

I am convinced that many of the things happening even in our country are due certainly to errors and grave deviations by political officials, but they are to a great extent guided and directed by people who are interested in weakening Europe, in impeding Europe from becoming in effect a great competitor on the international level, of the superpowers. I am convinced of these things; I said them, I repeat them, I hope they don't put me in prison, because now it's easy. This is why the LaRouche case has always interested me. Then when they came to talk to me about it, since I saw that the cause was in the hands of Mrs. Bonino, who has always done these things with a great spirit of solidarity, with great altruism—I am certainly not for the abolition of prohibitionism [on drugs], although I think it should be tempered, that we have to study completely different models from those we now find in the jails, which are frightful, and that therefore you have done well to go to battle on this. . . .

Mrs. Bonino is admirable because she says outright: I don't agree on these things, but otherwise I believe that he is one of those prisoners who is held in prison out of fear that their ideas may make headway; surely for me this is why LaRouche has undergone these trials.

Then the other details, the repayment of loans—you will find them here [in the dossier]—but we know perfectly well what can be fabricated against a person in political life; one can invent everything, and the opposite of everything. . . .

I hoped to be able to be part of a group which was going to the United States to speak with the President, but I could

not go because of other matters. However, I propose, together with Honorable Bonino and a few others, that we should find a way to go. . . .

I maintain that the Italian press should be interested in this case, also because American life involves everyone, which has a value for humanity; everything that happens in America, because of its power, its development, also its freedom, for the way in which it has managed to mix different races and always succeeded in overcoming so many problems.

But there are some heavy sides which turn up every so often, and they have to do with personages who could be a nuisance to the major sources of the economy: They might try to change the course of things. I am convinced that in economics we need to change the course of things. Just yesterday, they showed me that in the Bank of Italy, gold was pegged to paper money, and then I saw how little gold was valued at, and how paper money has become an object of negotiation for sale and speculation; and therefore I think that, especially for the generation of young economists coming up, there is a lot to be thought about in the economic events which are taking place in our country, and which are often regurgitations and copies of what occur in the great powers: Germany, the United States, Japan. Whereas, in my view, if we want to create a situation of equity and justice, above all the financial part, the monetary part needs to be reviewed and corrected. Here, too, in Italy it is easier to go to prison for saying these things, than it is to be walking around free. But I say them anyway.

LaRouche is 'dissident in the American gulag'

"And the Dissident Ended Up in the American Gulag" was the title of a feature article in the March 31 issue of the Italian weekly L'Italia. Translated excerpts of the article follow:

In Italy, the reorganization of the debt will never occur because it is a colony of the International Monetary Fund. Its political and financial sovereignty has long since evaporated; it no longer exists. And in this regard, the masonry is greatly to blame. The masonry in Italy is in fact an institutional element. In the 1970s, in order to prevent a government of national recovery, it went so far as to manipulate the Red Brigades. The author of this detailed exposé is not a conspiracy theorist or an international spy, but Lyndon H. LaRouche, 70, a refined and appreciated scholar, proponent of an economics subordinated to the laws of ethics and the higher interests of na-

tions. A successful politician . . . he has been for nearly a year in the middle of an intricate detective story, in what is becoming a delicate international case.

Taking advantage of a minor tax evasion (a pecuniary distraction), the U.S. authorities sentenced him to the maximum penalty (six years) [sic]. For two years [sic] he has been in prison, treated like a common criminal. "For his ideas," declares his wife. "Because of political persecution," stresses his lawyer. . . .

What is the truth? Why so much dogged ferocity?

Lyndon H. LaRouche, in his writings, in his denunciations, in his public interventions, allegedly committed the "grave error" of pointing out, to Americans and non-Americans, the necessity and importance of a "national" road to economic development, counterposed to the "multinational" route to development pursued by the mightiest financial and banking lobbies which, LaRouche says, have looted, sacked, and impoverished nations and peoples. . . .

LaRouche's "party" is growing. To free the economist from the web of U.S. justice just about everybody has been moving. From Spain to Jordan, from the European Parliament to Italy. . . .