

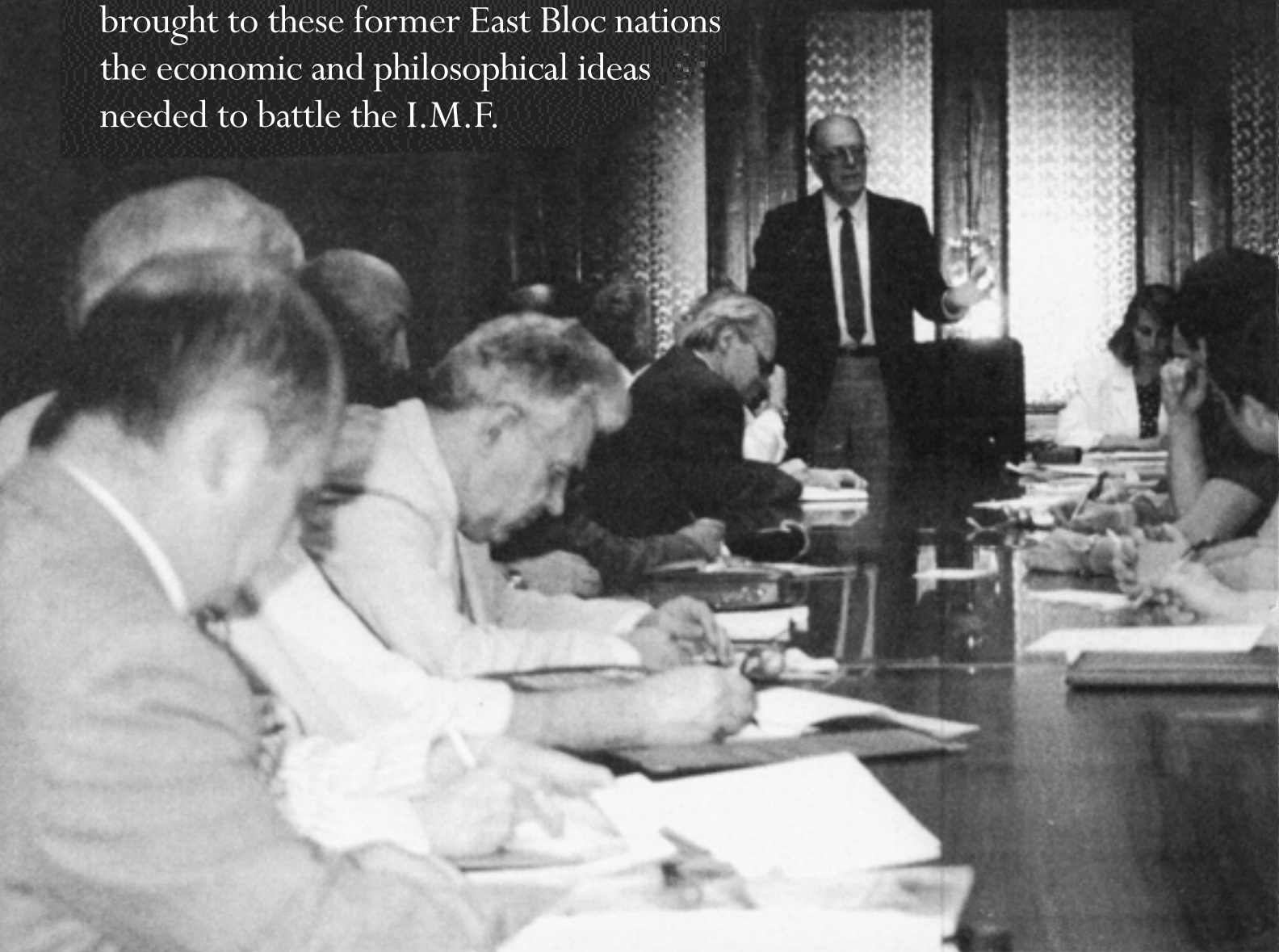
LaRouche At the Pivot of Current History

In June, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche brought to these former East Bloc nations the economic and philosophical ideas needed to battle the I.M.F.

