

Conference

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ical exercise, which allowed the audience to peer into J.S. Bach's mind, and see how he constructed this masterpiece.

At the Crossroads

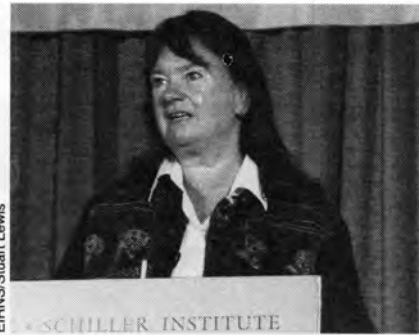
"Lyn yesterday shocked us," began Helga Zepp LaRouche, in opening a presentation entitled, "Let's Have a Second American Revolution!" We are at a crossroads, she said, proceeding to develop the historical conflict between the forces of reaction in Europe, characterized by the 1815 "sexual" Congress of Vienna, which are today deployed to contain, and if possible, crush the "spirit of 1789," and "the ideas of

1789, of the American Revolution," which were presented in the dramas of Friedrich Schiller.

She stressed that the leading Synarchist ideologue of the reaction in Europe was Joseph de Maistre, who defended the Spanish Inquisition's violence as "good, gentle and maintaining." She also cited Dostoyevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov*, in which the Grand Inquisitor denounces Jesus for promising freedom. In his *Don Carlos*, Friedrich Schiller's Grand Inquisitor similarly tells King Philip: "Far better putrefaction than freedom." This, she concluded, is the Synarchist mentality that must be defeated.

The final panel, led by Harley Schlanger, featured a look back at the post-World War II phenomenon LaRouche has named

"Trumanism"—the transformation of Americans following the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, into "little people," fearful of doing or saying anything that "might get them into trouble." Schlanger was joined by Hollywood actor Robert Beltran, whose recent stage production of Clifford Odets' *The Big Knife* inspired the panel [SEE "Symposium: Classical Drama and Historical Specificity," page 65, this issue].



Left: Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche. Below: Harley Schlanger, Western States spokesman for the LaRouche in 2004 campaign.



EIRNS videograph/George Hollis



Schiller Institute vice-chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson signs copies of autobiography, "Bridge Across Jordan."

Baltimore Students Hear Amelia Robinson

Civil Rights heroine Amelia Boynton Robinson had the honor of addressing two high schools in Baltimore, Maryland in February, at the invitation of the LaRouche Youth Movement. During the two-day tour, Amelia guided approximately 400 eager, bright, curious, playful, but mostly hungry high-school students through the journey from Montgomery to Selma, Alabama and Bloody Sunday, 1965.

The youth were awestruck by the presence of a cognitive Black woman who is almost 100 years old. A woman who, along with Lyndon LaRouche, has the weapon to fight senility: namely, to "fight the political fight on the highest

level," the realm of ideas. This is the real "fountain of youth," Amelia often says. The students, under a veil of quiet composure, were elated at the thought of having "real, live" history before them.

During the course of each section, both students and teachers barraged Boynton Robinson with a myriad of questions: "What was Dr. King like personally?" "Did you ever run into the KKK?" And, "How did Martin become known back then?"

At the second school, the teachers were just as elated to see Amelia as the students were. One teacher asked, "What President do you think did the most for Black people?" When she answered,

"Roosevelt," the teacher's smile reached her ears, as she professed that her 80-year-old mother says the same thing.

After Amelia spoke, students had the opportunity to see if she was real, by talking with her and shaking her hand. On this day, Amelia Boynton Robinson generated a spark in the minds and hearts of both students and teachers at these schools. She made it clear that it was the "Forgotten Men and Women" who gave their all—cashing in insurance policies, etc.—to finance and staff the Civil Rights movement, emphasizing that young people were the first fighters in the movement, and that only afterwards did the adults follow.