRouche's strategic policy toward the former Soviet Union and by removing the statue in Washington, D.C. commemorating Albert Pike, the Freemasonic, Luciferian founder of the Ku Klux Klan.

The conference, which was opened by Amelia Boynton Robinson, vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute, first heard taped messages by Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche stated that in the face of the current world crisis, which threatens to eradicate Western Christian civilization, the only thing that can save mankind is a fundamental change in the underlying assumptions presently governing society. In this context, he identified his fight for the SDI as one example of how such a change is possible.

"We changed the course of history



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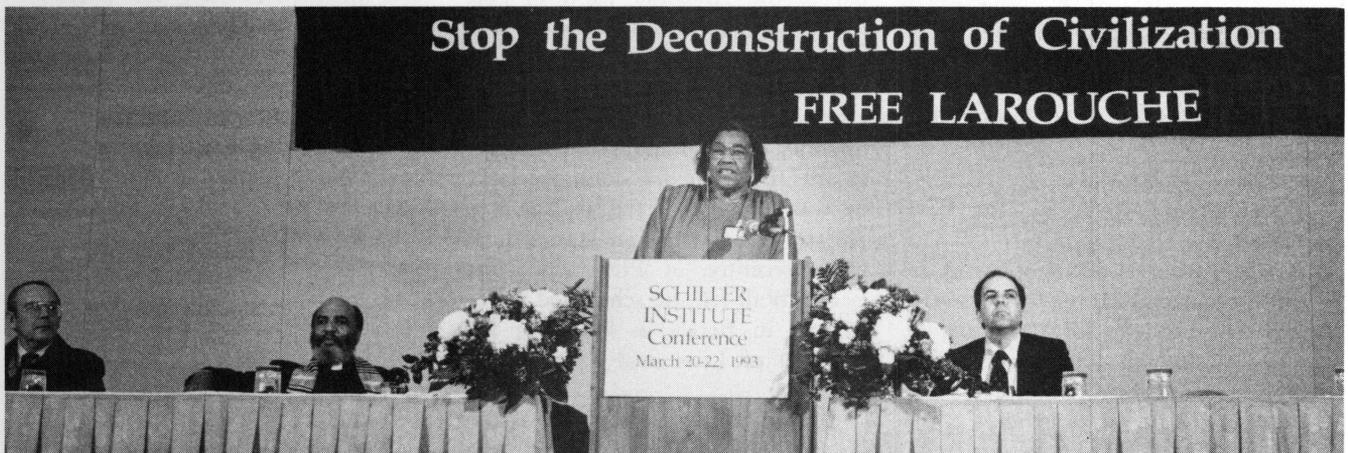
Above: Conference participants take the message to the White House: LaRouche must go free!

Right: Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.



EIRNS/Chris Lewis

Below: Amelia Boynton Robinson, vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute, opens the conference, flanked by Rev. James Bevel (left) and Mel Klenetsky, coordinator of the LaRouche-Bevel 1992 Presidential campaign.



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through the use of an idea," he said, "the idea which became known as the SDI.

"A great opportunity was created by aid of our intervention as a weak force with the right idea at the right point in history—even though the proposal was defeated.

"It is possible at crucial points, even in the most desperate conditions of mankind, to introduce an idea which, if accepted, even in a small degree, even if not fully successful, can *turn the course of history* to such effect, that out of a hopeless situation, a hopeful one is provided."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, emphasized that to change history for the better, we must learn from three missed opportunities offered by Lyndon LaRouche over the last decade.

"Three times in one decade we had a *punctum saliens*," she said, "and three times a golden opportunity was missed, each time because the axioms of thinking of the political elite were based on geopolitics and neo-Malthusianism.

"In 1982, Operation Juarez [proposal for debt moratorium] could have

meant the beginning of the development of the Southern Hemisphere. This idea was abhorrent to the financial elite, who are guided by the physiocratic idea that the only source of wealth is control over natural resources and usury, and who think that the black, brown, and yellow populations of the South are a 'population bomb.'

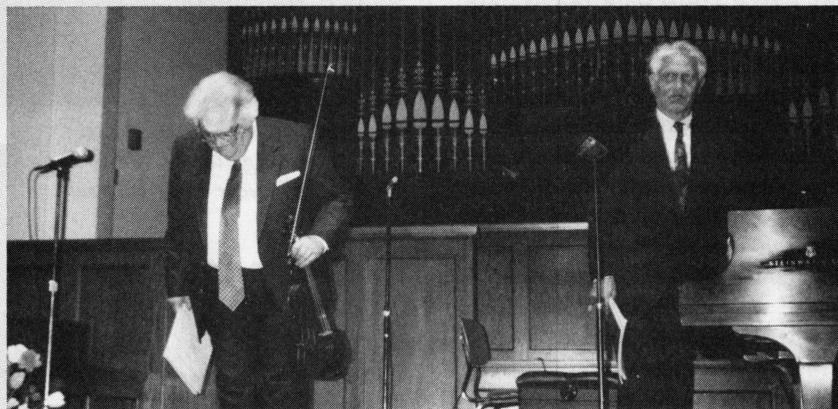
"The second *punctum saliens*, the SDI, could have meant the replacement of the superpower condominium and the establishment of an entente of sovereign nation-states collaborating

Brainin-Ludwig Concerts Dedicated to Civil Rights Movement

On March 22 and 24 the Schiller Institute sponsored two historic concerts by Norbert Brainin, formerly the chief violinist and founder of the Amadeus Quartet, and Günter Ludwig, one of the leading pianists in Germany today. The concerts were dedicated to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and to the Civil Rights movement, both past and present.

