

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses Brazil lawmakers on her husband's case

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute and chairman of the West German political party "Patriots for Germany," on Aug. 30 addressed a group of Brazilian parliamentarians on the case of her husband, U.S. political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Mrs. LaRouche was invited to speak in Brasilia before members of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front, a group of Brazilian senators and national representatives, many of whom signed a statement demanding freedom and justice for LaRouche last April. Since the statement, which appeared as an advertisement in the leading U.S. press, generated significant controversy, including calls from U.S. government representatives to certain parliamentarians, the parliamentarians asked Mrs. LaRouche to address them on the cause of the uproar.

The ad, which appeared in the *Washington Post* April 28 and the *New York Times* May 12, contained the signatures of more than 100 Ibero-American parliamentarians, including 72 from Brazil. The signers expressed "the hope that the Democratic politician, Lyndon H. LaRouche, known for his defense of national sovereignty of the nations of Latin America, for his fight against drug trafficking, and in favor of the creation of a new international economic order to eliminate the International Monetary Fund's unjust policies, may immediately regain his freedom, as an expression of the justice which must characterize the government of the United States, and in observance of the principles and human rights consecrated in that nation's Constitution."

## Fight against usury hailed

Mrs. LaRouche was welcomed by Deputy Irajá Rodrigues, who is the first secretary of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front. Deputy Rodrigues noted that "the Nationalist Parliamentary Front has 139 members, with the view of preserving the entirety of the Brazilian nation against any process of colonization, above all from the new one called the foreign debt. Therefore, we would like Mrs. Helga LaRouche to transmit to the deputies a real view of the problems suffered by LaRouche, in view of the political pressure to which he is being subjected, due to his political convictions, and, above all, because of his positions with regard to the foreign debt.

"We are grateful for the opportunity given us by your visit to Brazil," Rodrigues continued, "and we want you to feel at home, so that you can know you can count on

friends. . . . And we know that you and your movement are in the fight against the international system of usury."

## Danger of fascism in the U.S.

Mrs. LaRouche then addressed the deputies present on the psychological warfare operations, the financial warfare, and the political and judicial persecution carried out against LaRouche and his movement from 1986 onward. She began with the international KGB-CIA disinformation campaign, which declared that LaRouche was implicated in the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in February 1986. Just three days ago, she stressed, it was finally confirmed that the Soviets themselves were implicated in the Palme murder.

Mrs. LaRouche then reviewed the massive military raid carried out in Leesburg, Virginia in October 1986, an event which occurred only days before the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachov, at which LaRouche's opposition to the U.S.-Soviet condominium was discussed.

The next phase Mrs. LaRouche described was the Boston trial, and the difficulties that posed for the "Get LaRouche" task force, which led the trial to end in a mistrial on May 4, 1988. It was then followed, she said, by the super-quick trial in Alexandria, Virginia, that found LaRouche and six associates guilty in a matter of weeks. She then described the current conditions of LaRouche (who will turn 67 in September) in jail, where he is made to do kitchen labor seven hours a day.

When the parliamentarians asked why LaRouche had no recourse to get out on bail, or to appeal to a higher court, Mrs. LaRouche described the destruction of the U.S. judicial system. This destruction through corruption, has led more than 400 lawyers to sign a mass *amicus curiae* brief for LaRouche's appeal, she said. And whether this appeal is successful or not, will determine whether the United States goes fascist.

The discussion also included mention by the deputies of the pressures which the U.S. State Department had put on the Brazilian deputies who signed the ad in favor of LaRouche. This scandalous action demonstrated to them without a doubt that the persecution of LaRouche was political, not juridical. One deputy noted that it should be possible to unleash a worldwide scandal against this action in the United States, the "system that is trying to physically and morally break Mr. LaRouche."