

Eastern Europe Seminar

'The Mind of Man Is the Source of Wealth'

At the invitation of *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine and the Schiller Institute, representatives from Russia, China, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland joined Lyndon LaRouche in Germany Dec. 16, 1997, for a far-reaching, all-day seminar on the world economic and political crisis, with particular attention to the situation in the Eastern European countries.

LaRouche led off the discussion by concentrating on the key issue underly-

ing all economics: the nature of the human mind. The former communist countries joined the West when it was collapsing, and most leaders never got an *idea* of why the Soviet system collapsed, or why the West was collapsing. What we need to concentrate on is developing ideas, not opinions, LaRouche said—specifically, the ideas by which all nations can elevate the condition of the individual person in the sense of identity. Such ideas rest upon understanding the fact that competent economic policy

depends upon knowing that the mind of man is the source of wealth.

The subsequent discussion constantly came back to the issue of designing an economic policy around a competent scientific conception of the human mind. This was interspersed with presentations and dialogue on the state of the economic disaster in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, contrasted with the relative success of the economic reform in China, and put in the context of the challenges of reorganizing the

Prague: Land-Bridge Key to Global Development

In cooperation with the Schiller Institute, the Czech Management Association (C.M.A.) on Jan. 28, held a one-day seminar in Prague on the theme, "European-Asian Bridge as a Motor for Global Economic Development." Keynoting the affair was Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche; the event was attended by about ninety people, including at least fifty managers of large Czech companies, such as the famous Skoda Works, as well as of medium-sized and small firms, mostly in manufacturing and engineering.

The introductory statement to the seminar by Mr. Styblo, of the C.M.A. executive, addressed the effects of the Asian crisis on Europe, and the need to abandon the global regime of short-term speculation.

I.M.F. Script Means Disaster

In her keynote address, Zepp LaRouche outlined that the fate of the 4.5 billion people in Asia will decide the fate of the rest of the world; that today's financial crisis is no Asian crisis, but a global one, and that the I.M.F. scripts do not work.

Zepp LaRouche called on her audience to take a closer look at the alternative approach, which has been adopted by China: long-term investments in railway and other vital transport infrastructure, production of coal and other raw



Helga Zepp LaRouche presents Eurasian Land-Bridge program at Prague seminar.

materials, and electricity supplies. Politics, she said, must return to principles of truth and justice, and the desire to put at the center once more, man and the development of the common good.

Czechs Look to Asia

The theme Zepp LaRouche struck was taken up by Jaroslav Jirasek of the Czech Management Center at the Prague Academy of Sciences. He said that the Czechs and the West can learn from the Asians, because their economic strategies are based on sound principles of family, productive enterprise, and state support.

Next spoke Ruediger Janssen of the Prague office of Banque Nationale de Paris/Dresdner Bank, treating the theme of how banking facilities can be made available for industrial firms that want involvement in long-term projects in Asia.

Petr Kulovany of the Czech Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade emphasized that there exists a great potential for Czech industry to deliver power-generating facilities to China.

Also speaking was Rene Samek of Czechinvest, a government-run organization that is trying to revive the role once played by the state support program for exports.

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'

Continued from page 79

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



EIRNS

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.