

Schiller Institute calls on U.S. to back Croatia

by Paul Gallagher

Two leaders of the Croatian community in North America affirmed their reliance on the Schiller Institute to mobilize to save their nation from destruction, at a Schiller Institute conference in Arlington, Virginia Dec. 7-8. The conference also heard Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche powerfully relate the butchery of Croatia to U.S. support for British economic and strategic policies.

The Croatian community in America has had it with the State Department, finally realizing that the Bush administration is dead set against Croatian or Slovenian independence from communist "Yugoslavia." The Croatian government on Dec. 11 stated point blank that "the U.S. State Department is trying to scuttle recognition" of Croatia and Slovenia by other European countries.

Speaking to the conference by telephone from prison, LaRouche explained that the current situation bears a great resemblance to the dynamic which led to World War I. "We are looking potentially at World War III. Not a simple replay of 1914, but something which follows the same pathways, in the way that a new flash flood follows the pathway of the old flash flood." The pathway in question is the 100-year-old British determination to prevent the development of European and Asian infrastructure and industrial might, particularly with German leadership. "The attempt," he said, describing the Bush administration's folly, "is to align Moscow (with Gorbachov, which is what Gorbachov's importance is to the West) with Paris, London, and the Serbians, against the rest of Europe."

The large and well-organized Croatian community in Canada has gone further than its American counterpart in recognizing that the Schiller Institute, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche's International Committee to Save Croatia, are Croatia's only hope. At the Arlington conference, Alex Shiroka, the coordinator of the Croatian Information and Cultural Center in Montreal, stated, "From this place, I initiate coop-

eration between the Republic of Croatia and the Schiller Institute, and I am putting this on the conscience of every Croatian as a unique possibility of overcoming the tragic present situation." Shiroka told the 250 participants, who came from all over the world, that he wanted to emphasize "the deep understanding of the historical and economic roots of today's crisis by Lyndon LaRouche and his associates," as well as "their great vision and commitment in developing the programs which seem to be the only hope for human existence on this planet."

The secretary of the United Croats of Canada, Frank Crnkovich, also addressed the conference. He said that Croatia had been "suffering since the Versailles Treaty," but never as badly as now. Crnkovich expressed his deep appreciation for what the Schiller Institute has done.

The LaRouche recovery program

LaRouche, in his call to the conference, connected the rising economic misery in the United States, to the Bush administration's British-led betrayal of freedom and democracy in Europe. Europe is the only area, he said, which can pull the world out of the financial mudslide triggered by the Anglo-American banking and real estate collapse—if a new, high-technology infrastructure is built to link all the productive areas of the new Europe together.

"That means, that if we wish to recover in the United States, what we have to do is accept the very thing that the British went to war to prevent," said LaRouche. "We have to accept Eurasian economic development. . . We have to scrap the Versailles system. . . We have to admit that Britain's organizing World War I was a great mistake, and that most of the 20th century has been bloodshed caused by a great British mistake which we must not repeat."

Without that Eurasian development, LaRouche said, Americans "have to recognize that we have so much de-

stroyed our infrastructure, our industry, and agriculture, that we as a nation could not recover within the foreseeable future.”

Other Eastern European-community leaders also addressed the conference on the crucial role the Schiller Institute and LaRouche are now playing. They included John Kolasky, Ukrainian-American leader and author; and Dr. Tibor Kovats of Budapest, co-founder of the largest organization in Hungary, the Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners.

Demand freedom for LaRouche

The opening panel of the conference was a hard-hitting exposé of “judicial barbarism in the United States,” the degeneration of what was once the land of constitutionally protected freedom, into the world’s biggest gulag, with a higher proportion of Americans in jail than in any other nation. The cases of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates have been the “marker” for this degeneration.

Edward Spannaus, who had been in prison since early 1989 as one of the “Alexandria Seven” railroaded with LaRouche in the notorious federal “rocket docket” in Alexandria, Virginia, described how the Supreme Court has been systematically ruling against the Bill of Rights, and has virtually wiped out the right of appeal under *habeas corpus*, the “Great Writ” considered so important by the Founders that it is in the Constitution itself, not the Bill of Rights. Until after World War II, Spannaus said, 60% of those indicted in America were convicted. Now, the rate is 97%, and prosecutors—not judges—run the judicial system, forcing thousands of their political targets to accept guilty pleas by making examples of those like LaRouche and his associates, who won’t.

During the conference, the Schiller Institute received an extraordinary message to LaRouche from 107 Argentine Army officers, all imprisoned for opposing the disastrous economic and strategic policies of the Menem government. They reported using *EIR* materials to give classes at the prisons in which they are held, and said, “We want you to know that a desire for a free America joins us as brothers, and that prison—although at a distance—also unites us.”

Judge William Goodloe, former Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court, said that justice flows from the idea of a nation as a sovereign, economically developing republic, and is lost when a country abandons that philosophically. He said that jury nullification, the traditional concept now banned by 20th century law in America, might be the only way to break the dominance of judges and prosecutors over juries.

Anita Gallagher, one of the 16 LaRouche movement activists being tried by the state of Virginia (she is facing a sentence of 39 years in state prison), described why Virginia is the only state where railroad trials of LaRouche associates have succeeded in federal and state courts, where prosecutors

in other states have tried and failed (see *Feature*). Carlos Wesley, *EIR*’s Caribbean and Central America correspondent, described the almost unbelievable judicial corruption of the ongoing trial of Gen. Manuel Noriega. Not only have all of the prosecution witnesses been rewarded with millions of dollars and freedom from their sentences for major drug crimes, murders, etc., but the judge has repeatedly ruled that Noriega, though being tried in a court established under the U.S. Constitution, does not enjoy the protections that Constitution and U.S. law afford to defendants.

The conference passed a resolution targeting the week of Jan. 27, 1992—marking three years of LaRouche’s imprisonment—for a worldwide mobilization to free LaRouche. “Enough is enough,” the resolution says, “of judicial barbarism against LaRouche and his political movement; and of IMF genocide against the nations of the South and the newly liberated nations of the East.”

A second resolution called for an end to the trade and economic embargo against Haiti organized by the Bush administration. Haiti’s President, Joseph Nerette, sent a message to the conference, describing the embargo’s “genocidal effects against the poor, the old, and the young” of that most-imperished nation.

1990s: reconstruction or war

The conference’s focus was the Schiller Institute’s proposal for a “True Fourth Development Decade” to make the 1990s a decade of economic reconstruction and peace, rather than financial collapse and war. Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in her keynote speech, which was relayed to the conference by videotape, denounced the disastrous claim of the U.S. State Department, that recognition of the independent nations of eastern Europe would lead to “chaos and bloodshed.” *Refusal to recognize them, aid them, and invest in them* has already encouraged genocidal war by the dying tank-communists of Europe, she said, and a “hunger winter” in Russia now is the one thing that could lead to war between Russia and Ukraine. She told the conference that the Schiller Institute had succeeded in linking forces in the east European and Third World countries around this proposal.

Warren Hamerman, who in October introduced the True Fourth Development Decade proposal to the United Nations on behalf of the Schiller Institute, described the new life it had given to the Third World nations’ “Group of 77.” One official had told Hamerman, “Everyone else is trying to hold the game together [the Bretton Woods monetary system], and you are all alone in trying to organize a new game.”

Hamerman likened the International Monetary Fund’s regime to a prison whose walls have crumbled, whose guards are weak and dying, but where the prisoners keep marching around in circles. The Schiller Institute’s intervention has finally led to resistance to the IMF’s genocidal policies, even at the U.N., he said.