

the Asia-Pacific-Indian Ocean rim. On top of this are the political boundaries; and on top of that are superimposed the various types of existing and proposed additional infrastructure as specified above. A separate set of maps is then used to indicate relative measures of population, with an emphasis placed on the distinction between the productive work force and other population categories.

LaRouche explained that it is only through use of such mapping technique—instead of mere statistics crunching—that one can arrive at sane economic decisions. “Stick your data where it belongs on the map. Put your population figures where the population occurs. Locate the hospital. Don’t take the ‘average’ hospital; put your hospitals where they are, on the map. Put your physician population on the map, similarly. Put your industry on the map. . . . In planning the development of infrastructure in particular, locations of industry, development of nations: *Look at the map!* And, people have to be geometry- and map-literate.”

### **Cultural optimism and the civil rights movement**

Besides Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote (see *Feature*), and the presentation of the findings of the Independent Committee of legal experts on the illegal railroading of LaRouche to prison (p. 43), perhaps the most profoundly moving part of the conference was the Sept. 4 morning session devoted to the real history of the Civil Rights movement—especially because of the presence of a number of the main figures in the movement: Amelia Boynton Robinson, Rev. James Bevel, Rev. Richard Boone, and Rev. Hosea Williams. With the aid of rarely seen film footage, Schiller Institute organizer Dennis Speed traced the movement from the generation of black Americans returning from World War II, determined to put the same kind of heroism to good effect at home, through the struggles of the 1950s, culminating in the 1963 mass march on Washington, D.C., under the leadership of that poetic and political genius, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Speed then showed how the movement was obliterated through the successive assassinations of John Kennedy, King, Bobby Kennedy, and Malcolm X, opening the door to the orgy of countercultural insanity which has destroyed an entire generation. That wrenching moment in history was dramatized by a dialogue presented by the Schiller Institute’s Sheila Jones; and by Reverend Bevel, who read the text of the motion he had presented in 1969 calling a fair trial for James Earl Ray as the only means of exposing the actual killer of King.

These strands were then picked up by ICLC co-founder Nancy Spannaus, who recounted the early (late 1960s) history of the ICLC, as it separated itself from the flotsam of the counterculture to emerge as the only movement with the courage to carry the banner of the Civil Rights movement as King envisioned it, based not on racial hatred or “Jim Crow,” but on sacred love among men acting in the image of God.

## **Independent committee calls for exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche**

*Curtis Clark, a California trial attorney, released on Sept. 3 the following statement of an independent committee, convened to review six volumes of evidence in the case of American political economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Clark, who chaired the independent committee of international jurists and public officials, released the statement on the opening day of the Schiller Institute/International Caucus of Labor Committees’ Labor Day 1994 conference in Vienna, Virginia.*

We, the undersigned, assembled in Vienna, Virginia, on September 1st and 2nd, 1994, having studied numerous documents concerning the case of *United States vs. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. et al.*, have come to the conclusion that there has been a gross, even conspiratorial, misuse of prosecutorial and investigative powers by officials and agents of the U.S. Government. The common purpose and concerted action of the conspirators was to secure criminal convictions of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates to destroy their political movement.

Throughout the investigation and during the trial, the prosecution, in collaboration with others and in furtherance of the conspiracy, engaged in a course of conduct intended to conceal or otherwise prevent the discovery of the innocence of LaRouche and his associates; concealed or otherwise prevented the disclosure of other exculpatory evidence and evidence relevant to the defense; falsely characterized facts or evidence in an effort to mislead the court, the jury, and the defense; solicited and presented false testimony; and obtained false convictions by wrongful and deceptive acts.

### **No fair trial**

We are concerned because these legal questions not only touch on important issues regarding the Constitution of the United States of America, a codification of natural law, but present issues vital for the tradition and culture of human rights and dignity throughout the world. The disregard of the rule of law has caused and may cause a chain of further violations and lead to further miscarriages of justice. A violation of any democratic constitution anywhere in the world undermines freedom everywhere in the world.

There have been grave violations of the fundamental right to a fair trial, including a) political motivation of the criminal charges themselves, b) repeated instances of prosecutorial



Attorney Curtis Clark presents the findings of an independent commission of legal experts reviewing the LaRouche case.

misconduct such as the deliberate and illegal withholding of exculpatory evidence and the presentation of manufactured evidence, and c) the lack of impartiality on the part of the trial judge in the U.S. Federal Court in the Eastern District of Virginia, demonstrated in many ways, including his failure to empanel an unbiased jury.

The total character of this miscarriage of justice cannot be better expressed than by the words of U.S. Federal Judge Martin V. Bostetter, who ruled in the related bankruptcy case [*In re Caucus Distributors, Inc.* (E.D. Va. 1989), 106 B.R. 890] that "an evaluation of the government's filing [of a bankruptcy petition against companies run by associates of LaRouche] on an objective level leads this Court to conclude that the alleged debtors have established that the government filed the petition in bad faith," and that "the government's actions could be likened to a constructive fraud on the court, wherein the court may infer the fraudulent nature of the government's verdict." These findings were previously expressed by Judge Robert Keeton of the U.S. District Court during the government's first unsuccessful criminal prosecution, wherein he described the "institutional and systemic prosecutorial misconduct that occurred during the first trial." [*U.S. v. LaRouche, et al.* (Memorandum and Order "Emergence Hearing" August 10, 1988, at p. 56)]

The conclusions expressed here were reached by the undersigned as a result of due deliberation. We were invited to assemble in an independent capacity by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and the Schiller Insti-

tute. We assembled in order to review new evidence never considered on its merits by any competent court of jurisdiction even though it was submitted to both the courts and the Department of Justice. Invited to present their arguments before us were lawyers for the defendants as well as the main prosecutors of the case; the latter, unfortunately, did not appear. This procedure was adopted in order to enable the participants to form their own legal opinions about the evidence. Together we had the opportunity to study documents directly, to hear the commentaries of defense lawyers Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson, and to discuss among ourselves and evaluate the documents and their relative convincing evidentiary value. We agree with the assessment by former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark that this case viewed in context "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

We are mindful of the unlawful persecution and prosecution of dissenters the world over and the threat it poses to the rule of law, freedom and democracy. We therefore beseech the President, Congress and all others to investigate, redress and reform the injustices committed here so that they may never occur again.

Signed (affiliations for purposes of identification only):

Curtis Clark, Esq., trial attorney, San Luis Obispo, California;

Hon. James Mann, Esq., former member, U.S. House of Representatives, South Carolina

Hon. Theo W. Mitchell, Esq., State Senator, South Carolina

J.L. Chestnut, Esq., Selma, Alabama; author, *Black in Selma*

James Wilson, Jr., Esq., Vice President, Alabama New South Coalition

Hon. Rufino Saucedo, member (PRI), Congress of Mexico; member, Human Rights Committee of the Mexican Congress

Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro, Esq., former Minister of Education, Peru; journalist

Chor-Bishop Elias El-Hayek, Collegial Judge, Montreal Regional Tribunal; former professor of Philosophy of Law, Notre Dame School of Law

Prof. Kurt Ebert, member, Center of European Law, University of Innsbruck; director, Institute of Austrian and German Legal History, Austria

Viktor Kuzin, chairman, Bureau for Human Rights Defense Without Borders, Moscow; former member of the Moscow City Council

Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa, Esq., former President, Republic of Uganda; former Attorney General, Republic of Uganda