

administration to respond to charges that it has violated LaRouche's human rights.

LaRouche's national spokesman, Debra Hanana [sic] Freeman charged that the administration's refusal to issue a response to the inquiry is "part of a consistent pattern by the Bush administration to cover up critical exculpatory evidence in the LaRouche case." According to Freeman, the administration has acknowledged the existence of a 40,000-page document on LaRouche.

Freeman said the LaRouche campaign expected a delegation of Latin American congressional representatives to arrive in Washington, D.C. this week to investigate the U.N. charges.

Ibero-American congressmen visit Capitol Hill, denounce human rights violations in LaRouche case

A delegation of seven congressmen from three nations of Ibero-America met with U.S. congressional representatives of various human rights and judicial committees in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 21, to protest blatant violations of the human rights of U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. The visiting congressmen—several of whom are members of human rights committees of their respective congresses—demanded:

- that the Bush administration formally respond to a request for "comments and observations" on the LaRouche case by a Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, something which it has so far refused to do;

- that the Bush administration release 40,000 pages of potentially exculpatory material on LaRouche currently in the government's possession, but which it is withholding on "national security" grounds; and

- that the U.S. Congress join their Ibero-American colleagues in looking into the issue of human rights violations in the LaRouche case. As Cong. Francisco Palomino of Peru told one stunned congressional aide: as a congressman from Peru, I want to tell you that I personally will not tolerate that the U.S. investigate human rights violations in my country, so long as similar charges of human rights violations against LaRouche are not investigated here in the United States. All we are asking for is reciprocity.

In a meeting with Alejandra Arriaga, director of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which is composed of 200 congressmen and senators, Cong. Miguel Bush Ríos of Panama demanded that the U.S. government answer the charges of human rights violations which have been filed by the U.N. Human Rights Commission Special Rapporteur. The fact that they have not, he said, leads us to suspect that they have something to hide. We also call on the U.S. government to release the secret documents in the LaRouche case, he said. Are they also hiding something here? I intend to report back to the Panamanian people, he stated, and I will tell them that LaRouche is in jail because of the users of the World Bank and the IMF; that he is in jail because he has defended the cause of the Third World.

Interview: Amelia Boynton Robinson

Civil rights leader speaks out on LaRouche

Mrs. Robinson is a 60-year veteran of the civil rights movement, an associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, and a board member of the Schiller Institute. She was interviewed on Feb. 26 by Marianna Wertz.

EIR: You just completed an extensive trip to the West Coast, including a week's stay in the Seattle area, during which you were to be honored by the state of Washington. Gov. Booth Gardner had already signed a proclamation declaring Feb. 7 as Amelia Boynton Robinson Day. The same thing was in preparation in Seattle, by Mayor Norm Rice. Then, once you arrived, the honors were revoked and instead you were subjected to a barrage of hysterical publicity from these same politicians who claimed they were "unaware" of your association with Lyndon LaRouche. Can you tell us what happened and your view of the matter?

Robinson: When I got to the Schiller Institute's office in Seattle, I was told that I would be given honors by the governor of the state and by King County. Of course I thought that was very nice. I appreciated that. The next day, after I had spoken at Garfield High School, I was told that they had rescinded the citation, because of my association with Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute. That didn't make me feel badly at all, personally, but the way I looked at the situation is that they closed their eyes to everything that I had done in my life and while I was there.

I went to Garfield High School [which has a large African-American population] and I talked with the children. I could see by their actions that I had said something that had touched them, that would give them hope, help them to realize that they could be somebody, that they had something to hold onto, though many of them might not have had a good family background. I could see also that it was not just something they were listening to passively, but it was like planting a seed in them, so that they could try to reach for dignity and for self-esteem.

How did I know? After the program was over, almost all of the kids gathered around me. This was the first time that I had ever become emotional because of the reaction to what I had said. How they cried and how they pledged that they would follow up and do some of things that I had suggested!

I'm mentioning this because this was a high school with 500 students whom I addressed.

