



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

*American Intellectual Tradition: panelists Nancy Spannaus, Graham Lowry.*

## Int'l Webcasts

During the first five months of 2002, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addressed three seminars in Washington, D.C., all of which were webcast.

On January 24, LaRouche issued a moral challenge to U.S. and world political leaders, to step forward with him in a life-or-death battle to save civilization. In the face of both a systemic financial breakdown crisis, and a threat of world empire by the fascist gang around former Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Harvard political scientist and global strategist Samuel Huntington—the gang which inspired the attempted coup d'état of Sept. 11—LaRouche said that the world desperately needs leadership which will

tion by Simbi Mubako, the Zimbabwean Ambassador to the U.S., on the way the British and the I.M.F. are trying to return his country to colonialism.

After a brief musical offering by the Schiller Institute chorus, the evening session took up “Brzezinski’s and Huntington’s Universal Fascism: The Special Case of Sharon’s Israel.”

### Dialogue of Cultures

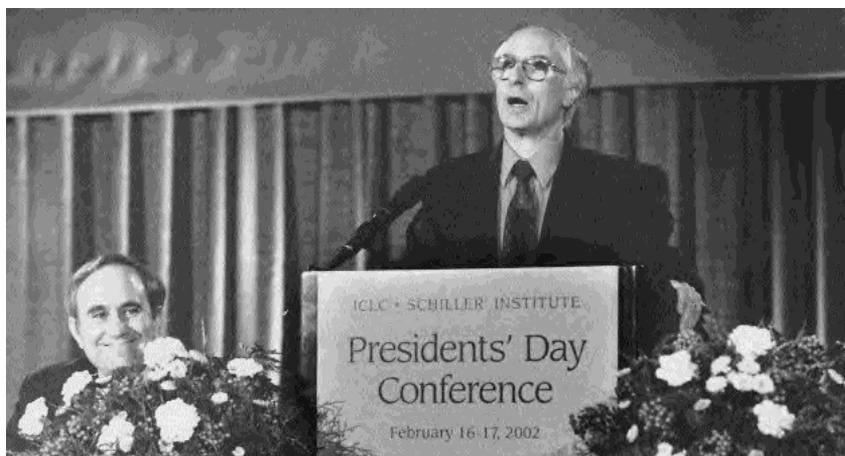
The second day of the conference was keynoted by Helga Zepp LaRouche, LaRouche’s wife and founder of the Schiller Institute. She took up the theme of the alternative to the Clash of Civilizations—namely, the dialogue of cultures, beginning with the call she herself had put forward last October, along the lines of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s dialogue, “The Peace of Faith.”

Zepp LaRouche demonstrated to the audience, the way in which to uncover the universal principles, *from above*, that can unite mankind despite our divergent, and apparently conflicting, religions and cultures. She took up, in particular, the ancient religions of India and Egypt, and brought out the common themes of man’s relationship to God.

What you find, she said, is that the concept of *imago dei* exists in all the major religions, even as certain breakthroughs were made in specific cultures,

based on the best periods of all cultures, she said.

The final panel of the conference dealt with the American Intellectual Tradition as key to economic recovery, with presentations on the heritage of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, with particular emphasis on the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

**Top right:** *Brzezinski’s Universal Fascism: panelists Jeffrey Steinberg (podium) and Harley Schlanger.*

**Right:** *Schiller Institute chorus, under the baton of John Sigerson.*

# Hear Strategic Direction from LaRouche

face reality, and act to support the establishment of a community of principle among sovereign nations, in order to restore economic growth.

The problem, LaRouche said, is that there is a crisis of leadership in Europe and the Americas. “We have people in this country who *could* be part of the solution, including seasoned political figures, if they were brought together as a force. But we don’t have them together at this time, and one of the things I’m trying to do today, is to *shame* them into moving in that direction. Step forward, and begin to show the kind of leadership this country needs for this crisis. Bypass the two parties. Just give some leadership outside the two-party framework, and then come back and reorganize the party system by showing a leadership which can rally the American people.”

How can people find the courage to fight? For that, LaRouche offered his own role: “I can offer you the credibility of my success as a forecaster, which is—I can promise you, I can assure you—is unmatched. I can offer you my dedication to what I’ve told you I’m dedicated to. I can offer you my knowledge and commitment to try to attempt to use the influence of the United States, to bring about a reorganization of a worthless, bankrupt monetary system. I can promise you the use of my knowledge, and that of others I can rally to me, to bring about the economic mobilization to restore this nation, and other nations, to what they should be. I can promise you that I am committed not to an empire, but to what some people call a *multi*-polar world: a community of principle among perfectly sovereign nation-states, which I think is the only way this planet can be managed. And I can promise you that I’ll fight now, and I’ll fight until I die. I will not quit.”

## Peace, or Perpetual War?

In a speech webcast on May 1, LaRouche said: Either people follow his pathway to peace, or face the outbreak of “perpetual war,” in the style of the



EIFRNS videograb

*Memorial Day webcast viewed at Washington, D.C. seminar.*

Roman Empire, or worse.

Americans and international leaders alike have been alarmed to see the ongoing disintegration of the U.S. Presidency, which has, in fact, led it to support the war drive of Israel’s Nazi-like butcher, Ariel Sharon. At the same time, representatives of the Anglo-American crowd which controls Sharon, are promoting a process of expanding warfare in Asia, South America, and the rest of the Middle East.

LaRouche stressed repeatedly the need for action in the true national interest of the United States, a national interest which has not been understood by any President since 1964. He also invoked the action of President Dwight Eisenhower from 1956, when he intervened sharply against England, France, and Israel in the Suez Crisis. Building the political environment, by telling the truth, to permit that kind of decisive action to be taken in the Middle East, is the crucial task of those who wish to save civilization.

## How To Win the Peace

Then, on May 28, LaRouche presented a Memorial Day address on how to locate courage in oneself to inspire others to the necessary fight.

Here, LaRouche sharply contrasted the war-fighting perspective of today’s

dominant political faction in Washington, to the outlook of the traditional American military, in which the purpose of war is *to win the peace*. The function of war, he said, is to defend the concept of man made in the image of the Creator, and to bring the human race together as a community of sovereign nation-states.

Unlike animals, man can make discoveries of universal scientific principles, which are things which cannot be felt, smelled, or seen. By thinking in terms of principles, one has the power to deal with great crises, because one is aware of his or her power to transform, and improve, the universe and mankind.

LaRouche gave the example of Jeanne d’Arc, a real historical case of a young peasant girl who took the responsibility to save her nation, thus providing the example which inspired the republican tradition of the nation-state, which eventually came to fruition in the founding of the United States itself.

Republicans in Europe built the United States, LaRouche emphasized, and it would not have happened without great leaders like France’s Jeanne d’Arc and England’s Thomas More.