



U.S. Schiller Institute Conference: Left: Amelia Boynton Robinson. Right: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Above: Performing selections from Mozart's *Great Mass in C-minor*.

'The Planet Cannot Endure Half Slave and Half Free'

Defeating slavery—the hallmark of the U.S. Confederacy and the 2,600-year-old oligarchical system—was the subject of the annual conference of the Schiller Institute in the United States, on Sept. 5 and 6 in Virginia. One thousand individuals came together for the event, which was keynoted with messages by Lyndon LaRouche, from his Rochester, Minn. federal prison cell, and Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who spoke by videotape. The conference was dedicated to Allen Salisbury and his heroic battle against cancer.

The most notable aspect of this year's event was the attendance of leading veterans of the Civil Rights movement, including the Rev. James L. Bevel and Schiller Institute board member, Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson, and representatives from Africa, China, Australia, Latin America, East and West Europe, and Russia.

The conference relaunched the Civil Rights movement, which the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. crushed in the United States, but this time on a global basis. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche emphasized, the movement required to save world civilization from a tragedy of self-destruction, must be an international movement committed to providing the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for every individual.

In his keynote address, Lyndon

LaRouche identified the re-emergence of the racist traitors and degenerates called the Confederacy, as a crucial target for a new, expanded Civil Rights movement today. LaRouche said, "We must eliminate the oligarchical system from European civilization, eliminate the tradition of Aristotle and things that come under that tradition; and restore in Europe the full promise of a Christian civilization congruent with the great Renaissance, launched by such figures as the great Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa of the middle of the fifteenth century."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche supplemented her husband's call to action, with a review of the global crisis of civilization, in which she identified the missed opportunities for mankind in the recent period. Most critical was the lost opportunity of the peaceful revolutions of 1989 in East Europe. But, she concluded, it may be that such great tragedy is essential to mobilizing mankind to undertake the task of replacing the world oligarchy.

Global Civil Rights Movement

In introducing the LaRouches and the Rev. Bevel, Mrs. Robinson reiterated her conviction that the Schiller Institute represents the continuation, even the improvement, of the tradition of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Rev. Bevel, who is interviewed in this issue of *Fidelio*, took up the

theme of waging war against a "new arrangement of slavery," using the conceptions of economics provided by LaRouche. The issue before us, Bevel insisted, is that we have to eliminate slavery for all people.

The keynote panel also included Fr. Janos Goyak of Hungary and Henry Njiwah, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission for the Social Democratic Front of Cameroon.

The next panel of the conference was devoted to defeating the Confederate takeover of the United States.

The conference's second day was devoted to the longer-range historical battle between oligarchism and republicanism, as that is reflected in the battle between the ideas of Nicolaus of Cusa and Pope Pius II, which created the Golden Renaissance, and the evil machinations of the Aristotelian, usurious Venetians.

The afternoon panel discussed LaRouche's essay "On the Subject of Metaphor," which appeared in the last issue of *Fidelio*. One of the presentations, "On Metaphor as Classical Tragedy" (featured in this issue), was illustrated by selected scenes from Friedrich Schiller's *Mary Stuart*.

The final session of the conference was devoted to LaRouche's essay on the Mozart revolution in music (also featured in this issue of *Fidelio*), and included the performance of sections of Mozart's *Great Mass in C-minor*.