

movement” spokesmen on a program for “European dealignment,” whereby Europe would “come to see that it does not need the United States,” and for a “new détente” bringing East and West Europe together, according to Sussex sources.

The Helsinki Memorandum

The Amsterdam meeting discussed implementation of its policy document: *Giving Real Life to the Helsinki Accords*, or simply the *Helsinki Memorandum*. The document, calling for action on East-West European economic and cultural cooperation and human rights, has already been presented to the delegations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) where they hope to get support for its ideas to be introduced into ongoing negotiations. The CSCE is the international convention which in 1976 adopted the so-called Helsinki Accords on human rights and international security. It has convened in Vienna, Austria since last November.

The memorandum’s thrust is to force Western Europe to look East, to see Europe politically and culturally in terms of Gorbachov’s “Common House of Europe,” as different from the United States. “European identity is based on a collective memory of shared history and culture. The roots of European identity go much deeper than the recent historical events of the last 40 years or even of this century. Europe is more than the Western European Community, a Western or an Eastern bloc.” The memorandum stresses the need for “dialogue” with the East and the dropping of “enemy images,” “concepts” that have become very popular among Soviet policy spokesmen.

The memorandum calls for setting up special funds and institutions to reinforce the idea of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, in part proposing:

- “The establishment of a fund to be raised and administered by non-governmental groups and organizations for supporting East-West holiday camps for music, sports, ecology. . . .”
- “The establishment of an all-European cultural foundation to promote cultural exchange on all levels and to finance and organize common projects . . . the active participation of artists and writers.”
- “Joint scientific and literary projects to investigate and overcome prejudices and enemy images.”
- “Exchange of television and radio programs.”
- Citing the Chernobyl disaster, in order to help to phase out all nuclear energy and to facilitate East-West economic cooperation, it calls for “formation of a development fund to support programs for improving economic structure in industry, agriculture, and transport and for measures to protect the environment.”
- “Exchange programs for scientists and teachers. Twinning of scientific and cultural institutions from Eastern and Western Europe whereby non-official and self-organized initiatives should not only be allowed but encouraged.”

Rights panel puts violations against

by Marianna Wertz

Three leading European attorneys, specialists in human rights law, conducted a fact-finding visit in the United States, during the week of Feb. 9 to 14, on the invitation of the newly formed International Commission to Stop Soviet-Style Human Rights Violations in the United States. Lennart Hane, a Swedish attorney, and Victor Girauta y Armada, attorney from Madrid, Spain (both members of the International Commission), together with Jacques Mauro, a Paris attorney and member of the Council of the International Bar Association, were invited to the United States to investigate the ongoing violations of human rights against presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche and supporters in this country.

The principal subject of the attorneys’ tour was to observe the appeal hearing in the case of Lewis du Pont Smith, on Feb. 12 in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Du Pont Smith, a 30-year-old history teacher and heir to the du Pont fortune, is appealing an outrageous lower court ruling, in which he was declared mentally incompetent, in a proceeding initiated by his parents. He was subsequently stripped by the court of his right to vote, to marry, and to handle his own financial affairs, for the sole reason of making financial contributions to organizations associated with Lyndon LaRouche.

Girauta, speaking in Washington, D.C., at a press conference held on February 11, to launch the attorneys’ tour, called attention to the international importance of the du Pont Smith case: “The du Pont family is very well known in Europe. Europeans are expecting us to make our report on this case.” He also commented, that the denial of Smith’s fundamental constitutional rights, “is the worst damage you can do to a human being.”

At the same press conference, Mauro, who met du Pont Smith in France in December of last year, said, “When you speak with Mr. du Pont Smith, it is difficult to understand how you could say he has a ‘disorder of character.’ I could make a joke about it: personally, I would be more interested in younger women than older ladies. That could be called a ‘personality disorder.’ But does that mean that the court should control my money?” Mauro also noted that in the last

world spotlight on LaRouche

century in France, "We had many cases like Lewis du Pont Smith, based on the fact that there were big fortunes, and influential families. Now it is no more possible to have such cases in France."

