

out love, says Leibniz, there cannot be a just society or economy: "Love is a joy of the mind arising out of the contemplation of the beauty or excellence of another. All beauty consists in a harmony and proportion; the beauty of minds, or of creatures who possess reason is a proportion between reason and power, which in this life is also the foundation of the justice, the order and the merits and even the form of the republic, that each may understand of what he is capable, and be capable of as much as he understands. If power is greater than reason, then the one who has that is either a simple sheep or a wolf and a tyrant."

The highest expression of man's love for God and mankind is shown when man conceives himself as an instrument, when he creates *bona opera*. It is "when man combats diseases, invents sciences, contributes to the welfare of the fatherland, eliminates food shortages and hunger that man imitates in his domain what God has done in the world," Leibniz says.

Leibniz is a perfect example of what it means to be a true microcosm. Aside from having made numerous fundamental scientific discoveries, he, as a politician who was in contact with every leading politician of his time and understood that the egoisms of the powers of his time, could only be broken by the common search for a solution to the underdevelopment of mankind. Thus he not only designed the most fascinating infrastructure and education program for Russia, which laid the basis for Russia's scientific development, but he also mediated for the Europeans the cultural and scientific contribution that China had made for mankind; furthermore, he developed the perspective of the need for an economic and political alliance encompassing Russia, Europe, and China, and foresaw the impact this would have for the advancement of mankind.

At the beginning, I said that it is the cult of populism and opinion — the tragic mistakes of having not undertaken *bona opera* — which have brought us to the brink of the greatest tragedy. It is the cult of populism, the use of ostracism, defamation, and lies which made Lyndon LaRouche into a political prisoner. Since his youth, LaRouche was steeped in the thinking of Leibniz, and he created an international movement based on the Leibnizian economic concept of *bona opera*, namely that it is our task to develop the necessary infrastructural and scientific projects which create the means for mankind's moral and economic progress. Because of that, he has become a prisoner of the lawless robber bands of our time. What has been done to us, is the same as what the latter-day Huns in the Balkans have been doing: burning churches, bombing museums, and burning old books. In their hatred of man, in their bestiality, they want to eradicate justice, beauty, and truth.

But, as Leibniz said, despite evil, we have the best of all possible worlds. The principle of justice and love lives in the hearts of men, and it is our task to transform this evil in such a way that we create Good by *bona opera*.

The LaRouche Case

Russians appeal to Clinton for justice

A delegation of four Russian citizens delivered to the U.S. embassy in Moscow on Sept. 8 a letter to President Clinton. The following is a full translation.

Esteemed President Clinton:

We, deputies of the Russian Federation and of the Moscow City Council, and representatives of the public, among whom are human rights activists, scientists, and journalists, are addressing you in order to draw your attention once again to the situation of the prominent American economist and public figure, Lyndon LaRouche, who is serving a 15-year sentence of incarceration, imposed by a federal court in Alexandria, Virginia in January 1989.

We are aware that the formal grounds for L. LaRouche's conviction were accusations against him, of illegal securities operations and violation of the tax codes. In reality, however, the persecution of L. LaRouche and other activists in the movement he founded began in 1982, organized by the American government during the administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, and motivated by an attitude of intolerance toward their ideas and activities, in particular toward their persistent efforts to secure representation in government bodies.

In January 1992, seeking the release of their client, LaRouche's attorneys, Ramsey Clark (former U.S. attorney general) and Odin Anderson, filed a motion in federal court, asking for repeal of the illegal sentence, insofar as — as was shown in previously classified government documents that became available to the defense (comprising six volumes, appended to the appeal) — "the convictions of LaRouche and his co-thinkers were obtained as a direct result of prosecutorial misconduct, including illegal acts and overreaching . . . [as well as] government misconduct during its investigation. . . ."

This statement refers, for example, to the following amply documented facts and circumstances, which were not considered by the court:

- illegal joint actions of the Federal Election Commission, Internal Revenue Service, and Anti-Defamation League, to inflict financial losses on the accused;
- concealment of evidence of illegal activities, aimed at depriving the movement of the capability to repay loans;

- concealment of a document, prepared by an FBI agent, confirming that the accused received numerous monies as donations for political purposes (this is directly exculpatory);

- concealment of information about the bias, falsity, and invalidity of the accusatory testimony of former LaRouche associates, who testified after being subjected to impermissible methods of pressure by investigators.