Warsaw: Fertile Soil for LaRouche's Ideas

DURING THE WEEK of June 10, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., accompanied by his wife, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, made his first visit to Poland, to address a symposium in Warsaw on the subject "Development Is the New Name for

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POLAND

- Full-day symposium with Christian Social Union
- Holds discussions with parliamentarians, scientists, industrialists

UKRAINE

- Addresses Parliamentary Deputies
- Meets with President of Parliament
- Lectures at universities and scientific institutions

RUSSIA

- Address at State Duma (Parliament)
- Lectures at Academy of Sciences
- Lectures at Methodological and Moscow State Universities

Moscow: 'Time To Launch A New Renaissance'

AMERICAN STATESMAN and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche made his second visit to Russia, from June 5 to June 9. He was accompanied by his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and a delegation of the Schiller Institute in Germany, which she heads.

On June 6, LaRouche gave an address at the State Duma of the Russian Federation (the lower house of the Russian Parliament) on the topic "The World Financial System and Problems of Economic Growth." The talk was attended by Deputies of the Duma, staff members, and members of the public. On subsequent days, he spoke to enthusiastic audiences at the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Methodological University, and Moscow State University. LaRouche also met with repre-

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Kiev: 'Economic Collapse Is Worldwide'

LYNDON H. LAROUCHE, JR. conducted a five-day trip to Ukraine during the week of June 20-25, spending most of his time in that nation's capital, Kiev. LaRouche was accompanied by his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the German political figure and founder of the Schiller Institute, and by a delegation from the Institute.

While in Ukraine, LaRouche was greeted by the president of the Ukrainian Parliament, Oleksandr Moroz, and addressed parliamentarians, representatives of think-tanks,

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Left: Lyndon LaRouche addresses an audience at the State Duma of the Russian Federation building, Moscow. (Photo: EIRNS/Rachel Douglas)

Warsaw

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Peace,” which was sponsored jointly by the Institute and Poland’s Christian Social Union (PZKS), an organization founded in the early 1980’s to promote the social teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

The 120-person symposium was attended by parliamentarians, scientists, and industrialists from such institutions as the Polish Industrial Lobby, the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw universities and economic institutes, and various political parties, as well as friends and members of the Schiller Institute and the PZKS.

Bishop Zbigniew Kraszewski of Warsaw welcomed Mr. LaRouche to Poland with the following remarks: “I am very pleased that I can sit beside Mr. LaRouche, who is a well-known fighter for the realization of the social teaching of the Church. Indeed, I must admit that his book [*So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?*] is one of the most fascinating elaborations of this subject today.” In addition, greetings were received from Bishop Antoni Dydycz of Drohiczyn, who affirmed his commitment to the efforts of the conference participants to elaborate the themes of economic development and peace [SEE Box, p. 24].

The tone for the meeting was set by symposium organizer Wieslaw Gwizdz, who stated at the outset that, according to the latest call of Pope John Paul II, it is “our duty to serve the people and wake up the conscience of our countrymen—that is the goal of this symposium.” He said that “neither Marx nor [Adam] Smith” is needed, and quoted at length from Cardinal Wyszynski, who as early as the 1950’s warned against the revival in Poland of unbridled *laissez-faire* capitalism.

In his two-part symposium presentation, LaRouche addressed the dangers inherent in the imminent global financial collapse, and the



EIRNS/Anna Kaczor-Wei

Lyndon LaRouche (left) and Helga Zepp-LaRouche (center), Warsaw symposium, “Development Is the New Name for Peace.”

underlying causes of the economic crisis, with special reference to themes of Pope John Paul II’s Encyclicals, both the recent *Evangelium Vitae* and earlier ones [SEE p. 19].

Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke on the programmatic outlook for the future. She referred to her husband’s intervention of 1989, when he put forward the “Productive Triangle”—the economic program to rebuild Europe, as the center of global reconstruction. She warned of today’s “culture of death,” which is ready to wipe out whole civilizations with the stroke of a pen. The only alternative, she said, is realization of a comprehensive economic development program for the whole of Eurasia.

