I. Why a P-5 Summit Is Urgently Needed Now

Schiller Institute Labor Day Conference

War Drive Towards Armageddon or a New Paradigm Among Sovereign Nations United by the Common Aims of Mankind?

September 5-6, 2020

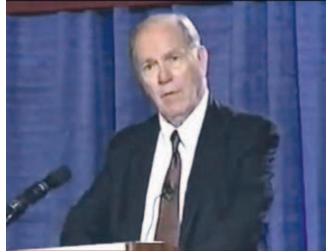
PANEL 1

Overcoming Geopolitics: Why a P-5 Summit Is Urgently Needed Now

Opening Remarks by Lyndon LaRouche and Dennis Speed

Dennis Speed: We want to dedicate this conference to two founding members of the Schiller Institute who recently passed away, Ted Andromidas and Phil Rubinstein. These two individuals, earlier than the founding of the Schiller Institute, gave almost their entire adult lives to a cause that we are going to be discussing in great detail today.

We know that many people joining us today have recently lost loved ones in the past months because of the pandemic. This conference is also dedicated to them, and to the veterans of the Great War of 1937-1945, sometimes called World War II, and to all of the precious lives we have lost. The war that began in China, spread throughout Europe and Asia, and finally throughout the entire world, ending on September 2, 1945. Others sought to extend that war after that date in a new form—a nuclear form. And in part, we are con-



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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., delivering the keynote address to the Labor Day Schiller Institute Conference, September 2, 2000.

Note: We present here the edited transcripts of the first four panels of the Schiller Institute conference. Reports on the remainder of the conference will be published in future issues. The videos of the conference are available here.

vened here today to ensure that such a holocaust does not occur

Franklin Roosevelt said in 1936:

It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most-worldly of worlds, the greatest guide of all, is moral principle. We do not see Faith, Hope, and Charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout support of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization. We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the very embodiment of human charity.

By what means do we avoid that kind of destruction, which has happened, particularly in the last century, so often? To what purpose could we look at history—our past—to conceive how to make our future determine our present?

We go to a clip from Lyndon LaRouche, a founder of this organization and one of the greatest economists in the world, who passed away on February 12, 2019. We will hear him speaking at a Schiller Institute conference exactly 20 years ago on Labor Day.

America's Challenge to the British Oligarchy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This is the edited transcription of an excerpt from Mr. LaRouche's speech keynoting the September 2, 2000 annual Labor Day weekend conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute, "Storm Over Asia, Take Two: I Told You So, and Now It Is Happening." The video for this excerpt opened Panel 1 of the Schiller Institute conference on September 5.

The British Empire, the British monarchy, was created by a rentier-financier interest which consolidated its power over the English monarchy with the accession of George I, as the first King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. From that time on, the establishment of an independent republic in North America, became the central interest and cause of all of the patriotic, republican-minded people in Europe. As a result of this, European forces—in France, especially France, in Germany, Italy, England, and so forth—united to

help make the United States' independence a success. The United States *became* an independent republic, *only because of European direction and support for this cause.*

The intent of the Europeans, up until the French Revolution, and even at the beginning of the French Revolution, was that France would become the second nation-state, modelled as a state upon the policies of the United States, as expressed by the Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution.

The Jacobin Terror of 1789—that is, from the 14th of July 1789, until the beheading of Robespierre and Saint-Just five years later—demoralized Europe, and isolated the United States, which no longer had friends in Europe, or significant nation-state friends. And, thus, the United States was isolated.

The United States recovered from this isolation, with the victory of the United States, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, over a British puppet, the Confederacy, an institution which, like the French Jacobin Terror, had been orchestrated from London.

Specifically, in the case of the Jacobin Terror: The Jacobin Terror was organized in France, under the direction of the first head of the British Foreign Office's Secret Intelligence Service, the Secret Committee, by Jeremy Bentham. And, all of the leaders of the five years of the French Terror, the Jacobin Terror in France, were all operating under the personal direction of the head of the British Foreign Office intelligence service: Jeremy Bentham. The purpose was to destroy the chief ally of the United States—France, at that time—to prevent it from coming back as what it had been before. And, so forth.

After the War of 1812, the chief effort from Britain, was to destroy the United States—from within. To this purpose, traitors in the United States, centered in Wall Street, and similar locations, organized what became known as the Confederate conspiracy. You had President Andy Jackson, who was a traitor. So was President Polk—a traitor. Both great Democratic—these are the founders of the Democratic Party. Martin Van Buren was the puppet-master in charge of the traitor, Andy Jackson. Polk was a British agent. President Pierce, another "good Democrat," was a British agent. President Buchanan was a British agent. These are the people who, with Polk's initiative, organized and prepared the military conspiracy, which became known as the Confederacy.

The United States' war against the Confederacy, was a war to *defend*, not only the United States, not only the Constitution, not only to eliminate the slavery insti-