

official Konopacki, who at that time was the deputy to Jerzy Urban, the spokesman for the martial law regime. Konopacki described his principal job as monitoring the psychological mood of key circles and strata of society in the Polish capital. Konopacki described the Poles as emotional and unpredictable, tending usually—but not always—towards depression in the winter, and toward outbreaks of euphoria or rebellion in the springtime and warmer weather. Konopacki added that the most dangerous time of year was the second half of April, when spring could burst upon the capital with the most unpredictable political consequences.

### A chance for Poland

A rational recovery program for Poland would include a commitment by the government to provide infrastructure, and to provide cheap credit for agriculture, industry, mining, construction, energy production, scientific research, and other strictly defined productive activity—not for speculation or financial services. The economy must be seen in strictly physical terms, in terms of market baskets of producer goods and consumer goods needed to reach an overall level of productivity of labor. Poland needs immediate freezing of all foreign debt payments, followed by the opening of long-term lines of credit for the purchase of capital goods abroad. The priorities for those capital goods must be determined according to the bottlenecks of Polish production, with a view to increasing productivity of labor. Poland will run a foreign trade deficit for many years, and balancing imports and exports cannot be a policy goal for the foreseeable future. Bank branches set up by Western banks make sense if they are staffed by real bankers, capable of judging the viability of development projects. Because of the world economic crisis, swaps and barter deals for key commodities with other countries should be set up, all outside IMF surveillance.

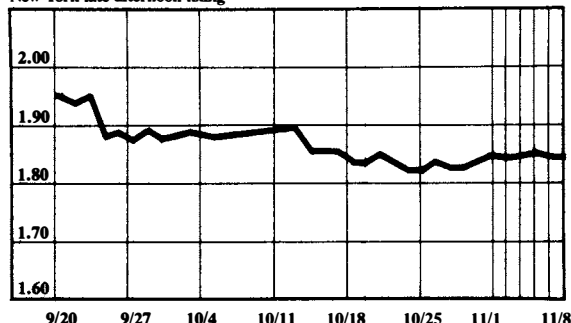
The last chance for aid to Poland that might head off a tragedy of world-historical proportions would seem to be around the middle of November. Mazowiecki, visiting Pope John Paul II in Rome, stressed that Poland needs emergency aid, and that, in order to be meaningful, that aid will have to begin arriving by the middle of November at the latest. Mid-November is the time when Lech Walesa will be visiting the United States, the time when a direct appeal to the American people and to the Congress, going over the head of the Bush administration, might produce results *in extremis*. Mid-November is also when the German federal chancellor, Helmut Kohl, visited Warsaw. He will return Nov. 11 and will sign a 3 billion deutschemark government-backed credit line on Nov. 14.

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has proposed a five-point program to save Poland (see page 6). All persons of good will around the world must now join in an eleventh hour mobilization to make this program a reality.

## Currency Rates

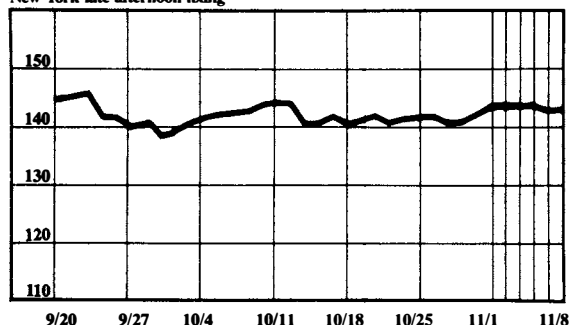
**The dollar in deutschemarks**

New York late afternoon fixing



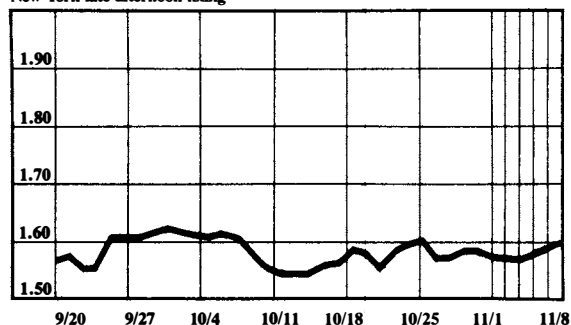
**The dollar in yen**

New York late afternoon fixing



**The British pound in dollars**

New York late afternoon fixing



**The dollar in Swiss francs**

New York late afternoon fixing

