

secession, and later in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

- Joseph Brewda took up the case of the British destruction of the Ottoman Empire through the creation and deployment of the “Young Turk” movement.

- Michael Minnicino presented a picture of Freudianism as an ideology of pessimism and despair imposed in the post-World War II epoch, especially as it was elaborated into a doctrine of multiculturalism by the New Age Frankfurt School.

- Dennis Speed concluded by juxtaposing the tradition of Frederick Douglass—who rose from slavery to true poetic freedom—with the late nineteenth-century re-imposition of slavery on the African-American population of the United States through the multiculturalist dogma of racist “Jim Crow.”

## LaRouche Releases Evidence of Innocence

On March 10, 1994, a twelve-page “Summary of Relevant Evidence On the Record Demonstrating the Innocence of Lyndon LaRouche and Co-Defendants” was issued by the LaRouche Exploratory Committee, in its preparation for a 1996 LaRouche bid for the Democratic nomination for U.S. President. LaRouche, currently out of prison on parole, has demanded full exoneration for himself and his co-defendants of their fraudulent, politically-motivated convictions.

In announcing the release of the first 250,000 booklets, LaRouche spokesman Debra Hanania-Freeman declared that the publication provides

the precise location of the facts showing that the Federal government knew at all times, from 1979 to the present day, that the candidate and his co-defendants—in both Federal and state prosecutions—were innocent of the fraudulent charges which the government brought against them. The LaRouche presidential campaign projects printing an estimated five million copies by the end of 1994.

In his introduction, LaRouche states: “I as a presidential candidate stand before you clothed in the great honor of having paid a price for innocence which is far greater than any candidate who has stood for that high office during the recent decades.”

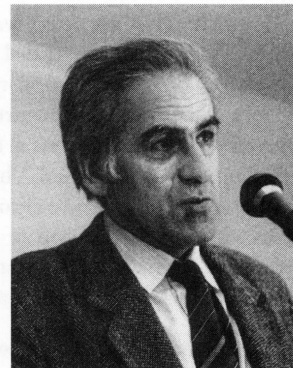
## Russian Leaders: Economic, Moral Disaster

Members of the Washington, D.C. diplomatic and political community heard leaders of the Russian intelligentsia make an air-tight case for dropping International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) shock therapy against Russia, at a Feb. 16 seminar sponsored by Executive Intelligence Review magazine. The experts each described from his own area of specialization how the I.M.F. policies had had a destructive effect on prospects for nation-building in the territory of the former Soviet Union, leading to a unified picture of economic, political, and moral collapse of the Russian nation—which threatens to turn it into a danger for its neighbors and all the world.



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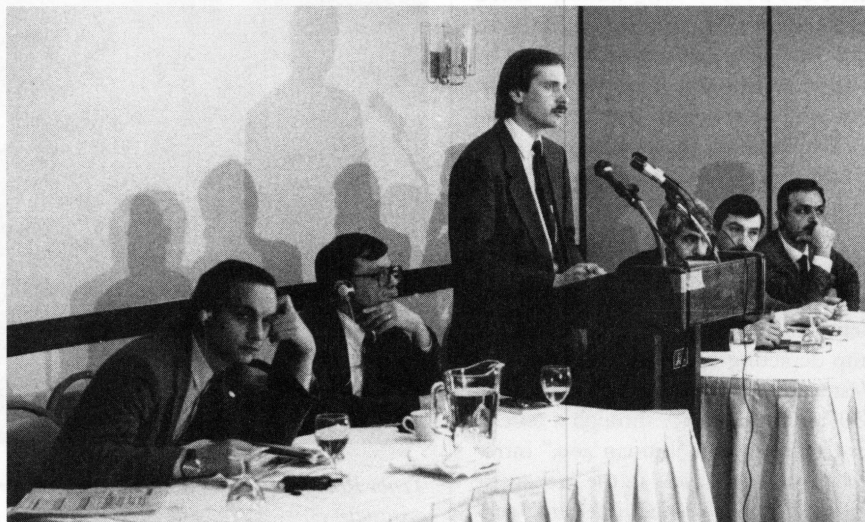
Left: Viktor Kuzin, Moscow Bureau for Human Rights Without Borders, former member, Moscow City Council.



