

and at West Point, returned to his homeland, Poland, in 1784. A charter member of the organization of veteran officers in the American War of Independence, the Society of the Cincinnati, Kosciuszko applied American nation-building principles in Poland.

This extended to economics, which Kosciuszko studied as diligently as he did military affairs. While the May 3 Constitution, influenced by Kosciuszko and his fellows, entrusted parliament with the responsibility for "public expenses, both ordinary and extraordinary," and designated that a Minister of Finances should sit on the King's Council, the Four-Year Sejm also passed more explicit legislation. It created a national bank, which was required to issue loans to finance manufacturing at a preferential rate of 4%. A ceiling on all rates was set at 5%, to encourage investment and prevent usury.

If such principles of the 1791 constitutionalists were revived in Poland today, the notorious austerity plans of Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, under which the "free market" reforms in Poland were tooled for gouging productive investment, diverting production, and slashing the population's consumption in order to service debt to Western banks at some percentage points above the London Interbank Rate, would have to be outlawed.

Representatives of the Schiller Institute, who have visited Poland to circulate the modern "American System" program, Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle," find a keen interest among Poles in this route out of the crisis. The people who fought for years to break away from the tyranny of Soviet domination are not enthusiastic about their enslavement to usurious conditions, imported by International Monetary Fund-linked advisers under the banner of "free market," and dubbed "the Polish model." An economic policy coherent with the May 3 Constitution, cited by Pope John Paul II as a guide for upholding Poland's sovereignty today, would be an entirely different Polish model, full of promise.

The resonance of today's battles in Europe with the events of the late eighteenth century is just what LaRouche discerned in his July 4, 1989 campaign platform, when he told Americans, with reference to the spread of nationalist movements against communist tyranny in the East and International Monetary Fund tyranny in the Americas: "One of your problems as a citizen, is that there is nothing in the past experience of any living person to compare with this new development now being shown so prominently in the communist world. The last period of history to be compared with this new revolutionary wave is the influence upon the world of the 1763-1789 American struggle for independence and federal unity of our states. As the student martyrs in China's May and June events have emphasized repeatedly, this new revolutionary nationalist movement against inhuman tyrannies . . . is a rebirth of that American Revolution as our martyred President Lincoln reaffirmed it in his Gettysburg Address."

## Schiller Institute in Slovakia

On Monday, June 17, the Schiller Institute held a very successful conference on the Vienna-Paris-Berlin "Productive Triangle" proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, in Bratislava, Slovakia. Over 60 high-level political and economic leaders of the Slovakian republic took part. Slovakia, with 5 million inhabitants, represents one-third of the population of the Czechoslovakian state.

The conference was held in the headquarters of the Slovakian Christian Democratic Movement, the majority party which controls the government led by Prime Minister Jan Carnugurski. Forestry and Water Management Minister William Oberhauser, one of the ministers who entered the new government of Carnugurski, sat at the dais with German Schiller Institute president Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Attending were a large group of Slovakian parliamentarians, leaders of the Christian Democratic Movement, one minister, several deputy ministers of the economic sector, a representative from the Prague federal prime ministry, and economic experts from several research institutes and universities.

The conference was opened with greetings by an official of the education department of the Christian Democratic Movement. After Ralf Schauerhammer presented the concepts behind the Productive Triangle, Helga Zepp-LaRouche captured the attention of the participants by presenting the principles of the science of Christian economy and the history of the LaRouche movement and the Schiller Institute as the institutional opposition to the neo-malthusian policy of Bush, Kissinger, and Co. Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi spoke about the anti-population, anti-Third World policy of the International Monetary Fund, and Paolo Raimondi exposed the disastrous policy of the Prague Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus.

Also on hand was a delegation from the Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners, whose president, Mr. Fonay, called for friendship and cooperation between Hungary and Slovakia in his brief greetings. Mr. Kovats, secretary of the group, announced a three-day international conference in Budapest, June 25-27, with the participation of all the Political Prisoners Associations of the Eastern European countries. A fuller report will appear in *EIR* next week.