Internet Webcast

Americans Must Beware the ‘Cranes of Ibykus’

On January 10, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche told an international audience at a live Internet webcast, that the time has come for the “forgotten men and women” of this nation to demand the urgently needed changes in policy that will avert the impending global calamity.

“The American people, in particular, have to look inside themselves,” LaRouche advised. “It was their negligence, which created the monster which I shall describe to you today. And, unless the American people are willing to change the way they think, the United States is not going to survive.”

More than 150 people, including over 100 college-age youth, attended the Washington, D.C. event. Many more listened and watched over the Internet, from numerous locations around the world:

Groups of supporters gathered to listen, from Melbourne, Australia, to St. Petersburg, Russia; from Los Angeles, Calif., to New Delhi, India; from Berlin, Germany, to Mexico City.

The ‘Erinyes’

To make his point more sensuous, LaRouche turned to Friedrich Schiller, who, in his famous poem, “The Cranes of Ibykus,” identifies the principle of divine justice. Ibykus, a beloved poet of ancient Greece, is travelling to a poetry festival in Corinth, when he is set upon by robbers and murdered. His murderers go on to the festival. As Ibykus lies dying, he sees a flock of cranes overhead, and entreats them to be a witness to his murder. The cranes fly to the festival, and, aided by the Erinyes (Furies), they create such a commotion, that the murderers, realizing they have been judged, confess their crime.

LaRouche, warning, pointing to a large screen on which was projected an image of Terry McAuliffe, the corrupt Chairman of the Democratic National Committee responsible for excluding LaRouche from full participation in the Democratic Party primaries: “He sees them coming! They’re about to get him. He’s about to confess!”

A Sense of Mission

After outlining the past 40 years’ decline in the conditions of life, accompanied by a turning away from the Classical culture which formed the foundations of the American Republic, LaRouche pointed to the space program, as initiated by President Kennedy, as a model for the type of science-driver approach to scientific and economic development needed today to revive the optimistic outlook of the Kennedy years.

In concluding, LaRouche urged his audience to consider the true meaning of their lives, their own mortality, and to stop “going along to get along”: “What will save this planet, what gives you the courage to face whatever you have to face, for humanity, is a sense of mission.”

“My job is to give the people of the United States, in particular, a sense of mission,” he continued, “our mission, as a nation in the world. What we have to do, among nations, to lead other nations—by leadership, not by rule; not by domination; not by giving orders. But by being a factor of leadership on this planet, which gets this planet out of this horrible danger before us now.”