

Schiller Institute puts forward a plan for peace in Europe

by Susan Welsh

U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, commenting on the successful conclusion of an international conference in Bonn, Germany of the Schiller Institute, underlined that the rapid economic and cultural revival of Eurasia, including Russia and China, is the “make-or-break issue” that will determine the future of world civilization. For the first time, during the June 4-5 deliberations in Bonn, influential leaders representing the forces that have struggled to free and develop eastern and western Europe, told the truth about the catastrophic situation threatening the world there, and generally supported the thrust of the programmatic policies of LaRouche, and freedom for LaRouche, to avert catastrophe.

“This was the only public conference in recent years which has presented a comprehensive view of the policy crisis and its recommended solutions,” LaRouche said in an interview on June 9. “The conference as a whole will be one of the biggest bombshells, from the standpoint of serious policy thinkers around the world, including Washington, D.C.

“The conference signifies, in a negative way—that is, the fact that there is nothing to match it visible in any other quarters—the absolute breakdown of government policymaking virtually throughout the world. There is hardly a government of the world today which is functioning. And I think the conference shows, by functioning in the manner it did, the absence of such functioning in other quarters.”

In last week’s *EIR*, Bonn correspondent Rainer Apel gave an overview of the conference’s proceedings, and LaRouche’s call for a “Golden Renaissance” was published in full. In this *Feature*, we focus on several of the presentations dealing with the most urgent issue facing the European continent: the war in the Balkans. Several speakers cut through, very powerfully, the media brainwashing and the lies of the foreign ministries, according to which that hideous war is a *media event*, a soap opera, an isolated phenomenon. As Prof. Zvonimir Separovic of Croatia said, “Former Yugoslavia, ladies and gentlemen, is in Europe, it’s just across the Alps. It is a one-hour flight. You *have* to be involved.”



The Schiller Institute has moved into the vacuum left by world policymakers, providing a forum where the global crisis can be truthfully discussed, and real solutions raised. From left seated at the dais: Yuri Khromov, Russia; Janos Denes, Hungary; Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Germany; Anno Hellenbroich, Germany; Slavica Bilic, Croatia.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, summed it up this way: "I want to emphasize, as the war in former Yugoslavia shows, we have very little time. As in the process before World War I and World War II, a definite point was reached then, after which war was inevitable. And we may be very close to precisely such a point now. Perhaps we only have summer, before that could happen. Changes must be effected, before tragedy takes its course. Each of us must take responsibility for more than just the fate of his or her own country, and also to raise the level of discussion above mere national interest."

Gen. Paul Albert Scherer (ret.), the former head of West German military intelligence, gave a speech on the situation in the former Soviet Union, which showed how the war in the Balkans could quickly escalate into a much larger conflagration. He warned that a failure to stop Serbian aggression would lead to further "copycat provocations" in the Baltics and other crisis spots in the former Soviet empire.

One example of such a "copycat provocation" was discussed by Armenian parliamentarian Hrant Khachatryan (see also interview, page 40), who gave a speech on Azerbaijan's "ethnic cleansing" strategy against his country.

Characterizing the situation in the former Soviet Union, Scherer said that "the horrendous living conditions are increasing in such an outrageous way, that the explosive pain limit will be reached in 1993. Because of this, consequences of self-destruction will unfortunately appear, during which time reform will not be able to be implemented. The use of force will lead to a self-cleansing process between the rival

potentials, which could lead a junta to power for some time. The next Russian tendency in policy seems to be developing in the direction of a re-occupation of the Baltics and a return to the coast of the Black Sea and the Crimea. It is possible that in the world-political realm there will be very stormy times, because the Muscovites observed the inactivity of the West regarding the Balkans closely.

"That the right to life, in Bosnia, the only Muslim nation of Europe, has been destroyed, will additionally stir up fundamentalism in the Near East, in the Middle East, and in North Africa. It will try to force changes with the help of Red Chinese weapons in a terroristic fashion. The security-political perspectives of the spoiled, fair-weather democracies of Europe don't look good."

No peace without development

Several participants remarked upon the tension that could be felt in the room, following the presentations by Scherer and others. One person asked whether *all* small nationalities should be recognized—after all, Russia has 132 nationalities, where would that lead?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche replied that although it is necessary to respect the interests of national minorities and nationalisms, the fact is that if there is no economic development, minority rights are a total illusion. Our commitment first has to be to humanity as a whole, she said. Speaking as a patriot of her own country, Germany, she said that for example, when German goals are in positive harmony with that commitment to humanity, then and only then can those goals be supported.