

NEWS

Moscow Round Table on Global Financial Crisis

LaRouche: U.S., Russia Must Ally vs. British Empire

American economist and Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was the main speaker at an April 24 round table in Moscow, sponsored by the Institute for Social and Political Studies (ISPI) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Free Economic Society of Russia, and the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture. The subject was "Russia, the United States, and the Global Financial Crisis."

Co-chairing the meeting was Academician Leonid Abalkin, who heads the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences. Abalkin welcomed LaRouche as a representative of "the well-known Schiller Institute" and thanked him for having proposed the session's topic, which was one "of great interest. . . . Many of us are familiar with the original ideas and approaches of LaRouche."

The round table was also chaired by Academician Gennadi Osipov, head of ISPI. Professor Taras Muranivsky, president of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture (Moscow), introduced LaRouche to the meeting's approximately sixty participants.

The Financial Crisis

LaRouche established why "we are in the middle of the worst international financial crisis of this century," review-

Right: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (center), Helga Zepp LaRouche (left), translator Rachel Douglas (right). **Below:** Russian representatives shown include Gennadi Osipov, Leonid Abalkin, and Valentin Pavlov.



EIRNS/Richard Magraw

ing the current situation in the framework of the past sixty years of U.S.-Russia relations, since Franklin Delano Roosevelt extended U.S. diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. He focussed on the economic policy disasters that followed from the cultural paradigm shift

of the mid-1960's, when a complex of social crises was used to induce the majority of university youth in the U.S., Western Europe, and elsewhere, to adopt new sets of values, directly contrary to the traditional commitment of modern society to increasing the productive powers of labor through investment in scientific and technological progress.

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Support Grows for LaRouche Exoneration

In March 1994, just months after LaRouche was released from prison on parole, an Open Letter to President Clinton calling for his exoneration was issued. The Open Letter identified LaRouche as a "political prisoner," stating that "the U.S. government knew at all relevant times, from 1979 to the present day, that Lyndon H. LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of the false charges for which they were convicted." Now, two years later, as of April

30, 1996 a total of 672 state legislators, from 50 states, have endorsed the call.

In addition, the Open Letter has been signed by hundreds of sitting and former parliamentarians from around the world; by the former Presidents of Argentina and Panama; by 29 former U.S. Congressmen; by more than 300 elected municipal officials in the United States, including 75 mayors of cities; by hundreds of civil rights leaders; by

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Meeting co-chairmen, Academicians Gennadi Osipov (left) and Leonid Abalkin.

EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

U.S. Schiller Institute Conference

'For An Economic and Cultural Renaissance'

Nine hundred people attended a Schiller Institute conference held Feb. 17-19 in Northern Virginia, keyed by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. LaRouche told the audience that "the actual subject of these two days' events, is the subject of *history as tragedy*; because we are living in a real tragedy."

"Over the next months or years, this civilization which people talk about—their opinions, their culture, their prejudices, their way of life, their traditions—are all gone! Nothing can save it. And it's like clinging to a stateroom on the Titanic: If you cling to those traditions, you'll go down and drown with it. We have to get the people *off* the Titanic, off traditions, into the lifeboats, so they may be saved.

"In order to do that, we have to attack what people believe is their most precious 'private opinion.'" To start that process, LaRouche said, his presentation was "in the spirit of a Shakespeare or Schiller tragedy."

The function of tragedy, LaRouche went on, is to do just what must be done now: "to slaughter the characters on stage, that the people in the audience may be saved." What dooms those on the stage, as the audience must come to see, is that "they cling to accepted traditions. Because the accepted tradition, like the iceberg that greeted the Titanic and ripped the bottom out of it, is what's going to kill them."

A leader in a tragedy is in a position



Lyndon LaRouche: "If You Passed Economics 101, You Are Probably a Member of An Endangered Species." At back, LaRouche's triple-curve representation of today's economic crisis.

so-called 'compromises,' or advice of campaign advisers, giving up, step by step, *everything which is a winner*, and going for a loser. Going to win over Generation X, with its ignorance and its prejudices, to vote for him, and losing everybody else.

"Now, that's a true tragedy. That's a Hamlet-style tragedy. One of the things I'm concerned to do, is to get him to stop being that kind of a tragic figure."

"Hamlet could have saved the nation of Denmark, but he failed to do so. . . . The story is about a man who is in a position of leadership, upon whose leadership *the fate of his nation depended*; and he sank like a sinker, and took the nation with him; because he was a *fool*."

And so, Hamlet "walked to the end of the drama, into an orgy of death which he knew he was walking into, like an existentialist. Because he refused to admit that what he assumed to be beforehand the right way of thinking, was the only way of thinking which he could accept. And he would rather die than change that."

where he *might* convince the people they're being foolish, and he fails. "Because, like Clinton today, given the opportunity to *change* the course of history, he tries to ride the course in the direction of current events, rather than *changing* them. . . . The way he's going, he's going down to destruction, as sure as you can say 'Hamlet.'"

"If you look at what's going on around the campaign, you see the President, and the Presidency, for the purposes of the campaign, is giving up, through

Exoneration

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dozens of Christian, Muslim, and Jewish religious leaders; and by legal professionals from around the world.

Fueling the drive for exoneration has been the distribution of a 16-page booklet entitled, "Summary of Relevant Evidence On the Record Demonstrating the Innocence of Lyndon LaRouche and Co-Defendants," which was first issued in March 1994 by

LaRouche's Presidential campaign committee. More than 11 million of these booklets have been distributed nationwide to date.

African-American Support

In one of the most important developments for the cause of justice, the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), the nation's largest organization of African-American elected officials—it represents 574 legislators in 44 states—made public on Dec. 18, 1995, a resolution calling for

Congressional hearings to investigate misconduct by the U.S. Justice Department in three key cases: the case of Lyndon LaRouche; the campaign of harassment and selective and vindictive prosecution conducted against African-American public and elected officials, called "Operation Frühmenschen" ("primitive man") by the FBI; and the conduct of the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, including the cases of John Demjanjuk and former U.N. Secretary-General and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim.