

## U.S. abuses of LaRouche brought before U.N. body

by Our Special Correspondent

On Feb. 28, the case of the United States government's dictatorial abuses of power against the leading American political figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was brought before a full plenary session of the 47th Session on Human Rights of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

In attendance were representatives of 115 nations, 20 non-member states, national liberation movements, and inter-governmental organizations, including the Holy See and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and 134 representatives of different non-governmental organizations.

The session was addressed by Warren A.J. Hamerman, who called for an immediate investigation by the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations and the Human Rights Commission, into the LaRouche case.

He charged that the targeting, frameup, and prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche by the U.S. government, is in violation of the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief, which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1981, and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1948.

Hamerman spoke as the official representative of the International Progress Organization, which has members in 60 countries; Europe, Africa, the United States of America, Asia, the Middle East, and Australia. It is an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) founded in 1972 in Innsbruck, Austria. The membership of the IPO includes former Austrian Minister of Justice Hans Klecatsky; former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Dr. F.S. Mohapatra, former member of the Indian Parliament and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Club of India; and former Peruvian Prime Minister Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrín. The president of the IPO is Dr. Hans Koechler, professor of philosophy at the

University of Innsbruck.

Hamerman emphasized that Lyndon LaRouche is a political prisoner, held in prison because of his philosophical beliefs. "I wish to urgently call the attention of the nations of the world to the fact that there is an increasing pattern inside the United States of individuals and associations being targeted, prosecuted, and harassed by government because of their political and philosophic beliefs," he said.

"This infringement against the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings stands in violation of both the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief proclaimed by the General Assembly resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948."

Hamerman appealed to the Rapporteur to investigate these matters with "thoroughness and speed."

### Practice goes against Constitution

Hamerman explained that while the U.S. Constitution and laws contain model language of protections, "in practice the actions and deeds of the U.S. and state governments have singled out individuals and associations whose philosophic and political beliefs place them in opposition to America's ever more assertive policies internationally and domestically."

Such politically or philosophically motivated targeting of a governmental "enemies list" was documented in several instances, which Hamerman then enumerated:

- "Government operations against Martin Luther King, his followers, and among minority elected officials who raise too many hopes for economic and social justice at a time that

the government is obsessed with scarcity and austerity.”

- “Government overt and covert actions against those who challenge grand-scale neo-colonialist adventures against the developing sector as in Vietnam, Panama and now the Persian Gulf.”

- “Excessive prosecutions against those who struggle for life principles against wholesale euthanasia and abortions.”

- “Massive judicial abuses against the political and publishing movement associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the American politician and physical economist who has been a *political prisoner* for over two years.”

### LaRouche championed human rights

LaRouche has been a candidate for federal office, including for President of the United States, on several occasions in the past, and has again announced his candidacy for President in the 1992 election, even though he remains imprisoned in a federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota. He was sentenced to a 15-year term on Jan. 27, 1989 after he was convicted of a series of vaguely defined “fraud” charges in a “railroad” trial in late 1988 in the federal court of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. in Alexandria, Virginia.

Hamerman, in his presentation in Geneva, went to the heart of LaRouche’s real “crimes” in the eyes of those who ran the prosecution against him—the “crime” of effectively organizing a movement for moral values in political life. He explained that “Lyndon LaRouche is the founder and leader of a philosophic and political association with defined beliefs which he has staunchly struggled to propagate. These beliefs center around the right of all peoples—especially in the Third World and among the poor everywhere—to development and economic justice. Mr. LaRouche has fought for the belief that economics and morality cannot be separated since all human beings are equally the children of God, created in his image to be fruitful, multiply and have dominion over the earth (Genesis I: 26-28).

“Mr. LaRouche has fought to introduce these beliefs into the political process,” Hamerman went on, but “has met with a hostile and furious opposition to his beliefs from those in government who instead were promoting genocide, economic injustice, disproportionate misery and social disadvantage for the developing sector and poor.”

Hamerman called upon the Special Rapporteur and Commission to fully investigate these increasing infringements of the rights and freedoms of “thought, conscience and belief” and the principle of “equality before the law,” as mandated by the Declaration for the elimination of intolerance.

### Specific violations of U.N. Declaration

Hamerman told the United Nations body that government actions against LaRouche and his associates have included “the shutting down of publications, banning a free political action committee, large-scale police raids involving hun-



Shant Lewis  
Warren Hamerman: *If LaRouche's policy had prevailed, the desert would bloom, not storm.*

dreds of militarized and armed personnel, seizing of bank accounts and records through secret procedures later to be found fraudulent by independent courts, and excessive prison terms of ‘life sentences’ for a number of people. He noted that these actions involve specific violations against, at least, the following aspects of the Declaration:

- 1) The right to write, issue and disseminate relevant publications according to one’s beliefs.
- 2) The right to collect and receive voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals and institutions.
- 3) The freedom to either individually or in community with others and in public or private to manifest one’s belief.
- 4) The freedom to enjoy and propagate that belief in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life.
- 5) The right to establish and maintain appropriate charitable or humanitarian institutions.
- 6) The right to establish and maintain communication with individuals and communities at the national and international level.

