

mantling of the system by telling the story of New York City's health care system.

Speaking from the medical community were Drs. Abdul Alim Muhammad, Minister of Health for the Nation of Islam, and Donald McNay, an orthopedic surgeon from Virginia. Dr. Muhammad presented two imperatives for health care reform: parity of treatment for African-Americans, and a program of universal testing and crash biological research on the AIDS pandemic. Dr. McNay reflected on the shift in medical philosophy which has resulted in a health care system that will tolerate euthanasia.

### The Political Crises

Dennis Speed, Sheila Jones, the Rev. James Bevel, and Nancy Spannaus collaborated to present a history of the Civil Rights movement, and the lessons to be drawn from it. Centered around two hours of film footage, through which Speed presented the rise and the eventual splintering of Dr. Martin Luther King's movement in the 1960's, the panel dramatized the paradigm shift into the post-industrial rock-drugs-sex

counterculture, a shift which the financial oligarchy effected through the political assassinations and cultural assaults of that decade.

The film provoked the audience through a wrenching review of the Civil Rights era, presented as tragedy, culminating in the SCLC's rejection of the Rev. Bevel's proposal for a fair trial of King's alleged assassin, James Earl Ray. But, as Spannaus pointed out, the 1960's also saw the emergence of the Labor Committees, who embodied the philosophical and economic method which could have turned defeat into victory then, and exists as a tested institution which can do so today.

The final presentation dealt with the evil Bertrand Russell and his Venetian antecedents. Russell's advocacy of the use of the nuclear bomb against Japan, as a bludgeon for the global destruction of national sovereignty and scientific progress, was presented by Carol White. White was followed by Webster Tarpley, who went through the Venetian assault on Platonic science that culminated in Russell—starting with the grouping



*Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.*

around Cardinal Gasparo Contarini which combatted Nicolaus of Cusa; continuing with the empiricist Paolo Sarpi, who battled astronomer Johannes Kepler; and concluding with Antonio Conti, who worked to destroy Leibniz.

## LaRouches Lead Week-Long Seminar in Slovak Republic

During the week of August 7-14, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visited the Slovak Republic, where they participated in a week-long seminar on economics and culture, sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the Slovak foundation Spolupatricnost ("We belong together"). The 120 participants, mostly younger people, had gathered from seventeen nations of Eastern and Western Europe.

Lyndon LaRouche's science of physical economy was the seminar's main subject, and each day opened with a class presented by LaRouche.

One of the high points of the seminar was a concert in the historic house of the Brunswick family in Dolna Krupa, performed by Austrian pianist Prof. Dr. Kurt Ebert from Innsbruck. Professor Ebert, who is also a professor of law, is among those who have worked intensively for, first, Lyndon LaRouche's freedom from

prison, and now, his exoneration.

Another high point of the week's events consisted of a concert at the Mirror Room in the ancient Slovak city of Trnava, which featured Slovak and Russian artists Maria Tajtakova, Egon Krak, and Alexander Stepanov, Italian pianist Monica Ripamonti-Taylor, and her American husband, violinist Seth Taylor.

A reception in the center of the Old Town of Bratislava was hosted by Dr. Jozef Miklosko, president of Spolupatricnost, who is among his country's leading mathematicians, and was the first Vice Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia after the fall of the communist regime, before the separation into the Czech Republic and the Republic of Slovakia. At the reception, Professors Wolter Manusadjan and Taras Muranivsky, respectively president and vice-president of the Universal Ecological Academy ("Academy of 100") in

Moscow, announced Dr. Miklosko's election to Academy membership. Lyndon LaRouche was elected to the Academy in 1993.

On August 12, the Schiller Institute hosted a press conference at the House of Journalists in Bratislava, during which Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that he viewed it as his main task to bring about a solution to the global economic crisis, an outcome which would be possible only if the American administration changed its policy to one along the lines of his "Productive Triangle" proposal first advanced back in 1989. Today, the Delors Plan (named for Jacques Delors, the outgoing president of the European Union) of trans-European infrastructure projects is a step in the right direction. LaRouche said he was working to ensure that President Clinton would give greater support to these plans than he had already begun to do.