Later on, we went to the University of Washington, and there, I also tried to give the folks some hope. I mentioned that Dr. King's program and his dream had been broken because of his death, and that the Schiller Institute, organized by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche, had picked up that dream and put the broken pieces back together. I told them that my involvement with the Schiller Institute was what I would have done if Dr. King had been living. The principles for which we, the Schiller Institute, are fighting are the principles that Dr. King would have been fighting for were he alive today.

That caused a lot of questions to be asked about Lyndon LaRouche and I answered them. It was because of this that they decided to revoke the proclamations. But there's no way to talk about what's going on today and what is going to happen unless I speak of LaRouche and of the Schiller Institute. I understand that the principal [of Garfield High School] was told to stop me from talking. They didn't do it, but when I came out, they said they didn't know I was going to speak about anything political.

EIR: In your meetings over the last several months, in which you have been promoting your recently released autobiography, *Bridge Across Jordan*, how did you find the response of the people to your message? Do you think the American people are ready to cross that bridge across Jordan?

Robinson: No. The reason is because the system is not interested. The system has a program of destroying anybody who doesn't think like the system wants them to, and uses fear to destroy the very inner thoughts of an individual. So the people are not yet ready.

EIR: What will it take to make them ready?

Robinson: Destroy the corruption of the system, and implement the Constitution of the United States. That means, first of all, letting LaRouche out of prison.

EIR: We are just about finished with Black History Month, which is, as you point out in *Bridge Across Jordan*, the shortest month of the year. In St. Louis, a group is planning to put on your play, *Through the Years*, which portrays the rise of black Americans from slavery to full citizenship in the United States. Do you have any thoughts about the situation facing African-Americans today, as compared to the 1960s? Where could you point to progress having been made toward real equality? What still needs to be done?

Robinson: Individually there has been some progress made, but only to a certain point. When they reach the height—we can compare it to the boiling point—they are targeted and cut down, regardless whether in athletics or in politics or other areas. The establishment's objective is to get African-Americans particularly, and of course Hispanics and other

minorities, not to aspire to get too high.

They use the same old custom they have used through the years. During slavery, they took the black woman out of the fields, the plantation owner had a baby by her, then put her back in the fields and made the child feel superior, dividing and conquering. They're still doing the same thing, but on a bigger scale now, internationally as well as domestically.

The main objective is to destroy by genocide. There's genocide of the mind as well as the body.

EIR: Two so-called black role models have been in the news recently: Mike Tyson and Magic Johnson. In both cases, their personal morality has been, shall we say, questionable, and has certainly led them to their tragic situations. How do you think this affects young black Americans, and why do you think this kind of thing is occurring?

Robinson: The object is to destroy the young black people who try to attain greater heights. They have targeted political blacks in the same way, in order that the black youth will have no role model.

EIR: But neither Tyson nor Johnson is exactly what I would call a good role model in any case. In fact, *you* are a much better role model, and now the press has tried to smear you, as they did in Seattle. Why is that?

Robinson: When it comes to evil and corruption they will do anything to destroy the virtues of a person who is a role model or who is being groomed for a role model. And they will do it intentionally. We have to destroy the evil of the news media as much as possible and demand that they tell the truth.

In my case, you can be sure that with all the investigating that has been done about me, if I had done anything that brought a dark spot in my life, they would have found it. In fact, what pleased me more than anything, was when my granddaughter told me I was her role model. That was about six weeks ago. Usually your own don't see it. I realized then that whatever sacrifice I had to make was worth it. She's a senior and has done a beautiful job; she's an "A" student.

EIR: You've endorsed Lyndon LaRouche for President. Do you think he has a chance of winning and, if so, how do you envision that happening?

Robinson: I have hopes that he will win, because nothing is impossible. I think when we put forth all efforts that we possibly can and let the people know the condition of this country, when we are able to change the minds of the people, he can win, it's not impossible at all. The more corruption that the citizens see, the more they will turn to somebody. And we've got nobody else. If we can get his name on the ballot and get him out of jail, which is the most important thing now, he can win. When we let them know why he's in jail and point out the corruption of the President and why he put LaRouche in jail, it will make people think.