

LaRouche case presented in Moscow to CSCE 'Parallel Activities' event

Anno Hellenbroich presented the following speech to the media in Moscow on Sept. 19, in a public seminar in the context of "Parallel Activities" of the CSCE conference (see box). He spoke on behalf of the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations:

Allow me to welcome you here. Regrettably, the president of the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, Mrs. Ortrun Cramer, was unable to travel from Germany to be with you today; the honor therefore has fallen to me, to present our appeal in a case which has become notorious: that of Lyndon LaRouche.

Having, as an observer, been present several times at trials in the United States in recent years, and having addressed conferences on human rights violations there, I believe I may give you a fair idea of what is the problem in that country with regard to human rights.

One year ago, during the Parallel Activities of the Copenhagen meeting of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark spoke at an event sponsored by the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, in his capacity as the lawyer of U.S. dissident and political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, whom he had represented on appeal. He told the Copenhagen audience that he saw "the LaRouche case" as characteristic of a pattern of human rights violations and of a disregard both for international law standards, and fair trial standards, now prevalent in the United States of America: "I suggest that for better or for worse, because it represents such enormous power, with the breakup of East-West tensions and the enormous threats of the future to the poor and disinherited of the earth, we'd better pay careful attention to what the United States does."

This takes on even greater importance, in the light of the coup attempt here in your country having been successfully put down.

Today, Mr. Clark's warnings hold as true as they did a year ago. In fact, the overall situation of U.S. politics has changed for the worse, to wit: Frightening developments within the U.S. justice system grow apace, causing unease among both legal experts and laymen around the world. In August 1991, before the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Vienna-based International Progress Organization (IPO), a Non-Governmental Organization in consultative status with the

United Nations, warned that "the United States has fallen outside international legal standards de facto:

"(a) The increasing ease with which the death penalty is being carried out which stands in stark contrast to the fact that in former totalitarian regimes in eastern Europe the first steps to judicial democratization included curtailment of the death penalty. . . .

"(b) The astonishing pattern of Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice William A. Rehnquist which is moving at great velocity to destroy the fair trial guarantees for a criminal defendant.

"(c) The increasing trend of the judiciary to engage in legal and quasi-legal witchhunts against targeted political dissidents. The trend to abusing the powers of the state judiciary for political ends is most clearly seen in the complex of cases involving *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.* and the 'entrapment' trials against elected minority political leaders."

Harsh criticisms of the U.S. justice system were aired in the English daily newspaper the *Guardian* on Wednesday, June 19, 1991. Under the heading, "America's Gulag," journalist Martin Walker reports from Washington: "As the Soviet Union's prison camps close, there is a new American Gulag emerging to take its place as the world's most infamous prison system. There are more than 1 million prisoners in federal, state and county jails in the United States which now holds the unenviable record of the world's highest known rate of incarceration. . . . The American Gulag boasts 426 prisoners per 100,000 population, well ahead of South Africa (33 per 100,000) and the Soviet Union (268 per 100,000). The rate in Britain, which is notorious in western Europe for its incarceration rate, is 97 per 100,000. . . . No other industrialized country imposes sentences of comparable severity. . . . One in four black men aged 20-29 is either in prison, on probation, or on parole."

Another alarming feature is the systematic harassment of black elected officials. In a report published in 1987, the group "Voters' Education and Registration Action" writes: "At the time the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965, only 280 blacks held elective office. By 1975 there were 3,500 black elected officials. Today they number some 6,400." That is less than 1.5% of the approximately 500,000 elected officials in the United States! The report further says: "The harassment of black elected officials comes in many and varied forms. The most prevalent form is simply the employment of a double standard—either wittingly or otherwise—

for assessing the performance and integrity of black officials. . . . The forms of harassment involved in discrediting or incapacitating black elected officials have included lack of coverage, biased and inflammatory coverage, investigations, and unfounded accusations of criminal activity by the white media; audits and investigations by the IRS, surveillance, bugging, burglaries, and covert disruptive activity by various intelligence agencies; grand jury investigations and indictments by criminal justice agencies."

The case of Lyndon H. LaRouche

In the light of the above, it is perhaps not surprising that the systematic persecution against Lyndon H. LaRouche and the American political movement associated with him has gone on unchecked.

The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations must needs appeal, yet again, to the delegates of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension, met here in Moscow, to take whatever steps be called for to end the unlawful imprisonment of Lyndon LaRouche. What is more, both Mr. LaRouche and the political movement he represents must be publicly rehabilitated. For the CSCE member states to take such action, would not be to "interfere into the internal affairs" of the United States. On the contrary! Mr. LaRouche's case falls well within the mandate of the final document of the June 1990 CSCE conference in Copenhagen, signed by representatives of all participating states. Among those states, was the United States of America.

On Jan. 27, 1989, Lyndon LaRouche and his associates William Wertz, Edward Spannaus, Dennis Small, Michael Billington, and Joyce Rubinstein were sentenced by a federal court in Alexandria, Virginia to lengthy prison terms. Prevented from mounting any meaningful defense, the accused were subjected to a show trial, the only aim of which was to do away with a dissident political movement. Mr. LaRouche was falsely charged with conspiracy to borrow money fraudulently and conspiracy to conceal his income sources from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); he was sentenced to 15 years in jail. This is, de facto, a life sentence, and out of all proportion to the contested sum of \$294,000 which the Prosecution alleged Mr. LaRouche's associates had fraudulently raised. European legal experts have called the jail term a "slow death sentence"—Mr. LaRouche was 69 on Sept. 8, 1991 and will die in jail unless we can free him. This man is innocent! He is a political prisoner of the Bush administration. On Jan. 22, 1990, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals denied Mr. LaRouche's appeal. On June 11, 1990, the Supreme Court of the United States declined even to review the case.

Other political associates of Mr. LaRouche were also indicted for what boils down to the "crime" of political fund-raising. Among those who were tried, several were sentenced to prison terms which can only be described as barbaric: Michael Billington—77 years; Anita Gallagher—

LaRouche case stirs interest at CSCE meeting

On Sept. 10, the meeting of the "Conference on the Human Dimension" of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the "Helsinki conference") started in Moscow. Until a few days before, it had been doubtful whether this conference would be held at all, given the volatile internal political situation after the coup attempt in August. However, as one result of the failure of the Moscow coup, the membership of the CSCE had grown by three states: The independent Baltic states Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia were inducted into the CSCE during the first day of the conference in Moscow.

The holding of the conference was seen as a sign of hope for the stabilization and further democratization of the former Soviet Union, despite many problems deplored by speakers both during the official conference and during the "Parallel Activities" of Non-Governmental Organizations.

In light of the world tensions, the presentation of the case of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche during the Parallel Activities program took on special urgency. The policy alternative offered by LaRouche—particularly the widely circulated economic development program for the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle"—is crucial not only for Europe's future, but for world peace.

As during the previous CSCE meeting, the Conference on the Human Dimension in 1990 in Copenhagen, the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations this year appealed to conference delegates to free political prisoner LaRouche. This appeal was also circulated among the numerous Non-Governmental Organizations participating in the "Parallel Activities" program. On Sept. 19, the Commission held a public seminar in the context of the "Parallel Activities," where Anno Hellenbroich presented the Commission's appeal before 35 representatives of the media—among them *Moscow News* and the *Novosti* press agency—and human rights groups, such as the Sakharov Memorial group,

After he spoke, many questions were posed on the LaRouche case, on the general pattern of human rights violations in the United States, and on how the democracy movement in the former Soviet Union can support the Commission's efforts to fight U.S. human rights violations, and to free LaRouche.—Ortrun Cramer



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, before he became a political prisoner in 1989.

39 years; Paul Gallagher—38 years; Laurence Hecht—34 years; Donald Phau—25 years; and Rochelle Ascher—10 years. Other associates, about to be tried, face similar sentences. Furthermore, it can be demonstrated that the “crimes” allegedly committed by Mr. LaRouche and his associates were actually concocted by the government of the United States. A short chronology of events:

In 1986, after two LaRouche associates won the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State in Illinois, a stream of extraordinarily hostile articles suddenly appeared in the U.S. media: no less than 23,000 such attacks in the four months between March and June 1986 alone!

On Oct. 6, 1986, the government carried out a 400-man police raid against the offices of publishing companies associated with Lyndon LaRouche in Leesburg, Virginia. As though by design, the press arrived on the scene at the very instant the dawn raid began. The companies’ records were seized, truckloads of documents carried away, never to be returned to their rightful owners.

On April 21, 1987, in another raid, the government invoked the law of involuntary bankruptcy to seize two publishing companies and a scientific foundation associated with the LaRouche movement. By this deed, the companies were closed down permanently, and thereby became unable to repay their loans. FBI, Secret Service, and IRS agents began to pay visits to former financial supporters of the firms, telling

these supporters that if they wanted their loans back, their only hope was to help the government prosecute Mr. LaRouche and his colleagues. The truth remains that it was the government’s action alone which made it impossible to repay the loans.