Fertile Soil for New Ideas

The LaRouches’ visit to Poland must be seen in the context of the situation

in that country: It is generally expected that this coming fall, the political scene there will undergo a phase-shift, reflecting the rapidly changing international situation, especially the financial crash. Forces in Poland are preparing to finally defeat the policies of the International Monetary Fund. Also, the expected phase-shift is connected to the presidential elections, which may be followed by general elections.

Throughout the entire month of May, Warsaw was the scene of strikes and demonstrations, organized mainly by the workers from the Ursus tractor factory. The protests demanded an end to cuts in social programs, and also demanded issuance of cheap credit to farms and industry to increase production. In addition, some circles of the Solidarity union are discussing the idea of a national bank.

The figures are very clear: Last year, Ursus sold 20,000 tractors, combined, on the domestic *and* international markets—whereas the actual demand in Poland alone is for 700,000 tractors! Hence the demand for cheap credit for farmers to enable them to buy the tractors they need.

This sentiment has been taken up

by some members of Parliament, who are seeking new kinds of cooperation, beyond party lines, around a “Christian concept of economics,” which includes fighting the I.M.F.’s “shock therapy” privatization policy. Hence the excitement generated in Poland by this opportunity to hear and debate LaRouche’s ideas in person.

In addition to the public symposium, Mrs. LaRouche had the opportunity to hold private discussions with Parliamentarians, representatives of the Polish Industrial Lobby and the Forum of Polish Engineers, and with the editors of a quarterly magazine issued by the Polish Peasant Party.

Kiev

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professors, and the media. In all his talks at universities and scientific institutions, LaRouche stressed that, aside from the I.M.F. looting of the countries of the former East bloc begun under Margaret Thatcher and George Bush, Ukraine is experiencing the same type of economic collapse as every other country of the world: “There is no successful economy in any part of the world,” he insisted.

LaRouche’s visit to Kiev came about as the result of an invitation from Natalya Vitrenko, a prominent member of the economic commission of the Ukrainian Parliament, who toured the United States at the invitation of the Schiller Institute in March.

Among his speeches, meetings, and other activities, LaRouche addressed a group of parliamentary deputies of different parties and lectured at several universities and institutes—for example, the Institute of Productive Forces, which was founded by the scientist Vladimir Vernadsky, and of which Vernadsky was president from 1919 to 1929. There was also a small but vibrant meeting with friends of the Schiller Institute.

Disillusioned with I.M.F.

The LaRouches’ visit occurred at a time that many of their hosts characterized as a turning point in Ukraine’s experience with the so-called “reform” process, given the

fact that the country has undergone terrible disillusionment with International Monetary Fund “reform” policies.

Since “privatizations” were first imposed by I.M.F. dictate three years ago, Ukraine has lost fifty percent of its industrial capacity and thirty percent of its agricultural output. There has now arisen a far-reaching realization in the country that any further “privatizations” mean a com-

plete loss of national sovereignty that will plunge Ukraine, along with the other countries that were formerly members of Comecon, into conditions comparable to those of the Third World.

Another effect of I.M.F. policies in Ukraine, has been a “brain drain” similar to that in Russia—namely, many of the most skilled scientists have gone abroad out of desperation, or are barely making a living at



EIRNS/Karl-Michael Vitt

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in Ukraine Parliament, with Members of Parliament Prof. Natalya Vitrenko (center) and Vladimir Marchenko, Kiev.

home, working in jobs that are far less qualified and skilled. The horrible housing crisis (it is quite normal to find three generations of a family living in an apartment twenty-five square meters in area) and the deepening poverty, have created a situation which many call “almost unbearable.”

To show the nature of the global financial and monetary collapse,

LaRouche elaborated on why the average consumption and production levels, and real income, of the U.S. labor force are now half of what they were twenty-five years ago—while at the same time, but especially since 1987, there has been a vast growth in financial aggregates *per capita*. The rate of growth of those aggregates is now described by a hyperbolic curve.

Audiences frequently expressed a

special interest in the specific insanities involving financial derivatives trading and the losses of banks and corporations that engaged in derivatives speculation, while without exception greeting with enthusiasm LaRouche’s perspective of the economically integrated Eurasian land-bridge, given Ukraine’s geographical position, relative lack of raw materials, and relatively high level of labor skills.

MOSCOW

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sentatives of Moscow scientific circles.

