

EIRFeature

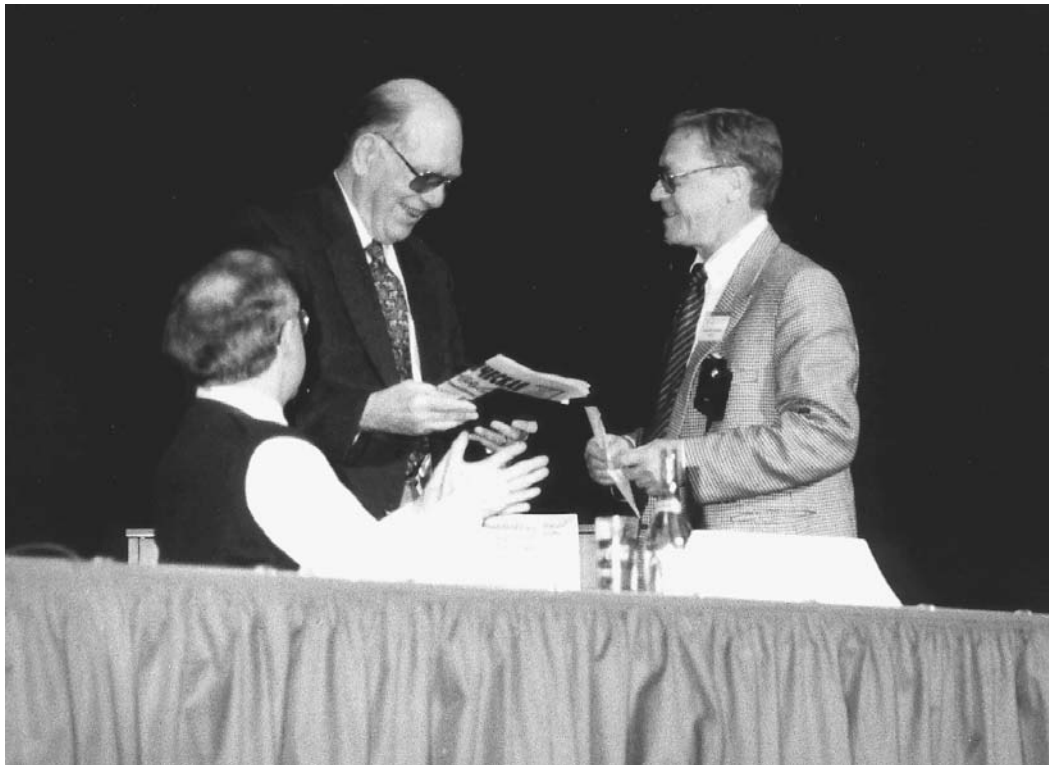
Schiller Institute Organizes for a New, Just Economic Order

On Memorial Day weekend, high-level meetings were convened, by various organizations of the financial and political establishment, to try to paper over the cracks and fissures in the currently ruling institutions, from the Group of Seven central bankers gathering, to a conference of private banking institutions in Paris. At the same time, in Bad Schwalbach, Germany, another conference took place on May 26-28, organized by the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) and the Schiller Institute, which celebrated the imminent demise of the old order, represented by such institutions, and charted out the process by which a new, fundamentally different order will be brought into being, by the LaRouche movement internationally.

Delegations and guests from 40 nations attended the ICLC-Schiller Institute conference, dedicated to establishing a New Bretton Woods System.

As the old order dies, chaos and wars threaten humanity, said Muriel Mirak-Weissbach of the ICLC, in opening remarks, and yet the demise of the old order also offers “the unique, historic opportunity, to bring into being, at long last, a new, just world economic order, worthy of the dignity of the human being.” Characterizing the moment as revolutionary, she said that it required revolutionaries—“not gun-toting, sloganeering anarchists, but revolutionaries, who have mastered the subject of strategic method.” Thus, the subject of the conference.

