

was in regards to the statements of Your Holiness in the encyclical *Centesimus Annus*, where you assert that the countries of the continent cannot and should not pay their foreign debt with unbearable sacrifices, and that the “the other name for peace is development.”

I must also confess to Your Holiness that I have been strongly moved by the book written in prison by Mr. LaRouche, published in 1991, titled *The Science of Christian Economy*. In his preface he quotes the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, and, after a brief analysis, the author expresses agreement with the utterances made several years ago by Your Holiness about “development [now] being so far from reality.” Regarding this area, Mr. LaRouche stresses that “During the recent quarter-century, social conditions in most parts of the world are far worse, on the average, than during the 1960s, and threaten to become soon far worse than 100 years ago.”

These and many others are the areas of agreement between my thinking and that of Mr. LaRouche. I will allow myself to transcribe another portion of the cited book, which I make mine in form and content: “A conspicuously leading cause of the greatly increased immiseration and endangerment of the human species, during the past quarter-century,

has been the willful murderousness with which such forms of the old ‘devouring usury’ as so-called ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities’ have been so widely, so murderously, so shamelessly applied to the precalculable effect of rapid and large-scale increases of death rates by means of malnutrition and related mechanisms.”

The above reference is strongly in agreement with the views expressed by Your Holiness during your recent visits to Jamaica, Mexico, and the United States, an occasion upon which you directed your prayers to the descendants of the native inhabitants and to “the victims of the adjustments of these times,” the major expression, by the way, of international usury.

While Your Holiness has not denied that there have been some good results in Latin America derived from private and public effort, care should be taken that that does not mean that there shouldn’t be attacks on “the effects of an economic system whose main motive force is lucre, where man is subordinated to capital.”

Mr. Lyndon LaRouche bases his economic ideas on the ecumenical point of Christianity, and he is a severe critic, with which I am fully in agreement, of the institutions that direct and control the world economic order, both the Interna-

LaRouche elected to academy in Russia

Lyndon H. LaRouche was elected on Oct. 14 as a corresponding member of the International Ecological Academy (IEA) of Russia, at a meeting chaired by Academy President Wolter Manusadjan. Manusadjan is also a member of the All-Union Medical Engineering Research Institute. LaRouche was proposed for membership by Prof. Taras V. Muranivsky, a professor at the Moscow State University for the Humanities. LaRouche’s candidacy received strong support from Prof. Bencion Fleischmann, who is a professor of mathematics in Moscow.

Muranivsky told the members of the IEA that LaRouche’s work in physical economy represents a “new trend in world thought.” Fleischmann said that after reading LaRouche’s monograph *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics* in Russian translation, he had concluded that “this is the work of a real genius, a work full of original ideas—and originality is after all the most important positive influence on the work of the IEA.” Fleischmann added that even though many axioms asserted by LaRouche seem hard to accept, “we would like very much to discuss this with him directly. . . .

LaRouche can be thought of as the father of a new direction in the natural sciences.”

The meeting of the IEA was held in Moscow at the Economic Academy of the Ministry of Economics of the Russian Federation.

The IEA was the first non-governmental learned society to be founded in the former U.S.S.R. It is devoted to the protection of the biosphere through the application of modern science and technology. Several IEA members have been associated with the Soviet and Russian space program. Members include representatives from the fields of information science, mathematics, radiology, medicine, technical sciences, economics, philology, and psychology. Among the new members elected at the same time as LaRouche was Andrei V. Orlov, vice-rector of the Economic Academy of the Russian Economics Ministry; an ophthalmologist who is an expert in the biophysics of human vision; a senior professor who has carried out research in semiconductors; a petroleum engineer from Siberia; and the vice-president of the Academy of Diplomacy who is also a professor of international relations. Members of the IEA have made significant contributions to the world scientific community.

The IEA, founded in 1989 in Tallinn, Estonia, is also known as the “Academy of 100,” because its by-laws prescribe that the membership will remain constant after reaching one hundred.