The impact of LaRouche’s presentations was amplified by the circulation, during the visit, of the just-published Russian translation of his memorandum “Prospects for Russian Economic Recovery” (Bulletin No. 5 of the Moscow Schiller Institute) and the Russian edition of “Summary of Evidence on the Record Demonstrating the Innocence of Lyndon LaRouche and his Colleagues.”

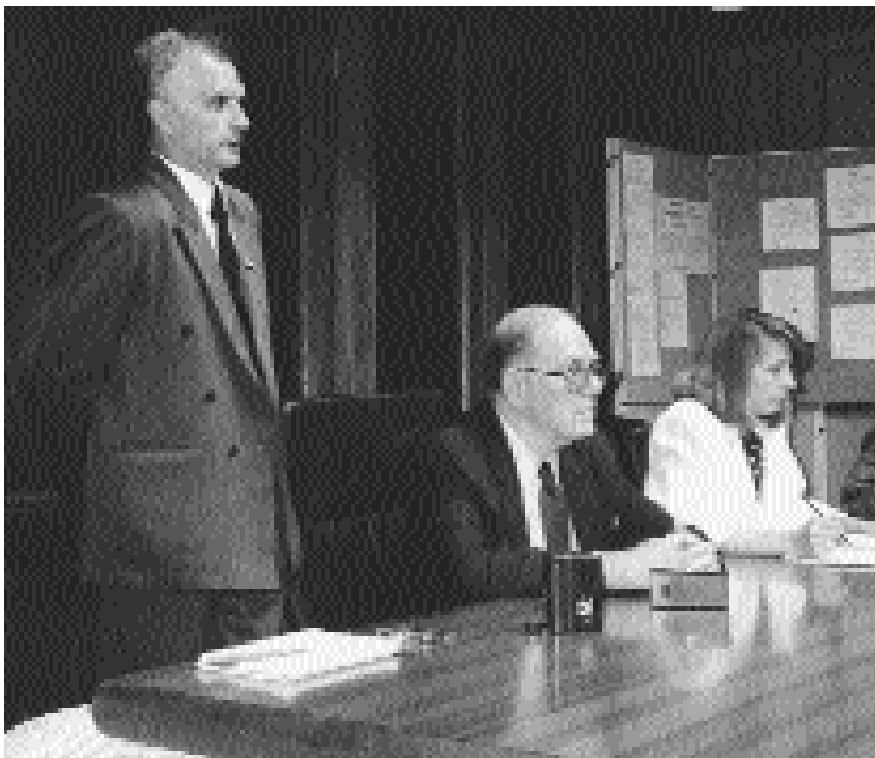
A New Renaissance

In all of his speeches, LaRouche placed his discussion of the crisis in Russia, and prospects for its solution, in the setting of the end of a 500-year period of history. The symbiotic relationship between the productive agro-industrial base of the economy, which was launched at unprecedented rates of development by the discoveries of the European Renaissance in the Fifteenth century, and the parasitical financial oligarchy, is at an end, LaRouche told his Russian

audiences. Now, either the parasite will destroy the host, or sovereign nations will succeed in freeing themselves, to launch a new Renaissance.

LaRouche focussed on Russia’s mission in a genuine world recovery, the same task defined a hundred years ago by Sergei Witte and his collaborators in France: Russia, situated between Europe and the great population centers of Southeast and South Asia, must be the conveyer of technological development throughout Eurasia, through the development of great infrastructure projects. The Eurasian land-bridge must be built.

For collaboration on this task, LaRouche said, both the American-Russian alliance at the time of the American Revolution (League of Armed Neutrality) and the U.S. Civil War, are crucial reference points. He discussed in depth the British disruption, after the death in 1945 of President Franklin Roosevelt, of the potential revival of this type of relationship between the United States and Russia. Today, LaRouche emphasized, it is most urgent for the U.S. to lead a shift in Western policy toward Russia. The destruction of Russia imposed by the International Monetary Fund during the Bush and Thatcher regimes has brought things to the point of social explosion; it is imperative to take some of this external pressure off Russia, in order for Russia to be able to solve its problems.



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Deputy Nikolai Chukanov introduces Lyndon LaRouche at the State Duma building, Moscow.