

give serious thought to fixing the mess in the other English-speaking center of the trans-Atlantic world. What might be hoped would supersede the self-ruined Britain of today?

The Change

Since we are considering both sides of the Atlantic in this matter, we must proceed as follows in seeking a glimpse of the future.

What will be happening, on both sides of the Atlantic, during the coming month of August, will be a great popular revulsion against the arrogance of the regimes and ruling social strata on both sides of a bankrupt Atlantic society. Americans, in particular, will cease to grab their forelocks when the tyrants of financier imperialism ride by. It will be, in that respect, a truly revolting experience for those who are grasping desperately at the reins of financier tyranny today.

We should hope for, and work to ensure that we do not experience a new bloody Jacobin awfulness on that account. That hopeful prospect is not presently guaranteed in the least; but, it remains a possibility. The rule in such historical situations of this sort, is to provide a useful sort of leadership to pull matters together. Only fools will put the prospect of the onrushing great, perhaps terrible change, from their minds. It is to the extent that some among us think prudently about future alternatives, that the worst prospects can be avoided.

We patriots of North America must look forward to the emergence of a literate Britain of English, Welsh, and Scots, among other inhabitants, from the argot of the political culture under the present, Sarpian tyranny which has reigned for so many centuries since the death of Queen Anne, and since the Shakespeare whom the lackeys of Sarpi treated so badly. Americans and peoples of the British Isles will be brought together by memory of the affliction from which, as current Scottish developments suggest, they are in the process of being relieved.

I doubt, greatly, that those isles shall be assimilated into some trans-Atlantic political union. Putting the tag of “fag end” on the current Anglo-Dutch Liberal empire, signals the time for a global system of cooperation among what are, respectively, currently sovereign nation-states, which shall, we trust, find their differences enjoyable.

Presently, we must simply keep that prospect in mind, and act accordingly.

Empires come and go, but life must go on.

EIR Seminar

Organizing on the Level of the Sublime

by Portia Tarumbwa Strid,
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It is not customary to have a seminar in the month of July, during the Summer recess period in Europe, but, considering the pressing economic collapse worldwide, it turned out that there was a strong desire among high-level institutional contacts from Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa to discuss Lyndon LaRouche's solution to the crisis.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, leader of the Schiller Institute, who chaired the one-day event July 26, in Wiesbaden, Germany, began the discussion with a review of the strategic situation, in light of the ongoing hyperinflationary blowout of the international monetary-financial system, made only more dramatic by the catastrophic policy decisions coming out of Europe and the United States. Citing the 15th-Century philosopher Nicholas of Cusa, Zepp-LaRouche said that, at this point in time, no secondary solutions could have an effect. In periods of existential crises such as the current one, the solution lies at the highest possible level.

This caught everybody by surprise, it seemed, because the discussion immediately turned to subordinate tactical matters concerning balance-of-power issues. Some were worried whether a New Bretton Woods financial-monetary system, such as Zepp-LaRouche proposed, would actually be feasible today, before a world power established itself militarily unchallenged, such as the United States had done after World War II; others pointed out that any successful mobilization for a new, just financial order would require first the support of a broad constituent movement in the population.

Like most people confronted by *numberless forces*, as Friedrich Schiller says in his “On the Sublime,” *an unhappy contradiction arises therefrom, between the instinct and the capacity*. Hence, the participants found it difficult at first to conceptualize how a new world



EIRNS/James Rea

The BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Movement), led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is organizing in Germany, for a New Bretton Woods system, like that established by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

economic order could be established. How could the United States be relied upon, now that it was operating under the policy of the Revolution in Military Affairs, and was no longer capable of conducting a conventional war? And further, was it not a far-fetched idea that India, China, and Russia would cooperate with the United States in the near future, given the combined weakness of the incumbent American President, and of the presumed Presidential candidates?

The hurdles seemed to be insurmountable, especially if one took out of the picture the unique personal role of Lyndon LaRouche, in organizing the strategic alliance among the “Big Four,” and what the Schiller Institute had already achieved, even as a small force “to make miracles,” Zepp-LaRouche reminded the guests. “Our movement was built for this moment,” she continued, emphasizing LaRouche’s unparalleled forecasting record over the years. “The thing is *not* to feel small in light of the problem.”

Resolution Adopted

That was the elevated intervention that gave way to the unanimous adoption of the following resolution. The patriotic inclinations of every one of the prominent personalities present moved them to realize that only by engaging in an international mobilization to influence the United States, could it be possible to put on the agenda, a worldwide recovery program, espe-

cially for those projects desperately needed in Africa and Southwest Asia.

Representatives from the developing countries strongly expressed the urgency for their nations to overcome the food crisis, which for them is a question of life or death. Their greatest challenge, they said, was to overcome underdevelopment through investments in agricultural technologies in order to increase food production. They hoped that the seminar would become the germ discussion for a conference of heads of states to address these issues.

The European participants were also eager to discuss the state of things after the Irish “No” vote, in June, to the Lisbon Treaty. Many of them had actively participated in precipitating a broad discussion in their own countries on the questionable democratic legiti-

macy of the imperial supra-structure of the European Union. The role of the mainstream media in either blacking out the debate, or presenting a biased representation of the advantages of the Treaty, had been interpreted as a chance to organize the population directly to take to the streets in protest, as in Austria and France.

In any case, the ongoing blowout of the financial system would surely see to it that national governments would no longer be able to defend a decision to remain within the EU, while their populations continued to suffer. So, it was decided to escalate the mobilization on a European-wide level. As one legal expert put it, he wanted to “stay in touch with the rabble-rousers!”

Lyndon LaRouche’s address in the afternoon, by telephone from the United States, greatly enriched the discussion, offering an insight into his strategic perspective for the immediate future, especially on the role of the United States within the context of a new, just world economic order. He encouraged the participants to keep their nerve in this war against a dark age, because it is a war that we must win, rather than wait to find out what will happen to us. This was in answer to questions that addressed the alternative to globalization, which, as LaRouche then pointed out, can only be a return to Franklin Roosevelt’s principle of a community of sovereign nation-states.

From my own perspective as a LaRouche Youth