

ally renowned economist and U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, who on July 4 delivered the most impassioned summation of the themes of the conference. LaRouche used his personal debt to German culture, describing in particular his experiences with Leibniz, Beethoven, and the Göttingen scientific tradition associated with the work of Riemann, as an illustration of the real foundation of the Western Alliance, the Neoplatonic Augustinian tradition. He declared, "I exemplify in this respect the general debt we have. German classical culture must be seen, not as something national, apart; it must be seen as a product of the undefeatable spirit of creativity in our culture and our civilization."

In defending the Alliance, LaRouche said, "the objective

is not war; the objective is to gently change [the Russians] over a long time to come if necessary, to persuade them by methods known to Beethoven, to become better than they are, to civilize them, as some Russians have desired to be civilized, like Pushkin. The issue here is our culture—the very culture which we neglect and allow to be destroyed."

He concluded, "We hold in our hands from all humanity, known and unknown before us, the obligation to defend, to propagate, and to develop this precious heritage of our culture, and the alliance among our people is not simply based on resisting the Russian bear. The alliance is not an alliance against; it must be an alliance for that which promises at least to make the future of humanity human."

## Europe fights for alliance with America

More than 200 gathered in Wiesbaden, West Germany on June 22 to found the Schiller Institute of Europe, dedicating themselves to reverse the current process of decoupling of Europe from the United States. Among the participants were high-ranking military professionals, businessmen, professors, students, and political activists. As they were told by institute-founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the head of the European Labor Party, what is really at stake is 2,500 years of Western Judeo-Christian civilization.

Her opening statement, delivered *in absentia*, reported: "To further that civilization, the best of Europe established in America the first constitution based upon the republican democratic heritage of Natural Law embodied in Plato, Leibniz, Nicolaus of Cusa, Samuel Pufendorf," and carried out the "republican system" against the destructive feudal oligarchy. The "best of Europe" worked with Benjamin Franklin, "rightly called the Prometheus of the 18th century, to establish America as the beacon of hope and the temple of liberty for the world," and thus Friedrich Schiller was convinced that mankind had entered "the eve of the Age of Reason." "Never before did mankind have a higher ideal of humanity." The Schiller Institute will be a "school of republican thinking," she said, "and I am convinced that we can win," putting the Western Alliance on a sound and healthy foundation.

Another speaker, Hans Gunther Stark, vice-president of the Bavarian Soldiers Association who has produced for the Institute a film on Schiller's life, part of which was shown at the July 4 Schiller conference in Washington,

reported that "as a young officer, I and my comrades sang the marching song from Schiller's Wallenstein, 'out into the field, onto your horses . . . there in the field a man is still worth something, in the field he will be measured,' but then we learned that Schiller never meant the battlefield with weapons, but the battle of building nations with the weapons of the mind and spirit."

Webster Tarpley, foreign policy adviser to Lyndon LaRouche, described the long-term subversion of U.S. policy, dating from the murder of Lincoln, by the "patrician families of the Lowells, Cabots, Lodges, and Bundys." Lincoln, he added, represented a mass movement to break the power of these families, and just such a mass movement is represented in today's LaRouche campaign.

Renate Müller, an institute founder, reported on the over 30 meetings being held in cities across the United States during the last weeks of June, which led into the July 3-4 founding of a Schiller Institute in the United States. The "best of America" are determined to preserve the alliance, she stressed.

During discussion, France's Jacques Cheminade of the European Labor Party delivered greetings Revault D'Allones of the Compagnie de la Liberation, who praised the Schiller Institutes for providing "dignity and hope" to Europe. Fiorella Operto of Italy blasted the European decouplers, Willy Brandt, Giulio Andreotti, and Olof Palme.

The European and American institutes share an international advisory board which includes: Johann Schroedel of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church; Prof. Erwin Scheuch of the University of Cologne; Robert Becker; Hans Gunther Stark; Col. (ret.) Hans Saeuberlich of the European Organization of Military Associations; Col. John Bradley (USA ret.); Capt. Hubert Pech of Cologne; Dipl.-Ing. Fritz Vieweg-Gutberlet of Burghausen; and Prof.-Dr. Reinhart Lunderstaedt of the German Military Academy in Hamburg.