

LaRouche freed on parole, publishes his discovery

by Nora Hamerman

Lyndon LaRouche, the 71-year-old American thinker, who has combined a profoundly original scientific discovery with a lifetime of unwavering and selfless commitment to public service, was released on parole on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1994. He had served five years of a 15-year sentence in a federal penitentiary for an alleged conspiracy to commit mail fraud and to fool the Internal Revenue Service—charges of which the government has always known him to be innocent.

Even in the arduous conditions of his imprisonment, LaRouche has continued to contribute in many of the areas for which the world-renowned violinist Norbert Brainin described him as a “man of culture”—a great rarity in this century—including Classical music, mathematical physics, strategy, and especially, in the area of his major breakthrough, physical economy. It was his achievement in this latter domain for which he was nominated, in October 1993, as a corresponding member of the International Ecological Academy, an academy founded in 1989 by a large group of scientists who had been members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Academy of Medical Sciences, and Ministry of Health, and which is entirely independent of any government.

Prison writings

From the beginning of his imprisonment in 1989, Lyndon LaRouche concentrated his energies on writing. Adding to the already considerable shelf of his published works, including such books as *So, You Wish to Know All About Economics*, *There Are No Limits to Growth*, and the autobiographical *The Power of Reason*, within the first three years he had written three books, *In Defense of Common Sense*, *Project*

A, and *The Science of Christian Economy*. He wrote the introduction and oversaw the editing of the Schiller Institute’s *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration—Volume I*, a revolutionary handbook which traces the scientific basis for restoring the standard tuning pitch of Mozart, Beethoven, and Verdi, setting middle C at 256 hertz. The book, published in 1992, contains hundreds of musical examples from the Classical vocal repertoire. A second, forthcoming volume will apply the discoveries in the human voice to all the orchestral instruments and their repertoire.

A number of his book-length theoretical writings have been published in *Fidelio* magazine, founded in winter 1992 and edited by William Wertz, an associate who was convicted with LaRouche in 1988 and served time in prison. These have included: “The Science of Music: Solution to Plato’s Paradox of ‘The One and the Many’ ”; “Mozart’s 1782-1786 Revolution in Music”; “On the Subject of Metaphor”; and “History as Science: America 2000.”

During these five years, as well, LaRouche has been interviewed by journalists from many parts of the world, including Jordan, Croatia, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, Spain, Hungary, Armenia, Russia, Germany, and Italy. Naturally, he has been interviewed frequently by *Executive Intelligence Review*, the publication he founded in 1974, and over the past year, on a weekly basis over an expanding radio network, on the program “EIR Talks,” as well as by other U.S. media.

An exploratory committee has been set up to consider a LaRouche bid for the White House in 1996. He first ran for President of the United States in 1976, and then sought the Democratic Party nomination in 1980, 1984, and 1988. In

1992 he defied the handicaps of his imprisonment to run for President again, in order to present a sane policy alternative to the American voters. Each presidential campaign produced a book-length platform, including the 1992 campaign in which civil rights leader Rev. James Bevel was the vice-presidential running-mate of LaRouche, which published *The LaRouche-Bevel Program to Save the Nation: Reversing 30 Years of Post-Industrial Suicide*. This book contains the most-up-to-date compendium of LaRouche's policies for space exploration, energy, education, fighting AIDS, nationalizing the Federal Reserve, saving family farms, and building great infrastructure projects at home and abroad, among other topics.

The Strategic Defense Initiative

In the early 1980s, Lyndon LaRouche broached discussions with the Reagan administration of an antiballistic-missile defense based on new physical principles, at the time widely referred to as "beam weapons defense." He conducted a back-channel exploration with the Soviet government on behalf of the administration for some 13 months before President Ronald Reagan finally announced a new military doctrine incorporating essential features of the LaRouche plan, in March 1983. This later became known as Strategic Defense Initiative. LaRouche predicted then that if the Soviets refused the offer of a joint development and deployment of SDI, within about five years after 1983, the Soviet system would undergo an economic breakup as a result of the stresses of attempting to go ahead with their military program without that kind of cooperation.

