

NEWS

U.S. Labor Day Conference LaRouche: ‘A Fight To Turn The Course of History’

The semi-annual conference of the Schiller Institute and I.C.L.C. in the United States brought together approximately 900 people at locations in Northern Virginia and Southern California over Labor Day weekend, Sept. 4-6, 2004, to deliberate on how to save the United States, and the world, from *disaster*—specifically, the re-election of George Bush and Dick Cheney on November 2. As Lyndon LaRouche expressed it in his keynote address, entitled “A Moment of Epic Decision,” this was not a fight to win an election, but “a fight to turn the course of history.”

Speaking before a polemical conference banner that read, “The Crash You Were Hoping for Is Here!,” LaRouche developed the key ideas which define how this fight for the nation could be won. These ideas were then returned to in subsequent conference panels. Later that day, Helga Zepp LaRouche, leader of the German political party Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity, and founder of the

Top, right: Lyndon LaRouche delivers conference keynote. **Above and right:** Conference participants in Northern Virginia and Los Angeles.



international Schiller Institute, gave the second keynote, on the theme, “The Crash Began in Germany.” She stirred the audience with a lively account, aided by extensive audio-visuals, of the development of the 1989 Peaceful Revolution in Germany, which led to the fall of the Berlin Wall, and laid the basis for the growing mass strike ferment, in which the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) was playing a leading role.

On Sunday morning, September 5, three members of the *Executive Intelligence Review* economics team, Marcia Merry Baker, John Hoefle, and Paul Gallagher, gave a powerful historical review of the rise and decline of the U.S. physical economy, in the form of visual animations called for by LaRouche to awaken the lower 80% of income

brackets of the United States into action in the coming election and beyond.

That afternoon, LaRouche joined with his national spokespersons Debra Freeman and Harley Schlanger, to present “The War Plan for November,” an outline of the strategy by which the LYM, in particular, could create the conditions for LaRouche to shape both a landslide victory for the Kerry candidacy, and a Kerry Presidency armed with a team capable of dealing with the economic, financial, and strategic crises that confront the world.

This was followed in the evening by a music panel celebrating the life of the late vocal coach Sylvia Olden Lee. This panel served as a pedagogical demonstration of the power of Classical music, and the quality by which an individual achieves immortality by devoting his or her life to truth and the welfare of future generations.

Change the Course of History

In his 90-minute keynote, LaRouche hit relentlessly on the idea that the republican tradition of the United States must

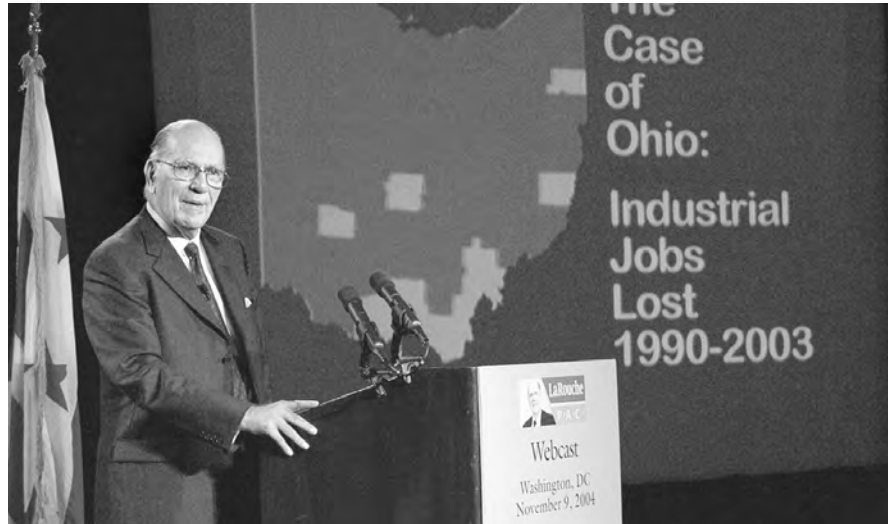


LYM chorus performs in Los Angeles.

be revived, in order to save not only our own nation, but the world. “Winning this election is not winning a prize,” he said. “It is moving in, at a moment of crisis, to save humanity when humanity might not otherwise survive.”