### International outcry cited

Nearly 1,000 prominent American jurists and human rights scholars have publicly condemned the abuses by the U.S. government in the LaRouche case, Hamerman reported to the United Nations body. He said that among these distinguished individuals are two board members of the International Progress Organization—former Austrian Minister of Justice Hans Klecatsky and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

During 1990, Hamerman indicated, the IPO had endorsed the complaint of human rights violations in the United

States of America which was filed on 26 January 1990 by the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The president of the IPO, Dr. Hans Koechler of Austria, personally delivered the complaint along with a supplemental Memorandum by Dr. Hans Klecatsky to the deputy director of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

He also reported that at the parallel CSCE conference on the "Human Dimension" which took place on June 5-29, 1990 in Copenhagen, Ramsey Clark had declared that the indictment of Lyndon LaRouche, following years of press vilification for his beliefs, was a government attempt to use the "prosecution power to manipulate the political process." Hamerman quoted from Ramsey Clark's statement:

Lyndon LaRouche was indicted three weeks before a presidential election. I was in the Department of Justice for eight years. We never indicted a political figure before an election. . . . LaRouche was on the ballot in twenty states. What's going to happen to his campaign? Nobody says he was going to get elected, but he had a right to run.

The IPO's supplemental Memorandum to the 1503 Human Rights Violations Complaint was also cited by Hamerman in his presentation to the plenary session. In it, Professor Klecatsky had identified the following areas of human rights concern in the LaRouche case:

1) The incredible rush to trial within 38 days after indictment.

2) The stacking of the initial jury pool and final jury with government employees of the FBI, Department of Justice, CIA and the emergency government "secret" apparatus which LaRouche had widely criticized.

3) The barring of evidence at trial which could prove government frameup and harassment. The defense charged that the government had itself manufactured the "economic crimes" by shutting down three LaRouche-associated firms through a forced bankruptcy. Ten months after LaRouche was locked away in prison, another federal judge found that the 1987 involuntary bankruptcy forced by the government was indeed unlawful, done in "bad faith," and through a "fraud on the court" in a secret *ex parte* proceeding.

4) The issuance of effective "death sentences" for crimes which most nations in the world regard as minor civil or administrative infractions. The 68-year-old LaRouche is currently serving a 15-year sentence. Various of his associates in separate state trials were given sentences of 77 years, 86 years, 41, 45, and 46 years.

The United Nations rights body was told bluntly by Mr. Hamerman, "Such a pattern of basic human rights violations is characteristic of the 'retaliatory justice' which governments reserve for those whom they deem politically or philosophically dangerous."

## Operation 'Desert Bloom'?

Yet, he observed, "often it is the non-conventional 'dissident' idea which can solve problems more humanely and efficiently than state policy."

Hamerman offered an example which is poignantly timely in the circumstances of the Persian Gulf war, amid widespread concern over the destruction of civilian life and the infrastructural basis of the economy in Iraq by the vastly more powerful forces of the U.S.-led coalition.

In 1975, he reported, Mr. LaRouche traveled to Baghdad, Iraq, and there "proposed a program for the 'Greening of the Desert' through a large-scale water and economic development regional project based upon cooperation between the Iraqi, Israeli and Palestinian peoples (as well as the others in the area.) After initial positive reactions among Arab, Israeli and Palestinian people, the very same individuals in the U.S. government who later went after him judicially opposed the proposal. Were it adopted, the world today would have seen the desert bloom, instead of storm."

## Documented harassment

In concluding his speech, the American speaker said that documentation exists to suggest that those in the U.S. government "who wished to suppress the beliefs of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates misused their access to state power in order to silence the propagation of beliefs it judged as 'extreme' or 'threatening' to prevailing policy trends." He singled out two such individuals:

- Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. Kissinger opposed Mr. LaRouche's Mideast regional development and new world economic order beliefs, and subsequently initiated a large government task force to develop a case against Mr. LaRouche.

These actions are documented, Hamerman asserted, "through a series of signed letters by Mr. Kissinger and his attorney to the then FBI Director William Webster in 1982 and the minutes of a January 12, 1983 meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) meeting."

- President George Bush. Bush refuses to release to Mr. LaRouche's defense team thousands of pages of exculpatory documents which the government acknowledges that it has but cannot release because they are part of a "National Security Repository," Hamerman pointed out.

He went on to say that Bush's role is documented through a series of signed letters between himself, Warren Hamerman, and George Bush on October 11 and 20, 1989, the White House response of October 30, 1989, and various affidavits by FBI and Justice Department officials.

Hamerman thanked the chairman for the opportunity to speak, and urged that the investigation into these matters "be guided by the desire to find the truth about these grave threats to human liberty."