The Power of Reason
LaRouche Addresses
1300 At Institute Conference

Under a banner proclaiming "LaRouche's Scientific Discoveries: The Power of Reason," the semi-annual U.S. conference of the LaRouche political movement opened on Saturday, Feb. 19, with a jubilant standing ovation as Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche greeted the crowd of 1,300 members and guests from around the world. The three-day conference, co-sponsored by the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute, was held at Washington, D.C.

This was the first occasion since Mr. LaRouche became a political prisoner of George Bush on Jan. 27, 1989, that either he or his wife had been able to address a large meeting in the United States in person. The ensuing five years have seen a great blossoming of the political movement led by the LaRouches internationally, especially in the countries of the former socialist East Bloc, and among the leadership of the U.S. Civil Rights movement that had been led by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

These new dimensions of the movement were reflected in the presence of an impressive line-up of parliamentarians and other distinguished figures from Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the presentation of a high academic honor to Mr. LaRouche during the morning session, as well as the fact that the Rev. James Bevel, a former top aide to Dr. King, was one of the keynote speakers.

Academic Diploma Awarded

A historic ceremony took place on the conference's first day. The president and vice-president of the Moscow-based International Ecological Academy, respectively Dr. Wolter Manusadjan and Prof. Taras Muranivsky, presented Mr. LaRouche with the diploma of his election to the scientific academy last October.

The three watchwords of the academy are Libertas, Ratio, and Lex—freedom, reason, and law. Professor Manusadjan, who is also a member of the All-Union Medical Engineering

International Ecological Academy president Dr. Wolter Manusadjan (right) and vice-president Prof. Taras Muranivsky present Lyndon LaRouche with the diploma of his election to the Academy.

To a rousing ovation, Schiller Institute vice-president Amelia Boynton Robinson (right) greets Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche.
Research Institute, remarked that the content of Mr. LaRouche’s speech that morning, coupled with his very presence at the conference (after being released on parole Jan. 26), fully demonstrated his qualifications in all three of these areas.

Professor Muranivsky, who teaches at the Moscow State University for the Humanities, underscored that Mr. LaRouche’s election was most unusual in that, until recently in Russia—under the Soviet state—a political prisoner was considered an “enemy of the people.” Yet the nomination of LaRouche, based particularly on his unique contribution to the science of political economy, had been approved by an overwhelming majority of the members’ votes.

The conference officially commenced Friday evening, Feb. 18, with a concert at Washington’s Mt. Vernon Methodist Church. The first half of the program featured soprano Detra Battle and mezzo-soprano Janice Jackson singing lieder, arias, and spirituals. Dr. Raymond Jackson of the music faculty of Howard University played Beethoven’s piano sonata in F-minor, Opus 2, No. 1. Then he accompanied former Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert McFerrin singing Schubert songs, a Verdi aria, and several spirituals.

A New Political Elite

Saturday’s sessions were opened by Amelia Boynton Robinson, the Civil Rights heroine who had invited Dr. Martin Luther King to Selma, Alabama in the days of the 1960’s voting rights struggle, who introduced the keynote speakers—Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and the Rev. James Bevel—to the audience.

In her speech, Helga Zepp-LaRouche portrayed the global strategic conjuncture and demonstrated the crying need for the emergence of a new political elite based on a very different conception from those who have so miserably failed in the recent past. She traced the unraveling of political institutions in Italy, France, Germany, and Britain. She recalled Lyndon LaRouche’s 1988-89 proposal for German reunification based on mutual economic development of East and West, and a European “Productive Triangle” to restart the entire world economy, contrasting this with the crimes of George Bush and Margaret Thatcher and their stooges such as James Baker III and Lords Carrington and Owen.

Mrs. LaRouche concluded by focussing attention on the moral crisis of today, addressing the kind of education which is required by referring to German poet Friedrich Schiller’s concept of the beautiful soul. “It is only if man is truly creative, if he finds in himself that source of the creation of the new idea, the new concept, the higher level of reason, that he is beautiful and free; and only in this way, is peace possible.”