On Oct. 25, 1989—by that time, of course, LaRouche was in jail—a higher court headed by one of the most prominent bankruptcy judges in the country, Martin V.B. Bostetter, found that the government’s forced bankruptcy action was illegal and “in objective bad faith”; the government, he said, had perpetrated a “constructive fraud on the court.” Judge Bostetter’s finding was upheld on appeal.

There is still more proof of direct interference by the government of the United States.

- In a letter dated 1982, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote to then-FBI Director William Webster, asking him to look into taking some action against the bothersome LaRouche. After an exchange of letters among Webster, FBI Assistant Director Oliver Buck Revell, and Kissinger, the FBI decided in 1983 to start an investigation, and “the investigating Agent will be in contact with you.”

- In a sworn statement made to a Virginia court in May 1990, Richard Morris, former Executive Assistant to President Reagan’s National Security Adviser, stated that under the first Reagan administration, LaRouche used to meet with members of the National Security Council. Due to his opposition to the so-called “Contra” policy, LaRouche had powerful

enemies in the NSC. Morris named Kenneth deGraffenried, Walter Raymond, and Roy Godson.

- In early 1988, in a previous trial against Lyndon LaRouche and associates in Boston, the defense was able to obtain a document found in the safe of Oliver North, then at the National Security Council and a key figure in the Iran-Contra affair. This was a message from Richard Secord to North, showing that LaRouche and his movement had been under surveillance, and probably targeted for infiltration and disruption. Shortly after this message was placed into the trial record, the Boston judge ordered George Bush, then vice president of the United States, to search all his files for similar, probably exculpatory material. Shortly after, the government agreed to let this trial break down in a mistrial! One of the jurors later said in an interview to the Boston press: "We would have acquitted everybody at this point. . . . There was too much question of government misconduct in what was happening in the LaRouche campaign."

- When LaRouche was tried for the second time, in Alexandria, Virginia, the judge, Albert V. Bryan, ruled just before the trial opened that the facts about the involuntary bankruptcy, i.e., an illegal government action, were to be excluded from the proceedings. Judge Bryan was the self-same judge who had first granted the government's involuntary bankruptcy petition! Nor did he choose to disclose to the defense, that there was a manifest conflict of interest, for he was the incorporating attorney for Interarms, one of the largest weapons-exporting firms in the United States, with special links to the U.S. intelligence community. Furthermore, he sat for many years on the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, a secret tribunal, the mandate of which is to try cases involving national security.

- After the Alexandria trial, the defense found that the foreman of the jury, one Buster Horton, had national security duties for Emergency Planning and Continuity of Government functions, along with a select group among whom was Lt. Col. Oliver North!

- The government of the United States has admitted to holding at least 59,000 documents on Mr. LaRouche, his colleagues, and institutions associated with him, which they refuse to release, although they constitute a body of exculpatory evidence. For some of this material, the government continues to claim "national security" reservations, although when the government made similar claims concerning exculpatory evidence in one of the Iran-Contra cases, against ex-CIA Station Chief Fernandez, the judge ordered the indictment to be dropped.

Violations of human rights of LaRouche associates

There are two especially serious instances of persecution against colleagues of Mr. LaRouche: that of Lewis du Pont Smith and that of Michael Billington.

Lewis du Pont Smith, heir to the Du Pont chemical for-

tune, was found to be "mentally incompetent" by a U.S. court, after having given substantial sums to LaRouche's political campaigns. This meant he could neither control his own finances, nor marry. He and his wife Andrea were finally married in Rome, by Don Dario Composta, Dean of the Urbaniana University, a theological school attached to the Vatican. Those who heard our Commission's public event in Copenhagen, where Mr. du Pont Smith was one of the speakers, can testify that he is perfectly competent!

Michael Billington was sentenced to 77 years in jail, after a Virginia state trial where he was virtually unrepresented, due to severe political disagreements between Mr. Billington and his lawyer, a Republican activist called Brian Gettings. Mr. Billington asked leave of the court to fire Gettings, having found a more suitable lawyer. Not only did the court deny this right to him, but warned him that he would be forced to submit to psychiatric examination should he continue to insist on trial by jury. While awaiting trial, and without any reason being given for this decision, Mr. Billington was placed in solitary confinement for three months! Mr. Billington, who is appealing this 77 year sentence, is presently out on bail.