It quickly became evident that the Soviets would indeed refuse, since the Andropov-Gorbachov leadership in the Kremlin, in tandem with military strongman Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, feared that the technological spurt of SDI's spin-offs into the U.S. civilian economy could never be matched on their side, and slammed the door shut on the back-channel opened by LaRouche. At this time, the record of the Soviet press shows that Moscow was demanding that the authorities in Washington drum up fraudulent evidence against LaRouche, vilify him in the media, and prosecute him for crimes of which he was innocent—all in order to remove him from influence.

In October 1988, shortly before the trial in Alexandria, Virginia that railroaded him and six associates to conviction and incarceration, LaRouche made another startling forecast in Berlin. He foresaw the breakup of eastern Europe beginning with developments in Poland, and he proposed a positive basis for German reunification around his "food for peace" perspective, which had already become the basis of a new international movement in summer 1988. LaRouche also foresaw the revolutionary upheavals which did occur the next spring in communist China. He developed in late 1988 the first sketch for what became, more than one year later, his proposal for the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Tri-

gle," a program for using the European industrial heartland as the locomotive for a worldwide economic revival. LaRouche recognized then, that the high-technology upgrading of transportation, energy, and related infrastructure in this area of concentrated population and industrial development would be the key to solving not only the tensions between western and eastern Europe, but held the unique solution for a world economy in an advanced state of decay. Both forecasts proved to be right on the mark: Something almost no one else had foreseen—the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989—occurred as LaRouche had stated.

The repudiation of LaRouche's approach by the Bush and Thatcher administrations squandered the greatest opportunity of the century for building a durable peace. As a result, "we now face potentially the greatest catastrophe of several centuries unless we change our policies very suddenly," LaRouche commented recently. In fact, in his 1993 article "History as Science," he warned that the United States itself could cease to exist by the turn of the millennium, for reasons very similar to those which doomed the U.S.S.R.

LaRouche's discovery

The basis of his foresight can be traced back to a discovery which he made in the 1948-52 period, which is the subject of a new theoretical writing, entitled "LaRouche's Discovery."

The article begins: "The central feature of my original contribution to the Leibniz science of physical economy, is the provision of a method for addressing the causal relationship between, on the one side, individuals' contributions to axiomatically revolutionary advances in scientific and analogous forms of knowledge, and, on the other side, consequent increases in the *potential population-density* of corresponding societies. In its application to political economy, my method focuses analysis upon the central role of the following, three-step sequence: first, axiomatically revolutionary forms of scientific and analogous discovery; second, consequent advances in machine-tool and analogous principles; finally, consequent advances in the productive powers of labor.

"These discoveries were initially the outgrowth of 1948-1952 objections to the inappropriateness of Norbert Wiener's application of statistical information theory to describing both the characteristic distinctions of living processes and of communication of ideas. I countered with a contrary, non-statistical definition of negentropy, as that meaning of the term might be derived from the common, physically distinguishing characteristic of an evolutionary biosphere. This non-statistical counter-definition of negentropy was then stated in terms of a successfully self-developing physical economy; the efficient impact of scientific discoveries' communication within such a negentropic physical-economic process was treated as most typical of the communication of ideas in general.

"That was the initial core of my discovery, up to the year

1952. Yet, up to that point, the appropriate mathematical representation of such a form of physical-economic negentropy was still wanted. The third step, taken through an intensive 1952 study of Georg Cantor's 1897 *Beiträge*, opened the doors of the transfinite domain upon a fresh insight into relevant features of Bernhard Riemann's contributions. Thence, the applied form of my definition of physical-economic negentropy acquired the title of 'LaRouche-Riemann Method.' "

This article, which explains the breakthrough for which he was named to the International Ecological Academy, will appear in the Spring 1994 issue of *Fidelio* and will be the focus of a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the philosophical association founded by LaRouche, to be held in the United States on President's Day weekend in February.

