

receptive to new ideas. Ironically, the parties who spoke out strongly against the war in Yugoslavia, were the communist Party of Democratic Socialism and the conservative Christian Socialist Union in Bavaria — while the Green party's leadership, traditionally considered "pacifist," was most outspoken in support of the war. This support had prompted many Green party chapters to refuse to do any campaigning during the election.

In her presentations, Zepp-LaRouche challenged her audiences to reflect on "how it could occur, that there is war in Europe." She detailed the program for a New Bretton Woods system, laid out by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and the full scope of the Eurasian Land-Bridge development program, as the only way out of the crisis. Voters have to understand, that the fundamental reason for the war in the Balkans lies not in Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic, "but rather in the global financial crisis," she stressed.

### **A reason for optimism**

In the public meetings in Hamburg, Hanover, and Berlin, Zepp-LaRouche was joined by Marivilia Carrasco, chairman of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Mexico, one of BüSo's international allies. Carrasco told people "how important your activities here in Europe, to build a New Bretton Woods system, are for our countries in Ibero-America, which are already in an economic downward spiral. Many countries are now close to a civil war." Nevertheless, Carrasco stressed that she is "optimistic" about the situation, because the LaRouche movement presents an alternative, which is regularly covered by many of the leading newspapers in Mexico and other Ibero-American countries.

BüSo's campaign also was supported by the president of the Schiller Institute in Russia, Prof. Taras Muranivsky, who addressed a public meeting in Frankfurt on May 29. He reported about a recent conference in the Russian State Duma (lower house of Parliament), where LaRouche's ideas of physical economy had been the subject of debate among high-level economic experts from Russia. Concerning the Balkan war, Muranivsky stressed that Milosevic was used as a pretext, to economically destroy southeastern Europe. "It seems, that the financial oligarchy tries to solve its problems with bombs," he observed.

BüSo's intervention, however, was not only a response to the pressing economic and financial crisis of Europe. In her televised address, as well as in all of her public statements, Zepp-LaRouche stressed that Europe and Germany, whose machine-tool capabilities would play a key role both in the reconstruction of the Balkans and the building of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, must return to the Classical roots of its culture and educational system. "The quality of our products always depended on a good education in the framework of the Humboldt education system," she explained. And, it was in this sense, that she appealed to the voters to "act as real citizens of the state."

## **Peace through development for the Balkans**

*The Schiller Institute is circulating a worldwide call for a "Marshall Plan" for the Balkans, as part of an overall Eurasian development program. In last week's issue, we published the text and a selected list of signers. The following are among the people who have signed since our last issue went to press.*

### **United States Congress**

John Lesinski, former U.S. Representative, Dearborn, Michigan

Clair Callan, former U.S. Representative, Fairbury, Nebraska

Mervyn Dymally, former U.S. Representative; chairman, Congressional Black Caucus, California

Byron Johnson, former U.S. Representative, Englewood, Colorado

### **Poland**

Prof. Aleksander Krzyminski, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; professor, Warsaw School of Economics

Dr. Jerzy Oledzki, former Vice-Minister of Education

Jozef Fraczek, senator of Polish Republic

Jozef Gruszka, deputy of Polish Sejm (Parliament)

Stanislaw Kalemba, deputy of Polish Sejm

Janina Kraus, deputy of Polish Sejm

Miroslaw Pawlak, deputy of Polish Sejm

Ryszard Stanibula, deputy of Polish Sejm

Wojciech Zarzycki, deputy of Polish Sejm

Ewa Borzymowska, ROP (Movement for the

Rebuilding of Poland)

Czeslaw Domaradzki, Christian Democratic Labor Party

Jerzy Czeszko, Awat (Optoelectronic company)

Henryk Krakowiak, "Pioneer" (Society of Pensioners)

Dr. Zygmunt Krolak, former government adviser, Warsaw School of Economics

Kazimierz Maksjan, Polish Patent Office

Wieslaw Olichwier, Parliamentary Club of PSL (Peasants Party)

Prof. Tadeusz Przewozinski, Society for Free Education in Poland

Jozef Skura, Society for Free Education in Poland

Dr. Jerzy Stefanski, Awat (Optoelectronic company)

Jolanta Sypien, Schiller Institute, Warsaw