

Organizing on the Level of the Sublime

by Portia Tarumbwa Strid,
LaRouche Youth Movement

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, South-west 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

Movement organizer from Africa, the task before us reminded me of Schiller's insight into the mindset required to go for victory in a situation, which to all appearances is a "longshot": *that frame of mind, which is indifferent to whether the beautiful and good and perfect exist, but with rigorous sternness, desires that the existing objects be good, beautiful, and perfect; this is called the Sublime, because it contains all realities of the beautiful character, without sharing its limits.*

Therefore, we call on you, the reader, to collect as many signatures as possible for the Resolution, and to join the mobilization, as if your life depended upon it, because, it does, and much more besides!

Resolution

Zepp-LaRouche Appeals To Nations in Time of Crisis

In the spirit of deliberations at an international EIR seminar held July 26 in Wiesbaden, Germany, attended by parliamentarians, economists, and legal experts from France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the U.S.A., Niger, Zimbabwe, Jordan, and Germany, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the international Schiller Institute, has published the following resolution for worldwide circulation and endorsement. Titled "Make the Dream of the American Revolution Come True!" it is addressed "To All the Nations of the United Nations and the Presidential Candidates in the American Election Campaign."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriv-

ing their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed. —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness..." So reads the American Declaration of Independence of 1776.

And Martin Luther King reminded the world on August 28, 1963 in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech: "When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise, that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned."

But the American Revolution and the establishment

of a republic in the New World was not only a "Beacon of Hope and Temple of Liberty" for America alone, but it represented a perspective for a future in which imperialism and colonialism would eventually be overcome, for the entire world. The plan of John Quincy Adams, for an international "community of principle" of fully sovereign republics, which would, notwithstanding, be bound together by the common aims of mankind, was the noble fulfillment of the idea of the international law of the people, as it was established by the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. Unfortunately, today, it is obvious that America has kept this promise over recent years just as little for the international community, as King complained it did for the citizens of color in his time. But a unique opportunity, and perhaps also the last chance, currently presents

itself, with the American Presidential campaign, to infuse the ideals of the American Revolution, of



EIRNS/Chris Lewis

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, shown here speaking at the EIR seminar in Wiesbaden, Germany, July 26, has called for an international mobilization on behalf of "the common aims of mankind."

John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Martin Luther King, with new life.

An Unprecedented Threat

Never in its entire history has humanity been threatened by greater dangers than now. We are experiencing the end phase of a systemic crash of the global financial system, whose hyperinflationary effects have already led to hunger riots in more than 40 nations, and are massively threatening the living standards of the majority of the population in the so-called industrialized nations as well. The system of unrestrained free trade associated with globalization has utterly failed, and threatens to plunge the world into a state of chaos which threatens the lives of many millions, if not billions of people.

While, during the 1950s and '60s, the idea of UN Development Decades still prevailed—that is, the perspective that the underdevelopment of the developing countries would be overcome in each decade, step by step, in order to reach, as soon as possible, the level of the industrialized nations—sometime, in the middle of the 1960s, a paradigm-shift set in, in which the talk was no longer about overcoming underdevelopment, through the construction of infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, but of “overpopulation,” “appropriate technology,” and “sustainable development.” Instead of producing harvests for the welfare of their own populations, the developing countries had to produce, more and more, so-called “cash crops” for export, in order to pay off their foreign debt, which had been constantly increased through the conditionalities of the IMF.

In the industrialized nations, this paradigm-shift led increasingly away from production, toward speculation. In Europe, this has taken the form of turning previous cooperation among sovereign nation-states into a free-trade nightmare, run by a supranational Brussels bureaucracy, while tying the hands of governments, under the disastrous Maastricht-Lisbon treaties. Through so-called “outsourcing” to the countries with low-wage production, the productive small and medium-sized industries and the highly skilled jobs in the industrialized nations were destroyed in many places, while the real income in the low-wage countries could not cover the real cost from the standpoint of physical economy. Through this policy of free trade, important capacities in industry and agriculture have been destroyed over the last 40 years. A small section

of the population in all countries became obscenely rich, while about 80% of the population in all countries became ever poorer. The situation escalated more and more, to the point against which Gandhi had written in reference to the British colonial masters: “Wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, worship without sacrifice, and politics without principles.”

The model of globalization and free trade has been proven a failure, which has been demonstrated, not the least, by the final collapse of the Doha Round of the WTO trade negotiations in Geneva. Therefore, it is of the greatest urgency that we again put on the agenda, the ideas which had been proposed earlier, for example, by the Non-Aligned Movement at the Sri Lanka conference in 1976, in the so-called Colombo Resolution, that is, the demand for a new, just world economic order, which affords all people and all nations on this planet a humane life in freedom, and the pursuit of happiness, as it is demanded in the Declaration of Independence.

The Last Chance

The upcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, which begins this year on Sept. 26, in New York, is perhaps the last opportunity to put the interests of humanity as a whole, and not that of a few speculators, on the agenda. If courageous leaders of several nations comport themselves like those outstanding personalities, such as former Foreign Minister of Guyana Fred Wills, did in 1976, or the former President of Mexico, José López Portillo, did in 1982, then the reconstruction of the world economy after the crash of the system can be set in motion in sufficient time.

What mankind needs today, are individuals who have the vision and the love for the idea of the international community, to put the question of a new, just world economic order on the agenda. This resolution is a call to leading representatives of all nations, to work toward this goal. And the more that forces appeal to the three Presidential candidates who still find themselves in the race, to honor the promise of the American Constitution and Declaration of Independence for all nations on this planet, the greater the chance that America can return to the positive role which it played in the times of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.