If we add to this, that the trial in Alexandria, which ended for LaRouche with conviction and sentencing in January 1989, was conducted, despite defense motions for his recusal and disqualification, by the same Judge Albert Bryan who earlier, in the summer of 1987, made a ruling on a so-called bankruptcy in connection with LaRouche, which was later rejected by a higher court as unfounded; and, if we take into account that in the past, A. Bryan was a member of a court that supervised foreign intelligence matters, while the foreman of the jury, Buster Horton, was a member of an elite inter-agency apparatus dealing with matters of national security (the so-called “secret government” of the United States), then it is impossible to disagree with the statement of attorneys R. Clark and O. Anderson, that what was done to L. LaRouche and his associates was “the persecution of a political movement,” that was “shocking to the universal sense of justice and violated due process of law.” There is no other explanation for the tendentiousness exhibited by the court in Alexandria.

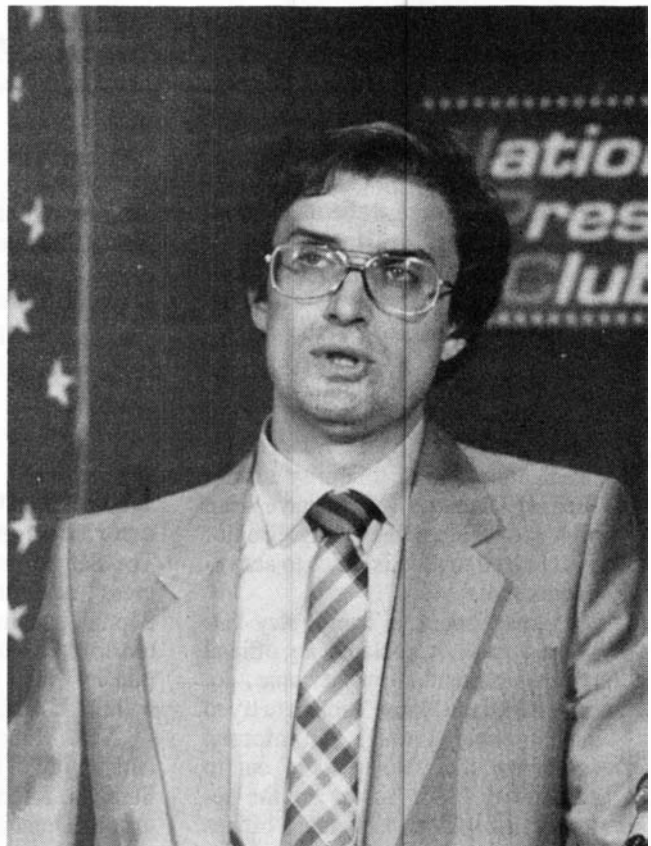
Today, Sept. 8, 1993, LaRouche reached the age of 71. He has spent the last four and a half years in prison in Rochester [Minnesota]. It is clear for us, that in view of his advanced age and the condition of his health, his prison term is a life sentence. It is also evident that L. LaRouche and his associates would rather perish in prison, than ask for pardon or mercy, since they justifiably consider themselves innocent of any violations of the law, the U.S. Constitution, or the civilized rules of political conduct. Moreover, irrefutable evidence provided by their attorneys shows that no one proved the contrary, with respect to their observing all norms of material and procedural law.

It is for precisely this reason, that Lyndon LaRouche, his imprisoned associates Michael Billington (sentenced to 77 years in prison) and Rochelle Ascher (10 years in prison), as well as those who are to start serving their sentences in October 1993—Donald Phau (25-year sentence), Anita and Paul Gallagher (39- and 34-year sentence, respectively), and Laurence Hecht (33-year sentence)—have the right to expect dismissal or reconsideration of their cases, with the observance of all guarantees of justice.

We sincerely believe and hope, Mr. President, that this legitimate desire of theirs will be satisfied in the foreseeable future.

[Signed]

Sergei Sheboldayev, people’s deputy of the Russian Federation, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian



Viktor Kuzin, a deputy of the Moscow City Council, speaks at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. during a recent U.S. tour. Kuzin and other Moscow notables are calling for the freedom of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

Federation Subcommittee on Social Associations

Yuri Sedykh-Bondarenko, deputy of the Moscow City Council, vice chairman of the Moscow City Council

Boris Lyagutenko, candidate of economic sciences, section head of the Institute of Economics of the Ministry of Economics of the Russian Federation

Vasili Kolomatsky, secretary of the Ukrainian National Movement organization

Rudolf Novikov, deputy of the Moscow City Council, chairman of the Mandate Commission of the Moscow City Council

Viktor Kuzin, deputy of the Moscow City Council, chairman of the Subcommittee of the Moscow City Council on the Defense of Civil Rights

Viktor Bulgakov, deputy of the Moscow City Council, member of the Interagency Commission on Affairs of the Unjustly Repressed

Marina Rumshiskaya, member of the Council of the Human Rights Center of the Memorial Society

Taras Muranivsky, professor of the Russian State University for the Humanities, candidate of economic sciences, doctor of philosophical sciences