Motion toward establishing a new world monetary system, had accelerated in the weeks prior to the conference, as leading economists, political figures, and institutions—many of them present in Bad Schwalbach—added their names to Lyndon LaRouche’s call for an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods. The political fight around these ideas, was nowhere more violent, than in the United States, where the forces of the Wall Street financial oligarchy, were resorting to outright fascist methods, in an effort to halt the Presidential primary campaign of Lyndon LaRouche, even at the cost of ripping up the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This, however, was proving vain, as the 22% vote for LaRouche in the Arkansas



At the conference in Germany, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (center) is presented with a Russian-language book on his work, by author Aleksandr Chekalin (right), chief editor of the magazine Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta.

Democratic Party primary election, on May 23, signalled a break in the otherwise rigged American election process. Amelia Boynton Robinson, historic leader of the civil rights movement, who pioneered voter registration in the South, addressed the conference on her experience, from the 1930s into her continuing fight today, in defense of the right to vote. Mrs. Robinson was campaigning in Europe, for the restoration of democracy in the United States, and had met with officials of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and others, in Warsaw, Berlin, and Rome, to discuss the “corrupt, venomous system, being used against the Voting Rights Act, and LaRouche” today.

Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche’s keynote, “On the Subject of Strategic Method,” laid out the nature of the global crisis and its strategic implications, and constituted the basis for the three days of discussion (the advance text of the speech was published in last week’s *EIR*). LaRouche identified the two opposing cultural forces, that of Classical Greece, and the oligarchical model, whose conflict has shaped the course of the last 2,500 years of history. From that historical standpoint, LaRouche developed the contrary axioms of the two worldviews and mind-sets, demonstrating the urgency of a return to the Classical conception of man: “The role of Classical culture in the life of the sovereign nation-state republic,” he said, “fosters the participation of the individual in all humanity, a result which tends to be made universal, through a community of such principle among a world composed of sovereign nation-state republics.”

Thus, “the promotion of the cognitive method for development and propagation of scientific and Classical culture, through institutions of education and economy, is the precondition for the continuation of civilized life on this planet today.”

Further elaborating this concept, in the form of a devastating critique of the culture of Romanticism, Helga Zepp-LaRouche presented how “Only a New Classical Period Can Save Humanity,” which we publish immediately below.

Cognition Versus Information

How the cognitive method for the development of science and Classical culture, functions, was the centerpiece of two panels, dealing, respectively, with science and music. Dino de Paoli presented “How Ideas Change the Ordering of Space-Time,” through a refutation of the basic axioms of cybernetics and the post-industrial utopias. Taking the example of Norbert Wiener, and his book *Cybernetics*, De Paoli demonstrated the fallacy of his basic axioms, including that of “neg-entropy,” from the standpoint of LaRouche’s concept of anti-entropy. De Paoli utilized the examples of jokes and great works of pictorial art, to demonstrate the character of creative thinking, which, in opposition to the cybernetic view of the communication of “information,” presents a contradiction, which is transformed in a paradoxical ambiguity, through the creation of a higher order or geometry. It is this process of creative transformation, which is the meaning and “information” of the painting, he said.

Jonathan Tennenbaum addressed the same essential point, from a completely different standpoint, picking up on an idea of the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius, who said he could determine the moral and political character of a nation, through examination of its music. In his speech on “Bach as a Follower of Kepler: The Polyphonic Character of Truthful Thinking,” Tennenbaum counterposed the music of Jean-Philippe Rameau, with that of Johann Sebastian Bach, to illustrate the issue of method in musical composition.

The “Bach Revolution” was the topic of the second, complementary panel on cognition versus information. The previous evening, pianist Günter Ludwig had presented a concert to the participants of the conference, which was articulated as a dialogue between Bach and other Classical composers, Josef Haydn and Franz Schubert. Anno Hellenbroich, music director of the Schiller Institute, introduced the session, by saying that the revolution in musical composition effected by Johann Sebastian Bach, reflected the principle stated by Gottfried Leibniz, that this was the “best of all possible worlds.” God’s plan, Leibniz stated, was such that there was “the greatest multiplicity in the framework of the greatest order.” Hellenbroich used musical examples from Bach’s *St. Matthew Passion*, and other works, to demonstrate how the composer used registral voice shifts to create lawful dissonances; and how the same thematic material was transformed through successive compositions.

