

## Editorial

# *LaRouche and the Civil Rights Commission*

Before there existed the Civil Rights Commission, there was the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, which ultimately produced legislation making the existence of the Civil Rights Commission possible. And before there existed a Civil Rights Movement, there existed a Bill of Rights and a First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, which made the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s possible. Before there existed either a Bill of Rights or a Constitution of the United States, there existed a very, very protracted struggle of humankind against the tyranny of the arbitrary political power of the oligarchy. It was this protracted struggle of mankind which, ultimately, made possible the existence of the United States, its Constitution, its Bill of Rights, its Civil Rights Movement, and its Commission on Civil Rights.

The centuries-old struggle against the arbitrary power of the oligarchy, always and invariably, took the form of the struggle to be free to express views contrary to prevailing opinion. Indeed, tyranny is directly derived from the oligarchy's ability, in most pre-U.S. societies, to dominate and shape "prevailing opinion." The essence of the First Amendment is located in guaranteeing the freedom to express views not merely contrary to "prevailing opinion," but views which are being put forward for the explicit and articulated purpose of serving society's Common Good. The matter has been best argued in the great Milton's *Areopagitica*. We urge the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to master the arguments and the spirit of Milton's *Areopagitica*, to better serve the Republic in their appointed task.

This, in the context of an action which the Commission took on May 9, 1986, which is contrary to its mandate, in violation of its own explicit rules, and in wanton defiance of the Constitution of the United States. We refer to a "hearing" the Commission held, on whether it should take action against Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and organizations associated with him. The hearing consisted of presentations by three notorious

slandering of Mr. LaRouche, Irving Suall, Dennis King, and John Rees—the latter day Anytus, Meletus, and Lycon.

As a result of the "hearing," the Commissioners instructed their staff to "continue monitoring the activities of the LaRouche organizations, and to recommend, not later than June 2, "whether or not the Commission has any jurisdiction over the matter, and whether or not the Commission should take any action against Mr. LaRouche."

We have two observations: First, the Commission has failed, continuously over the recent years, to safeguard, affirm or otherwise protect the civil rights of Mr. LaRouche and his friends. Yet, his political movement in the American Republic is, by a long margin, the most vilified, attacked, oppressed and persecuted of all existing legitimate political movements. There is, in federal courts, the accumulated evidence of 20 years of abuse of power by the FBI and associated entities against Lyndon LaRouche. There is other massive evidence of powerful financial groups, including the dope running Bank of Boston and the organized crime-linked First Fidelity Bank of New Jersey, stealing outright hundreds of thousands of dollars of political contributions of LaRouche supporters; there are massive illegalities of disenfranchisement, ostracism, vote stealing and what not, against the LaRouche movement over the years.

The task of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission is to act to prevent such abuses. Instead, it chose to hear wild, hysterical slanders and fabrications of three persons known to be stringers in the FBI's exercise of abuse of power, Suall, King, and Rees. All three are or have been on the payroll of the same FBI which is about to be indicted along with Jackie Presser. The Commission's mandate is to protect Civil Rights from the abuse and the arrogance of power, the power which fears any and all challenges to "prevailing opinion."

And one reminder to the Commission: A.D. 1986 is not 399 B.C.