America has saved the world from disaster before, LaRouche continued, beginning with its founding in the Eighteenth century. Abraham Lincoln did it in the Nineteenth century, and FDR did it again in the Twentieth century, by leading the war against fascism. But, over the past 40 years, we have destroyed ourselves, by adopting a post-industrial ideology that has driven the economy into financial bankruptcy. “With the introduction of free trade, and worse, with globalization, we have destroyed private capital, on which we depend for employment, and for improvement of the productive powers of labor.” The only solution lies in dumping the system, and going back

Webcast: Beauty, *Real* Economics Are Needed To Save the Nation



Lyndon LaRouche uses animations to illustrate the economic collapse of Ohio.



Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche

to Hamiltonian, American System methods.

“In fact, the planet as a whole would not survive, without an intervention by the United States, of the type that Washington and Hamilton, and others made in that time of crisis; the kind of intervention which Abraham Lincoln made—which was not simply something in the United States, it changed the world for the better, very quickly, throughout Europe and elsewhere; the kind of critical change made by Franklin Roosevelt. We, in the United States, must make that kind of intervention.”

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On November 9, one week after the disastrous 2004 election, Lyndon LaRouche put forward, to an overflow audience of 225 people in the nation’s capital, an exhilarating remedy to the crisis thus created. His words were carried simultaneously, via Internet webcast, to audiences across the globe.

Many of those in the room—among whom were 80 members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and 20 additional LYM guests—had worked their hearts out to elect John Kerry, and to defeat the Bush Administration. Also present were state legislators and city councilmen; community and constituency leaders, and several representatives of foreign governments.

The event began with a performance by the Boston LYM Chorus, introduced by LaRouche as, “an opening, integral part,” of his keynote. Under the direction of John Sigerson, J.S. Bach’s motet, “Jesu, meine Freude,” was performed by the 19-person chorus. The complex polyphony of the 11-part motet was conveyed with great beauty and transparency by the singers, who had been working for two hours a day, over several months, to perfect the piece.

As LaRouche explained, following the performance, there is a “very defi-

nite purpose”—indeed, “many purposes”—to the work on Classical music, “and they pertain to saving the nation and civilization from the threatened catastrophe which has just occurred: The announcement of the re-election of the world’s worst idiot, George W. Bush.”

The study of Classical art, combined with the discovery of universal principles in science, beginning with Carl Friedrich Gauss’s 1799 Fundamental Theorem of algebra, is the basis for the self-education of youth, LaRouche stated. “The secret of the Bach motet is ‘performing between the notes,’ in order to get the connection of the whole composition to each part within it, and how the parts relate to this whole idea.”

Thus inspired, the audience was given a lesson by LaRouche in the kind of leadership required now. Using historical examples, such as those of Frederick the Great at Leuthen and Douglas MacArthur at Inchon, LaRouche illustrated how a commander-in-chief must sometimes take great risks to achieve victory. Unfortunately, John Kerry, with his “Hamlet problem,” lacked those qualities—although, LaRouche said, with the right team around him, he

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Counter-clockwise from top left: *National spokesperson Debra Freeman; panelists Marcia Merry Baker, Paul Gallagher, and John Hoefle; Kentucky State Rep. Perry Clark speaks from the floor.*



campaign on the issue of *physical economy*, LaRouche went on. We're going to show people how an economy actually works, and how ours has been taken down over the past 40 years. The principles which determine the health of an economy will be made clear.

LaRouche used a discussion of the tax issue, a premier "hot-button" issue of the Cheney-Bush campaign, to illustrate this point. What do these free traders do, to be able to cut taxes? They

slash infrastructure—transportation, education, health care. Let's "save money," they say, by cutting out the long-term investments in basic economic infrastructure. In this way, Bush commits more abortions—another campaign "hot button"—than any President

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The base of the Democratic Party itself must be changed, LaRouche stressed. After all, it is the action, or inaction, of the party, and its traditional constituencies, which has tolerated the slide of the United States into the condition it has now reached.

Mass Political Movement

This change can not be brought about by sticking to the usual strategies of electoral politics, said LaRouche. Instead, a mass political movement must be generated. This will require the intervention of the LYM, which has a proven capability of getting underneath the skin and *inspiring* people.

