

## Brussels Conference

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche Addresses Parliamentarians Against Bosnia Genocide

**H**elga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, spoke in Brussels April 29 to the Conference of International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The conference, held at the European Parliament, drew over two hundred representatives of parliaments and high-level delegations from around the world.

The gathering was opened April 28 by Dr. Egon Alfred Klepsch, president of the European Parliament. Speakers on the first panel included the Hon. Stjepan Kljucic, a member of the Bosnian presidency; Stipe Mesic, president of the Croatian Parliament; and Msgr. Dr. Zelimir Puljic, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dubrovnik, who was sent as a representative of Cardinal Kuharic of Zagreb; among others.

Delegations came from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Jordan, Egypt,

Sudan, Morocco, Lebanon, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Japan, South Korea, Ukraine, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, and Canada. Also, of course, a large number of European Parliament members participated.

The second panel, on April 29, focussed on economic development. Chaired by the Hon. Nareo Laroni of the European Parliament, it featured Zepp-LaRouche as a main speaker.

Excerpts from her speech follow:

“An effective peace policy for the Balkans today must fundamentally consist—in addition to pushing the Serbs back within the borders as they were before the war broke out—of a program for economic development such as my husband, Lyndon LaRouche proposed in November 1989 when the borders of Europe opened. The central feature of the program of the so-called ‘Productive

Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna’ as the centerpiece of a Eurasian infrastructure program, is based on the fact that this region, which encompasses parts of France, Germany, and Central Europe, represents the greatest concentration of industrial capacities and highly skilled labor power in the world.

### Principles of the Triangle

“It would have been very simple to apply principles similar to those of the reconstruction of Germany after World War II, to create project-linked credits to bring about technological improvement of existing industries and achieve productive full employment by means of new investments.

“The increase in production and productivity, which would have been achieved by such dirigistic methods in the tradition of Friedrich List, not only could have become the motor of the



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*Conference of International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Second from right is Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.*

transfer of improved technologies into eastern and southeastern Europe, and ultimately Asia, but it could have become the locomotive for the entire world economy, which was already in depression at that time.

“The Balkans were to be completely integrated into this Eurasian infrastructure program as a bridge to the Northeast, and, particularly after completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, shipping on the Danube would have taken on a crucial function for the economic development of the states of former Yugoslavia.

“There is documentation in great detail—not least in the memoirs of Margaret Thatcher—which demonstrates that Thatcher and Bush, for political reasons, were ready to do everything to prevent such a development of the Eurasian continent. Part of the Thatcher-Bush policy included giving the Serbs the green light for their Greater Serbia plans of conquest, a policy maintained since then by Great Britain and the United Nations, by which they have made themselves complicit in the Serbian genocide. This policy also included imposing shock therapy upon the states of the former Warsaw Pact, and initially Yugoslavia, and today Croatia.

“Instead of developing the East and the Balkans economically, the policies of shock therapy, International Monetary Fund conditionalities, and the so-called free market economy led to a disastrous collapse of production, so that today productive capacities have been reduced to levels thirty percent of what they were at the time of the end of communism. This policy has not only led Russia to the brink of economic standstill, it has produced a dictatorship of organized crime and a profound embitterment of the population. Since Russia is, moreover, a nuclear power, this development can quickly explode into a catastrophe. There is only one way that a drift into an apocalyptic crisis can be prevented: the policy which Bush and Thatcher determined in 1989 toward the Balkans and toward Russia must be given up entirely, and it must be replaced by a policy of economic development.”

## Seeds Planted for National Music Conservatory Movement

The seeds for a “National Conservatory of Music Movement” in honor of Marian Anderson were planted in Washington, D.C. by the Schiller Institute, with a concert on May 27, followed by an all-day conference on Saturday at Howard University’s Rankin Memorial Chapel.

The two-hour concert featured four of the nation’s leading African-American artists performing a unique combination of African-American Spirituals, German *lieder*, oratorio, and opera arias at the “Verdi” or “scientific” pitch of middle-C = 256 Hz. The conference was keyed by Lyndon LaRouche, and included several hours of master-class vocal coaching by the artists, as well as discussion of the principles of *bel canto* singing and the effects of the lower, “Verdi” pitch on musical performance.

The first National Conservatory of Music, which is the inspiration for this movement, was conceived and initiated one-hundred years ago by Jeanette Thurber, working with the great Czech composer Antonin Dvřak, who sought

to create in the United States a school of Classical music composition, combining *bel canto* singing with American themes, to recreate here the scientific counterpoint of Beethoven and Brahms.

As the program for the weekend’s events indicates, the new National Conservatory of Music is proposed—not as a building—but as an idea, whose purpose is to “rid the arts of the rule of the cultural (and countercultural) Philistines” through a movement composed of mass choruses, educated through seminars, concerts, and symposia, “intended in these troubled times to bring back into focus the need to re-establish the arts as the center of our lives.”

Performing works by Handel, Schubert, and Verdi, as well as numerous Spirituals, were baritone Robert McFerrin, who in 1955 was the first Black male artist to perform at the Metropolitan Opera; baritone William Warfield, past president of the National Association of Negro Musicians (1985-90); tenor George Shirley, the first Black tenor at



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Schiller Institute children’s chorus opens the conference for a “National Conservatory of Music Movement.”