Stop ‘Economics 101’

Lyndon LaRouche spoke with the wit and conviction which have made him one of the most effective public speakers in the United States: “This entire global system of economy and the institutions with which that economy is associated, are in the process of self-destruction. Nothing can save this system. There is no reform, there is no aspirin tablet, no Tylenol, which can give this system freedom from its headaches—except the death to which the system is in any case doomed.

“The cause of the collapse, in very simple terms, is twofold. The first cause . . . is what is known to every unfortunate who studies the subject at a university or college as Economics 101. Anybody who believes in that, is probably insane; anyone who teaches it, is either a criminal or innocent by virtue of madness.

“The second cause of the collapse, is the combination of Economics 101 with belief in a post-industrial utopia. This was an idea which was kicking around for many years. It was called Malthusianism in former times.”

The question, LaRouche said, is not whether the global economic system will collapse, but rather how to save humanity from the effects of such a collapse. His own unique role in developing solutions to the global crisis was the subject of the remainder of his talk.

Motion Made, Motion Denied

The third keynote speech was given by the Rev. James Bevel, direct action coordinator for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. during the 1950’s and 1960’s, who was the Vice-Presidential candidate on
Mr. LaRouche’s slate in 1992. Bevel was the only Civil Rights figure at the time of Dr. King’s death in 1968 to insist that James Earl Ray, Dr. King’s accused assassin, be accorded a fair trial.

“I was there when King was assassinated,” said Bevel, “and I made a motion” to oppose the mob rage after Dr. King was killed, to ensure that the accused assassin be given a fair trial. “That motion was denied,” he continued—and the result can be clearly seen in the continuing destruction of justice in this nation, including the imprisonment of Mr. LaRouche and his associates.

Lord Palmerston’s ‘Human Zoo’

The Feb. 20 day-long panel, “Lord Palmerston’s Multicultural Human Zoo,” was conceived and orchestrated by Lyndon LaRouche. The panel’s eight speakers presented an overview of the past five hundred years of human history from the vantage point of Lord Palmerston’s 1850 London, the center of a then-emerging New Roman Imperium.

- U.S. Schiller Institute President Webster Tarpley, standing under a street lamp depicting the corner of London’s Westminster and Downing Streets circa 1850, led the audience through a tour of Lord Palmerston’s “human zoo,” introducing the key players in the menagerie of phony, British-owned nineteenth-century “liberation movements”—known as “Young Italy,” “Young Germany,” etc.—set up by Anglo-Italian Freemason Giuseppe Mazzini, which turned all of Eurasia and the Americas into a battleground of ethnic neighbor-against-neighbor butchery.

- The other speakers then presented, in a series of twenty-minute dramatic vignettes, the crucial events in the evolution of this British Empire strategy, highlighting how the British foisted British-empiricist ideology onto subject populations, in order to control and manipulate them for its own imperial ends.

- Gerald Rose detailed the sixteenth-century infiltration into England of the Venetian oligarchy, highlighting the role of Venetian court agents Paolo Sarpi and Francisco Zorzi—steeped in the Aristotelian tradition of Venice’s Padua University—who became the philosophical forebears of British empiricism.

- Graham Lowry counterposed the republican efforts of Leibniz and his collaborator Jonathan Swift, which led to the founding of the American republic, particularly Leibniz’s crucial work in natural law around the concept of the “pursuit of happiness,” to the British occultists and charlatans John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Thomas Hobbes.

- Jeffrey Steinberg detailed the role of the evil Jeremy Bentham and his master, Lord Shelburne, in consolidating the eighteenth-century Venetian party takeover of Britain, and their launching of continuous irregular warfare against the United States and France.

- Anton Chaitkin catalogued the history of B’nai B’rith in the United States, its nineteenth-century founding as “Young Israel”—a Freemasonic Secret Society under British control—and its pivotal role both in launching the Confederate war of...
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.

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 Babookanian, Yerevan, Armenia City Council member; Armen Zatykian, past president, Union for National Sovereignty, Armenia.

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

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