A special guest, Prof. Yelena Vyazkova, from the Gnesin Academy of Music in Moscow, spoke on “The Riddles and the Meaning of J.S. Bach’s ‘The Art of the Fugue.’” Professor Vyazkova, who has dedicated 30 years to study of this fundamental work by Bach, had raised questions as to the ordering of the different parts (preludes and fugues), the meaning of the work as a whole, and the last, unfinished fugue. Arguing from internal evidence of the works, the musicologist showed what the lawful, harmonic ordering of the different pieces must be, and also presented reasons why she believed Bach left the last fugue unfinished, deliberately.

The final contribution on music was made by Ortrun Cramer, director of the Schiller Institute chorus, who showed “How Beethoven Studied Bach.” She documented how Beethoven came to know Bach’s compositions in Vienna, and frequented circles of Bach lovers, among the networks of Moses Mendelssohn as well as of his friend and mentor Archduke Rudolph. Turning to musical examples, she used a chorale from the *St. Matthew Passion*, and selections from Beethoven’s string quartets, to demonstrate the mastery of the principle of motivic thorough-composition.

Toward a New Bretton Woods

The final session of the conference came back to the initial theme of the New Bretton Woods. Michael Liebig of *EIR* introduced the panel, with a review of the progress of the initiative, from the appeal to President Clinton in 1997, to

the constitution of an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods. Hartmut Cramer, of the Schiller Institute, explored the historical precedent for the concept, in the work of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Focussing particularly on 1932-33, Cramer showed how FDR succeeded in bringing the American population out of the misery of the Depression, through implementation of dirigistic methods, with the New Deal and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Cramer stressed that Roosevelt ended the depression by changing the physical basis of the economy, and in the process, created a powerful constituency of workers, farmers, entrepreneurs, and minorities.

Jacques Cheminade, former Presidential candidate from France, continued the discussion of the historical precedents, in his speech, “Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Jean Monnet: How the Battle Against British Imperial Methods Can Be Won.” Challenging a largely European audience, not to fall into the trap of cheap anti-Americanism, in the face of disastrous policies emerging from Washington, Cheminade said that it was their task to support the proponents of the American System of economics, inside and outside the United States, who are the heirs of the European Renaissance. Cheminade discussed Roosevelt’s work in his last terms, from 1937 until 1945, and showed how the French pro-industrialist banker Jean Monnet, was crucial in pushing FDR’s war mobilization. Following Roosevelt’s death, Monnet carried on his legacy in Europe, promoting economic reconstruction, as did Konrad Adenauer, Robert Schuman, and Charles de Gaulle, in their political conceptions of Europe.

It was altogether fitting, that in the course of the in-depth discussion process that unfolded over three days, LaRouche’s unique role as thinker, and political leader for the fight today, was celebrated. Dr. Bernard Zamaron, director of the Robert Schuman Center for Europe, commented that Schuman, de Gaulle, and Monnet succeeded, because they realized that they were “all in one boat,” adding that he believed, that the central question is one relating to God and humanity, a question, he said, which LaRouche had grasped. The Enrico Mattei Center for International Studies, which represents the political circles in Italy inspired by the tradition of the Italian industrialist and nation-builder, presented an award to LaRouche in recognition of his promotion of social development. The award had been announced in Pavia, in the presence of local religious and civic leaders, including the mayor. From the Czech Republic, Dr. Jozef Miklosko, who had served as the vice-premier of the first post-Communist government in Czechoslovakia, presented his friend LaRouche with a book he has just published, which contains a chapter on “the American Sakharov,” about LaRouche. Aleksandr Chekalin, editor-in-chief of the Russian newspaper *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, also presented a new release, entitled *It Is Dark Just Before Dawn: Classical Considerations on the Eve of the Year 2000*, which lays out the thinking of LaRouche.