

# LaRouches address forum in Warsaw

by Frank Hahn

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the American political economist and presidential candidate, recently visited Poland with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Mr. LaRouche spoke at a public symposium on June 10 in Warsaw, sponsored by the Christian Social Union of Poland (PZKS).

Lyndon LaRouche addressed the danger stemming from the imminent financial collapse, but stressed that knowing Poland's history, he was optimistic that the crisis could be overcome successfully, by the "stubborn courage" of the Polish people. A second presentation by LaRouche centered on the *Evangelium Vitae* encyclical issued in May by Pope John Paul II.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche began her remarks with a chronology of her husband's accomplishments and interventions since 1975. During the historic opportunity of 1989, LaRouche proposed his "Productive Triangle," an economic program to build Europe as the locomotive of a world economic recovery. In 1990, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche had made her first trip to Poland and spoke in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, warning of the International Monetary Fund's shock therapy. She then criticized the thinking of the present monetarist "elites" expressed by British intelligence agents such as Peregrine Worsthorne of the *Daily Telegraph* or Ralf Dahrendorf of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, who openly demand the establishment of authoritarian dictatorships. She warned that there is a "culture of death," whose forces are ready to wipe out whole civilizations with the stroke of the pen. The only alternative, she elaborated at length, is the realization of a comprehensive economic development program for the whole of Eurasia.

The conference was attended by 120 people in all, including high-level representatives of politics, industry, the scientific community, and the Catholic Church.

## Political shift in the making

The warm reception accorded to the LaRouches in Poland came amid an agitated political climate. It is generally expected that next fall, the political scene will undergo a phase-shift. This correlates with the world financial crisis: Some forces inside Poland are starting preparations to finally defeat the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). But it is also connected to Poland's upcoming presidential elections, which may also be followed by general elections.

Throughout May, there were strikes and demonstrations

in Warsaw, mainly organized by the workers from the Ursus tractor factory, demanding that the social budget cuts be halted, and cheap credit be offered to farmers and industry to increase production. In some circles of the Solidarity trade union, the idea of a national bank is being discussed. Ursus sold 10,000 tractors last year on the domestic and international markets combined, whereas the real demand on the Polish market alone is for 700,000 tractors—which farmers simply lack the money to buy.

Some members of parliament are trying to form new kinds of cooperation across party lines around a "Christian concept of economy," which includes the fight against privatization of State-owned major industry.

The June 10 symposium was opened by a bishop from Warsaw, who said: "I am very pleased, that I can sit beside Mr. LaRouche, who is a well-known fighter for the realization of the social teachings of the Church—indeed I must admit, that his book is one of the most fascinating elaborations of this subject today." A second bishop, who could not be present himself, sent greetings, praising LaRouche as the most important fighter for human rights today and also as the most serious economic scientist, whose ideas are based on Christian teachings.

Mr. Gwizdz, the symposium's organizer, opened by invoking a recent appeal of Pope John Paul II, that it is "our duty to serve the people and wake the conscience of our countrymen, and that is the goal of this symposium." He said that "neither Marx nor Adam Smith" is needed, and quoted at length from the late Polish Cardinal Wyszynski, who warned back in the 1950s against the return of "savage capitalism" to Poland.

LaRouche focused especially on education, recalling how during the Renaissance, the Brotherhood of Common Life organized children to become geniuses and compared that to the history of Poland, in which the ordinary farmers' *agapē*, the Christian notion of love, became the basis for educating generation after generation of a national elite: "Poland only exists because of the stubborn courage of its freedom fighters—it was never a stubbornness of rage or a flight forward of fear, but that stubborn courage came from tears of joy and love, as expressed in the 13th chapter of the Letter to the Corinthians by St. Paul."

In the strategic-political discussion, LaRouche stressed two important concepts for the Polish people to grasp: first, that the key to changing the situation is President Clinton, who unfortunately "is not enough encouraged to do something now because of political resistance around him." Second, he indicated that it would be destabilizing to station NATO troops on the Polish-Russian border, which would make Poland a pawn again in Britain's geopolitical game. He put forth an alternative concept, enthusiastically received by the audience: to have security guarantees for Poland by the United States and Germany backed up by the economic development program of the "Productive Triangle."