The conference will be co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute, which has grown from a republican think-tank in 1984 to a mass-based organization on many continents today, and has been the organizing vehicle for many of LaRouche's initiatives, such as the SDI and the Productive Triangle. It was founded by LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a leading figure in the political life of Germany.

Innocence has been proved

Not only has LaRouche's economic and strategic analysis already proved to be far more credible than any of his critics and enemies; on the basis of the evidence, the federal government and those states which prosecuted LaRouche and his associates committed a fraud upon the court. In every one of these cases, justice demands that the verdicts be set aside and the defendants freed (see article, this page).

Six volumes of evidence, consisting of official U.S. government documents and sworn testimony, were presented to the Fourth Circuit Federal Appeals Court in 1992 by LaRouche's attorneys, which show conclusively that LaRouche and the six associates put on trial with him in late 1988, as well as several others of LaRouche's associates prosecuted in a series of "fraud" cases at the state level since then, were entirely innocent of all the charges against them. The documents demonstrate that the government has been aware at all times, since operations began against LaRouche and his political movement in 1979, that they were the innocent victims of gross government misconduct.

The most egregious cases, besides the prosecution of LaRouche himself, are those of his associates tried in the Commonwealth of Virginia for "securities fraud," after a law was *retroactively* reinterpreted to rule that political loans were "securities," and a judicial system of Stalin-like barbarity was applied against political organizers collaborating with LaRouche. In addition to a number of individuals facing shorter sentences, six LaRouche associates—Rochelle Ascher, Michael Billington, Donald Phau, Laurence Hecht, Paul Gallagher, and Anita Gallagher—are now held in Virginia prisons, serving terms which range from 10 to 77 years.

Government knows that LaRouche is innocent

Two years ago, on Jan. 22, 1992, LaRouche, two of his co-defendants in the Alexandria, Virginia federal case, and his attorneys filed an extraordinary motion for full exoneration based upon newly obtained evidence which filled nearly six volumes and proved that the government knew that they were innocent of the charges. Attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson demanded evidentiary hearings on this new evidence.

The new evidence proved that "the prosecution conducted and participated in a conspiracy and concerted action with others to illegally and wrongfully convict him and his associates by engaging in outrageous misconduct, including financial warfare," the motion stated.

Over the next year and a half, even as this motion was live in the courts, flood upon flood of new evidence which the government had suppressed continued to surface.

Indeed, in a petition filed in November 1992, LaRouche's attorneys could add the following facts: "In August 1992, a former Stasi (East German spy service) official confessed that the Stasi mounted a massive disinformation campaign designed to blame the assassination of Olof Palme on persons associated with LaRouche. This demonstrates . . . that the LaRouche movement was significant enough to prompt this bizarre and elaborate contrivance, which was coordinated with Soviet attacks on LaRouche and their demand that action be taken against him in the U.S. This vicious falsehood was broadcast by NBC and became a critical aspect of attempts to destroy movement finances at the very time the loans in question were coming due. In September 1992, Don Moore, an integral part of the prosecution team, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to kidnap and deprogram LaRouche associates. The facts surrounding this criminal plot call into further question the misconduct of the prosecution team. In October 1992, an FOIA [Freedom of Information Act] release was received which indicates that Elizabeth Sexton, a critical Government witness, was acting as an agent of the Government during times relevant to this case, a fact she denied and the Government covered up at trial."

Yet still there was no hearing. Therefore, in February 1993, Attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson demanded the appointment of a special master to investigate government fraud and the convening of emergency hearings. They wrote to the court: "The multiple violations of the Constitution and laws manifested herein, and the gross governmental misconduct which they represent have gone uncorrected because the biased treatment of the trial judge allowed it. The