The first concert at the Ebenezer United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. was attended by over 500 people. The second concert, which drew over 650 people, was performed at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama and was preceded by a presentation by the Rev. James Bevel—who in 1992 ran for Vice-President on an independent national ticket with Lyndon LaRouche—entitled, "Thirty Years Later: The New International Civil Rights Movement." This latter church is renowned worldwide as the spiritual headquarters of the 1963 Birmingham Movement for Civil Rights.

There, thirty years ago, one of the most inspiring examples of non-violent civil disobedience was launched. The "Children's Crusade," formulated by the Rev. Bevel, was the movement's answer to the unjust jail-



Norbert Brainin (left) and Gunter Lüdwig perform in Birmingham, Alabama.

ing of Dr. King. The tragic bombing of the Sixteenth Street Church following the March on Washington, led to the Alabama Right-to-Vote movement and to passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Norbert Brainin, who expressed great joy at being asked to play in memory of Dr. King, is no stranger to the fight for freedom. In 1938, he was forced to leave his home in Austria after the Nazi annexation. More recently, in 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell, he scheduled a free concert in Berlin in honor of the triumph of Love and Reason over tyranny.

Brainin has also been a staunch

supporter of the imprisoned statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

The music program for both concerts included Ludwig van Beethoven's Sonata in D-major for Violin and Piano, Op. 12, No. 1; George Frederick Handel's Sonata in D-major for Violin and Figured Bass, Op. 1, No. 13; and finally César Franck's Sonata in A-major for Violin and Piano.

In the words of Schiller Institute vice-chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson, this concert "planted the seed for a marriage between the Civil Rights movement and Classical culture, which we must bring back to America."

with each other based on a community of principle. Rejection of this led to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the depression of the West.

“The third *punctum saliens*, the Productive Triangle [Eurasian industrial/ infrastructure expansion] would have meant using the collapse of the Versailles-Yalta order, which had dominated the entire twentieth century, to overcome the twin brothers of evil of the twentieth century, communism and liberalism, and to put the economy into cohesion with Christian morality. The rejection of this, has led to global depression and the danger of World War III. . . .

“Now we have maybe one last final chance to correct that, or else we are going into a catastrophe.”

Mrs. LaRouche concluded by calling for the building of “an international Civil Rights movement around the world which realizes the inalienable rights of all individuals on the planet as *imago viva Dei*—of each human person in the image of God.”

She was followed by Civil Rights leader the Rev. James L. Bevel, LaRouche’s 1992 Vice-Presidential running mate, who emphasized that only the principle of love (*agapē*) can triumph over evil. He underscored this with the theme “There are no evil people, but there *is* a need for good people to let their little light shine.”

Elaborating the Message

The four panels following the keynote presentations elaborated in detail the threat represented by the axioms of the enemies of humanity—especially centered in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry—on the one hand, and the potential for defeating those enemies, as reflected in the 1982-84 successful fight around the SDI, and in today’s fight to foster breakthroughs in Classical music and the sciences.

A panel on the historic role of Freemasonry was introduced by another message from Lyndon LaRouche, who emphasized that the defeat of the Scottish Rite is absolutely essential for freeing the United States from moral, as well as physical, destruction [SEE Com-

mentary, page 60]:

- Anton Chaitkin revealed how Albert Pike conspired with Italian Freemason Giuseppe Mazzini to break the rule of Christian institutions.
- Mark Calney documented how D.W. Griffith’s movie *Birth of a Nation*, which created Hollywood, was part of a plot to revive the KKK.
- Michael Minnicino traced out the evil philosophy behind today’s Political Correctness [SEE page 42, this issue].
- Jeffrey Steinberg exposed the impact of drug money on the sports and entertainment industries.
- and Kathleen Klenetsky detailed the pro-euthanasia onslaught of today’s “post-modernist” social agenda.

Principle of the Flank

The panel on the SDI documented Lyndon LaRouche’s role in getting President Reagan to adopt the SDI policy in 1982-83, and how the Soviet rejection of the SDI led to the collapse of the Soviet empire in 1988-89:

- Paul Gallagher of the Fusion Energy Foundation—which was illegally bankrupted by the Federal

government in 1987—presented a time line of the SDI fight.

- European Fusion Energy Forum head Jonathan Tennenbaum identified the crucial conceptual contributions of Lyndon LaRouche to the SDI.
- Anno Hellenbroich, from Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) in Europe, reviewed LaRouche’s Productive Triangle proposal.
- LaRouche’s back-channel negotiations for the SDI, conducted with the Soviet government at the request of the Reagan administration, and the Gorbachev-led attack against LaRouche once the Soviets rejected the offer, were detailed by Jeffrey Steinberg and Rachel Douglas of EIR.

Other panels in the three-day conference featured presentations

- on the *Motivführung* principle in Classical musical composition;
- by Webster Tarpley on the “Deconstructionist” attack on language [SEE page 48, this issue];
- and by Carol White, editor of *21st Century Science and Technology*, on the promise of cold fusion and the fight against the Politically Correct witchhunt in the sciences today.



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

Institute chorus performs Mozart’s Ave Verum Corpus for panel on Classical musical composition.