

# Schiller Institute organizes in Poland

by Katherine Notley

The Schiller Institute held a seminar at the Warsaw Polytechnical Institute on April 2, on Lyndon LaRouche's concept of a New Bretton Woods system and the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy. Among the 100 guests were represented six ministries (economics, agriculture, science, foreign affairs, transport, and education); the embassies of Japan, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Russia, and Hungary; a delegation from the Peasant Party (PSL); several chambers of industry, and a representative from the Polish railroad. The broad spectrum of guests bespeaks the intensifying concern over the global economic and financial collapse, recognition that the "Asian troubles" are far from isolated phenomena, and acknowledgment of the Schiller Institute's authority, because it has persistently told the truth about the global collapse, and what to do about it.

Schiller Institute representatives Elisabeth Hellenbroich and Frank Hahn outlined the situation after the April 16 Washington meeting of the Group of 22, where the need for a New Bretton Woods was on everyone's mind, but no one addressed it. They described the campaign of the LaRouche movement internationally, to force LaRouche's policies onto the global agenda. The speakers also elaborated the cultural background of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as well as the principles of physical economy and the need to return education to its Classical roots.

In the discussion, questions were raised about other nations such as Argentina or Malaysia, which had tried to resist the austerity conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund—whose policies, by 1993, had reduced Poland's industrial production to the level of 1975. By 1995, deaths outpaced births for the first time since World War II. There were also questions about George Soros, who has poured millions into getting these policies implemented in many countries, and what Poland can do to influence the global debate about these matters. An Asian embassy asked for LaRouche's articles on the Pope's visit to Cuba, as well as for writings of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa and Gottfried Leibniz, whose leading role in promoting ecumenical relations among nations and faiths had been underlined by the speakers.

## Concern about the financial bubble

The Institute also engaged in smaller, private discussions later, having been invited to detail the New Bretton Woods

idea at the Parliament (Sejm). There were nine deputies (five from the Peasant Party, and four from the ruling Solidarnosc coalition, AWS), as well as some experts and journalists. The Schiller organizers remarked on the depth of awareness of the global financial crisis, and the impending effects on Poland, compared to discussions they had had during earlier visits to Poland, when interlocutors treated the subject more distantly.

The deputies openly expressed their fear that, very soon, the hot money bubble on the Warsaw financial market may explode and lead to consequences similar to Southeast Asia. They were very happy to hear about the Schiller Institute's intervention into the Washington April 16 meeting and the growing support globally for the New Bretton Woods call. Some Polish deputies asked about the European Monetary Union, apparently favoring a Gaullist concept of a Europe of the Fatherlands, over the EU's self-enforced austerity.

The next day, a high-level meeting took place at a government ministry, with economic experts. A former National Bank representative expressed the same fear as the deputies had, but in more precise terms: He expects the financial bubble in Poland to burst over the next two to three months. This is mainly due to the hot money flooding into Poland's financial markets to take advantage of high interest rates, which, as the financial situation worsens, will flow back out, thus collapsing the overvalued currency, the zloty, with consequences similar to what has wracked Asian countries.

## Presentations to students and unionists

The Schiller Institute organizers were invited to the famous Catholic University Lublin to give a lecture to 60 students and some teachers about "The Science of Christian Economy as the Alternative to the Ongoing Global Crash." They also spoke to more than 100 students at the Theological Academy of Warsaw.

In the coal-mining heartland of Upper Silesia, Hahn and Hellenbroich gave a 90-minute presentation to 80 trade unionists, at the invitation of the trade union "Solidarnosc 80." The unionists, mostly from the coal industry, are being directly hit by the economic crisis, since the decision was made to close or reduce 54 of 70 mines, meaning 70-120,000 layoffs over the next three to four years. The event was videotaped, and the Schiller Institute was introduced there, along with former Deputy Wojciech Blasiak, who is widely known as a tough anti-IMF fighter. The trade union newspaper is planning coverage of the meeting.

Among the many private, one-on-one discussions with church layers, scientists, government officials, and unionists, the growing cultural decay was a major subject of concern. Drugs and violence in schools are spreading in epidemic proportions, while the education system is being systematically destroyed by George Soros and his collaborators, the institute's Polish interlocutors reported. *EIR* is growing in influence here, as are the Schiller Institute's Polish-language publications.