Also speaking at the opening press conference were Commission members Dr. K.D. Sharma and Ricardo Martín. Sharma, a native of India, is an economist and adviser to S.C. Birla, a member of the Supreme Court of India. Martín is the former deputy attorney general of Peru. Both men expressed their "honor" at the invitation to work with the Commission, and warned that, if the injustices being perpetrated against LaRouche and his associates are allowed to stand unchallenged in the United States, then developing nations "stand no chance."

Martín pointed to the bitterly ironic fact that associates of LaRouche have been held for weeks in jail, without bail, and marched before the international media in handcuffs, charged with "obstruction of justice," while Peruvian narco-terrorist Carlos Lehder was never handcuffed. Speaking "in the name of the South American people," Martín said, "We are concerned about the attacks on Lyndon LaRouche, because we know, as victims of narco-terrorism, that these attacks are the methods of narco-terrorism. . . . Our nations in Latin America see America as the mother of democracy in the world. If these methods are used in the U.S., what do we expect for our countries?"

Formed after raid

The International Commission was formed shortly after the police raid against the offices of firms associated with LaRouche, in Leesburg, Virginia, on Oct. 6 and 7, 1986. The Commission's Founding Declaration states, "It is the hue and cry, from many parts of the world, of supporters of international economist and presidential hopeful Lyndon H. LaRouche that has given rise to this commission. It is the contention of these supporters that the political operations and publication efforts of Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates have become the subject of one of the greatest political witchhunts of this century."

The Declaration cites six leading areas of "potential hu-

man rights violations" against LaRouche and his associates, as subject for investigation:

1) The "overkill use of force in the Leesburg raid," in which "400 FBI agents and police, with submachine guns, attack dogs, helicopters, armored vehicles, and bomb-detonating equipment raided the Leesburg, Virginia commercial headquarters of associates of presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. . . ."

2) Several of LaRouche's associates who were indicted for "conspiracy to obstruct justice" were held without bail for weeks, while "murderers, drug pushers, and rapists are regularly freed on bail. . . ."

3) "Financial supporters of Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates have been subjected to political harassment. . . ."

4) "LaRouche and his associates are being tried in the press. . . ."

5) "All of the indictments that have been handed down and the raids themselves have been preceded by a barrage of press slanders and calls for Justice Department action against LaRouche and his associates in the Soviet media. These actions constitute Soviet interference in American judicial affairs."

6) "These violations . . . represent but the tip of the iceberg of human rights violations caused by the application of KGB-style justice in the United States." Other cited violations include the cases of Dr. Arthur Rudolph and John Demjanjuk, targets of Soviet-inspired Office of Special Investigations witchhunts; the FBI practice of targeting individuals, rather than crime, as exemplified in the Abscam and Brilab cases of the early 1980s, and more recently in the case of Nevada Federal Judge Harold E. Claiborne.

According to the Founding Declaration, the Commission has undertaken to establish a board as "an impartial and independent standing body, that will review the cited areas of concern, and any other matters, brought before the board, that pertain to the areas of human rights violation and KGB-style justice in the United States and abroad, as defined by guidelines for individual and institutional liberties and freedom embodied in the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Accords, and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man." The Board will also establish "a Tribunal of judges, lawyers, and other experts in jurisprudence, who shall periodically hear evidence and review matters that pertain to human rights violations. The Tribunal will issue a verdict, which has the weight of moral judgment, on human rights matters brought under its purview."

The three attorneys' tour, culminating with meetings with legal and government officials in Washington, D.C., was the first major project of the Commission. Upon their return to Europe, they plan to make a full report of their findings to the International Bar Association, and to the international press. Their purpose in reporting their findings, as attorney Girauta pledged, "is to force whoever is not respecting justice to do so."