International protest raised

Before the first trial against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates opened, the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations began to warn of what was to come through a series of large open conferences in Washington, D.C., Paris, and other cities. Among the speakers who testified to Mr. LaRouche's contributions to public life, were Prof. Norbert Brainin, first violinist of the legendary Amadeus Quartet, and Amelia Boynton Robinson, a close collaborator of the late Dr. Martin Luther King,

About 900 eminent jurists from the United States and Europe wrote or co-signed briefs of *Amicus Curiae* for LaRouche's appeal. Among them were Prof. Dr. Hans Klecatsky, former Minister of Justice of Austria; Prof. Dr. Von der Heydte, a German expert in international law who has called LaRouche "the American Dreyfus"; and Jean-Marc Varaut, Commission Reporter of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Defense adopted in 1987 by the Bar Associations of the countries of the Free World.

The International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations filed complaints with the United Nations Human Rights Commission in 1989, 1990, and 1991; these complaints were co-signed by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of Lyndon LaRouche.

On Feb. 28, 1991, the International Progress Organization (IPO) presented the LaRouche case to the plenary session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva, under Agenda Item 22: "Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief." In this intervention, the IPO 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." During August 1991, the LaRouche case was the subject of two further interventions of the IPO before a United Nations body: the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Referring to violations against freedom of thought and conscience for all individuals, freedom to form associations and freedom to manifest those beliefs in practice and teaching, the IPO also intervened under Agenda Item 10 and 11: "The Administration of justice" and "Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers."

The political views of Lyndon LaRouche

Why is LaRouche considered such a threat to the American establishment that it has resorted to the unlawful means described above to silence him?

For the last three decades, LaRouche has been the most outspoken and effective American opponent of usury, as practiced by international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He has publicly stated that these usurious policies have led to genocide in the Third World.

Guided by the classical science of physical economy as elaborated by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Friedrich List and the Careys, Lyndon LaRouche proposed to bring into being a New, Just World Economic Order. More than a mere financial reform, he put forward large-scale development projects for the Indian subcontinent, Africa, and the Middle East; a plan for Latin American economic integration; and a plan to fund the exploration of space.

When the communist system began to collapse, Mr. LaRouche put out a plan from his jail cell: the 1990 "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle." This is a proposal to build now, a net of high-speed railway lines, roads, and canals, modern and efficient energy supply, and communication, with spiral arms reaching into eastern Europe so that their industry and agriculture may reach the highest levels of productivity within the shortest possible time.

Appeal to the CSCE

In the light of these manifest abuses, and others which cannot be described here for reasons of space, abuses which affect not only the principal accused, but their political supporters who are deprived of their *right* to exercise their political preferences, we call upon the member states of the CSCE to act decisively. Point 40.2 of the Final Document of the Copenhagen CSCE meeting in 1990, refers to the duty to "take appropriate measures to *protect persons or groups* . . . subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence, as a result of their racial, ethnic, *cultural*, linguistic or religious identity, and to protect their property."

Schiller Institute sets Mozart concerts

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the Schiller Institute in Italy has announced a national cycle of concerts called "Mozart in the Original Tuning." The concerts, in Milan, Rome, Vicenza, and Ascoli, will be performed with the concert A tuned to 432 vibrations per second, corresponding to a middle C of 256 vibrations. This is due, the organizers stated, to a desire to present Mozart's masterpieces in the key and with the color wanted by the composer.

Besides the damage to singers' voices caused by the higher and higher pitches of the post-Wagner era, modern tuning has forced changes in the great Italian stringed instruments, the Amati, Guarneri del Gesù, and Stradivarius violins made in Cremona, which were built for a lower tuning. The cycle of concerts goes back to a bill presented in the Italian Senate in 1988, on the basis of the Schiller Institute's campaign to sensitize the public to the problem of the high tuning, a campaign which received wide support from the highest levels of the professional music world internationally, especially among opera singers. The campaign was inspired by the scientific work of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

The entire Mozart corpus of organ compositions will be performed in the series by Maestro Arturo Sacchetti, who is the artistic director of Radio Vaticana. He will perform them on a mechanical-action organ of the type for which Mozart actually wrote, thus bringing out an aspect of Mozart's creative output which is little known because it does not lend itself to easy commercialization. Last fall, Maestro Sacchetti gave a cycle of 20 concerts of the full Bach organ works, which was co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute with the Rome City Cultural Department.

In addition, violinist Norbert Brainin—the famed first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet—and pianist Günter Ludwig will play four sonatas for violin and piano, KV 304, KV 376, KV 454, and KV 526. Brainin will play a splendid Omobono Stradivarius of 1736 for these performances.

Also included in the October-November series will be concerts of Mozart's lieder and arias, by baritone Andrea Concetti with pianist Andrea Sammartino.