

world financial system.

LaRouche identified his view of Russia's role as twofold: As stabilizing Central Asia through its participation in infrastructure projects, and as serving as a source of high-quality machine tools for the development of the population of Asia. He heavily stressed the indispensable role of *governments* for doing what governments do best: namely, developing infrastructure.

The discussion also focussed substantially on the question of education, especially what kind of education is required to create and maintain an economy appropriate to human beings, not monkeys.

In contrast to the horror stories from Eastern Europe, was a presentation by a Chinese economist, Bi Jiyao, who provided an overview of the present stage of economic reform in China.

In the discussion that followed, the issue of the apparent paradox between "material" and "spiritual" development, became a topic of discussion. LaRouche addressed this issue by raising, once again, the nature of the human cognitive processes upon which a productive economy is based. You have to begin by thinking of all the things which are necessary to develop the mind of a child, LaRouche said, so that the child measures its success by development, not just objects in its possession.

'Moment of Truth'

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of Classical drama to pose the problems citizens face. The Classical Athenian dramatists were particularly concerned to counter *apathy*, a problem we also face today, she said. Through drama, Aeschylus in particular sought to rouse people from being apathetic, suffering beings, into becoming, like Prometheus, opponents of the "gods of Olympus."

Schiller's Wallenstein and Shakespeare's Hamlet were both used by Zepp LaRouche as models of passive victims, who refused to act to save their nations, or mankind. What they needed to do is what President Clinton must do today, she said: Change himself in order to act on LaRouche's ideas, or be destroyed by the Olympians of today.

The Nature of Man

Lyndon LaRouche's presentation took off from the description of the crisis, to first outline the proven precedents available for getting out of the disaster which the I.M.F. "solution" portends. But, there are cultural obstacles to economic sanity, he emphasized, and these must be attacked by dealing with the central issue: the nature of man.

In this context, LaRouche focussed on the problem of Baby-Boomerism,

which is a flight from reality and happiness, into momentary pleasures. Modern erotic culture must be replaced by Classical culture, he insisted, because Classical music and poetry address the cognitive powers of the mind which actually produce ideas which are beautiful, and which solve problems. It is this process which makes man happy.

African Representation

Former Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa, the provisional chairman of the African Civil Rights Movement, laid out an historical perspective on Africa's situation: first colonialism, and now the new colonialism of the I.M.F. and World Bank. He pointed to the potential of the Eurasian Land-Bridge economic development plan, to bring Africa into cooperation with the rest of the world for development.

The conference was also addressed by Paul Ssemogerere, president of the Democratic Party of Uganda; Jerome Ndiho, spokesman of the Burundian opposition coalition CNDD; and Jean Gahururu, spokesman on foreign affairs of the Rwandan Rally for the Return of Democracy and Refugees. These leaders described the horrors which have been carried out in Central Africa, but counterposed to this the hopeful perspective of the Schiller Institute, for replacing the I.M.F. with a "new, just world economic order."

New Bretton Woods System Discussed in Warsaw

The Polish Schiller Institute held a seminar in Warsaw on Nov. 13, 1997, on the theme "For a New Bretton Woods System." The event drew 50-60 guests, including scientists, intellectuals, engineers, and, from the government and diplomatic arena, representatives of the Presidential office, the Foreign Ministry, and several embassies; a Senator, a Member of Parliament, and representatives of the leadership of Solidarnosc.

Elisabeth Hellenbroich gave the keynote address with two themes: the financial crisis, and LaRouche's proposal that President Clinton convene a conference of heads of state to put the present, imploding financial system



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through orderly bankruptcy, and establish in its place a New Bretton Woods System.

Also addressing the Warsaw event

was Frank Hahn, who outlined a reconstruction program for Poland, to repair infrastructure ravaged by this past summer's floods.