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Right: Dr. Vladimir Kilasoniya, Ministry of Economics and the National Democratic Party, Tbilisi, Georgia.

*Seminar participants from Russia and the newly independent states (left to right): Dmytro Ponomarchuk, Kiev, Ukraine City Council member and director of Rukhpress; EIR moderator William Jones; Taras Chornovil (podium), Lviv, Ukraine City Council member; Hrant Kachatrian, member of Parliament and President of the Union of Constitutional Rights, Armenia; Haik Baboookanian, Yerevan, Armenia City Council member; Armen Zatykian, past president, Union for National Sovereignty, Armenia.*



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## EXHIBITS

The speakers were also unified in having been brought together by the Schiller Institute and by the policies of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, whose proposals for a physical-economic approach to rebuilding the world's devastated economies were constantly cited.

The speakers included:

- **Prof. Taras Muranivsky** of the Ukrainian University in Moscow, who described the collapse of production in Russia. We expected help from the "invisible hand," he said, but got "a kick from the invisible foot." We have to come together around ideas, he said, and he believes LaRouche's ideas are the best.

- Human rights activist **Viktor Kuzin**, a former member of the Moscow City Council. Kuzin reported on the political destruction that has accompanied the imposition of shock therapy. There is no democracy in Russia, he emphasized, but a criminal dictatorship by Boris Yeltsin, who is very stubborn and could cause conflicts inside and outside the country, even possibly civil war. The West must urgently rethink the shock therapy approach, to deal with this danger.

- **Dr. Wolter G. Manusadjan**, a physicist and president of the International Ecological Academy, which elected Lyndon LaRouche as a corresponding member in fall 1993, who explained why LaRouche was asked to join the scientific academy.

- **Konstantin Cheremnykh**, a journalist and trained psychiatrist from St. Petersburg. Cheremnykh described how the Russian people are being driven to moral degradation by their poverty, while the law of free trade imposed by Yeltsin is leading to the elimination of whole vulnerable sections of the population.

- **Dmitri Glinsky**, from the League of Independents, a group which broke out of Democratic Russia because of disgust with the liberal reforms. Glinsky emphasized how today's reformers were a corrupt mafia, and urged the formation of a new elite which would be pro-Western without shock therapy.

Proceedings of the seminar have been issued as an EIR White Paper entitled "The Effects of I.M.F. Shock Therapy on Russia and the Newly Independent States."



*Left: Portrait medal of Byzantine Emperor John VIII Paleologus, by Pisanello.*



*Right: Leon Battista Alberti's large-scale self-portrait (c.1438), an immediate precursor of the portrait medal.*

Staatliche Museen, Münzkabinett, Berlin

National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

## 'Currency of Fame' Brings Renaissance People to Life

Imagine a gallery of photographs of the men and women who shaped history in the period of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, known as the Golden Renaissance of Europe: the faces behind the achievements in art, philosophy, science, statecraft, and literature.

Imagine, too, that the gallery not only recorded the most famous names, but also those whose contribution to history may have been more enduring—albeit less flashy—than that of kings, dukes, and high prelates: namely, the Christian humanist scholars who transformed the intellectual life of Europe and trained its leaders: men like Erasmus of Rotterdam, Vittorino da Feltre, and Guarino da Verona.

"Currency of Fame: Portrait Medals of the Renaissance," an exhibit inaugurated in January at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., is just such a portrait gallery of many of the protagonists of the Renaissance, in a medium familiar only to specialists: the portrait medal. Among the faces you will meet

are those of bankers like Lorenzo de Medici, religious reformers like Savonarola, Melancthon, Martin Luther, monarchs like Mary, Queen of Scots and Elizabeth I of England, Francis I of France, and Charles V of Spain, merchants, artists, chancellors and finance ministers, soldiers and sultans. Every faction in the brutal wars that racked Europe after 1500, as Venice set out to set the new nation-states against each other, is represented.

The show will travel to New York City in May, to The Frick Collection, which published the splendid catalogue edited by Stephen K. Scher with photography by John Bigelow Taylor (Abrams, \$95 hardbound, \$50 softcover).

### Invention of Portrait Medal

The basic form of the Renaissance portrait medal was invented by Antonio Pisanello in 1438, as a kind of sculpture free from any connection with coinage. Such medals were part of a broader feature of the Renaissance, the sudden