Right now, LaRouche said, people act like human cattle, occasionally complaining about the quality of the grass, but basically content to be controlled and not *think*—certainly not to think about governing. What youth can and must do, is to inspire these very people to rediscover the fact that they are *immortal*. Citing the examples of Jeanne d'Arc and Martin Luther King, LaRouche put it this way: "When we come to a crisis like this, we have to awaken in the mind of the individual on the lower echelons of life—who feels that he can only beg for favors, or blackmail the boss—to get him to look at

himself in a higher sense. We have to say, 'What's important to you?' He says, 'What I feel. What I sense.' We say, 'But, you're going to die. We're all going to die. Therefore, what's important to you, if you're all going to die? What can you take in life, as a mortal being, that you can keep? When you're dead? Is there something which you, as a human being, in the image of the Creator, must desire *above all other things*? To be a permanent part of creation, by contributing to creative knowledge, and a creative act, which only a human being can do.'"

Dealing With the Economy

Using this approach, the LaRouche movement will carry out an intense cam-

Exhibits at LYM pedagogical museum in Los Angeles included "Crystals and Kepler's Snowflake," "A City on Mars," "The Moon Model of the Atomic Nucleus," as well as working models of the NAWAPA water program, hanging chain (catenary) experiments, and Platonic solids. Right: Recruiting to LaRouche's scientific method.

Far right: Demonstrating model of Mars colony.



on record, simply by his economic and social policies!

LaRouche continued: “The basic investment in society, today, in a society at our technological level—unless we’re going to become a Third World society—is investment in the development of our young people, for the first 25 years of their life—a quarter of a century! Now, long-term infrastructure investments have a life-cycle, a physical life-cycle, generally running in the order of at least a half-century. Industrial investment has a cycle of, at least, a quarter of a century. Elements of production have life-cycles of less, maybe five years, 10 years, 15 years.

“Therefore, it’s investment in capital, in the form of *physical* capital, or intangible capital, such as the development of a human being, which is the basic unit on which a modern economy depends. . . . In the United States, we have to measure capital, in terms of quarter-centuries. That is, that part of the life-cycle, coming from birth to a matured professional, ready to enter life. We have to pay for that 25 years of that development, of that individual. That means, not only payment to the family, or by the family, but payment to the community for those things that are provided by the community, or by the nation as the whole, for each of those individuals, as opposed to what comes out of the family income.”

LYM Works To Master ‘Bel Canto’ Singing Method



EIRNS/Sharon Stevens

Mexico’s Maestro José Briano leads LYM organizers through vocal exercises in Boston.

As the warm morning sunlight shines through the stained-glass windows of a Nineteenth-century church in Cambridge, Mass., it reveals a group of young people, appropriately named the “raggedy-pants elite” by Lyndon LaRouche. These young people, who come from the same sinister culture as pop-star Britney Spears and death-metal singer Marilyn Manson, are bridging the gap between science, politics, and beauty; by reliving the unique discovery of the *bel canto* singing method. Many of them are timid, others have never sung before, but all are eager to learn from their patient, devoted guest: the distinguished Mexican bass, and voice doctor/teacher, Maestro José Briano, who came to Boston Dec. 10-18, 2004 to intensively train 95 organizers from the LaRouche Youth Movement.

Watching Maestro Briano teach is like watching a Classical painter lovingly study his subject, and then begin to paint with precision. The ten young male organizers line up, while the Maestro faces them, sitting at the piano. And one by one, each student repeats the vocalization. Those who can do the exercise best, go to the front of the line,

while those who *struggle*, listen closely to the more advanced students, and imitate their idea. The eight or ten young people who have been leading, or want to take the leadership in the singing in the various cities, sit on the side, vigorously taking notes, with their eyes and ears fixed intently on the Maestro. He encourages the teachers to ask questions; occasionally, he asks them, “What is the purpose of this exercise?,” to make sure they understand the method.

No One Is ‘Tone Deaf’

Among the group of ten singers, there is one who consistently sings out of tune. A teacher in a music conservatory would throw up his hands in exasperation, accuse that student of being “tone deaf,” and conclude that student would never make it in the music world. But, the response of Maestro is to point out, “There is someone who is trying to be spontaneous!” He stops, and has each student sing the exercise, one by one, until he finds the one singing out of tune. Maestro works with that student patiently until he sings in tune. Then, Maestro smiles, and says, “*muy bien*,” and moves to the next student.

To another shy young singer, with a



EIRNS/Sylvia Spaniolio