

a half years. He was imprisoned virtually simultaneously with the inauguration of President George Bush, his long-standing political adversary. Two of his appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court—one a *habeas corpus* writ and one on an appeal of his conviction—were denied without his even being granted the right to present his case before that body. He has no prospect for release within the average human life span as the nearly 70-year-old LaRouche is serving a 15-year sentence with the earliest release date coming between mid-1997 and 1999. Thus, he has been given an effective *slow death sentence* for matters which other nations would consider minor administrative or civil infractions.

Over the past five years, 50 leaders of the LaRouche political movement across the United States have been indicted, of whom 18 have been convicted in trials which are in violation of international fair trial standards, and 11 were jailed. As with LaRouche himself, many of his leading associates were given excessive sentences out of all proportion to the alleged crime. In a series of related prosecutions in the state of Virginia, for instance, four men and one woman—all in their mid-40s—were given sentences of 77 years, 39 years, 38 years, 34 years, and 25 years respectively.

In addition to these individual persons, five companies related to publishing writings or expressing beliefs associated with LaRouche were indicted. A nationally distributed newspaper with a circulation of more than 150,000 copies per issue (*New Solidarity*) was seized by the government in 1987 and shut down. An internationally respected scientific journal and association (the *Fusion Energy Foundation*) with an American subscribers list of 100,000 alone, had its offices padlocked and its journal banned by the government four years ago. Two publishing and distributing companies of literature promoting LaRouche's beliefs (*Campaigner Publications* and *Caucus Distributors, Inc.*) which published and circulated millions of copies of leaflets, pamphlets, and books promoting Third World development among Americans, had their offices seized, their presses stopped, and their stocks of literature confiscated through an extraordinary government decree known as a "forced bankruptcy." This was the first occasion in U.S. history that the government utilized this mechanism against publishing and political entities. Furthermore, in the same time period the government forced a free political action committee (the *National Democratic Policy Committee*) to cease functioning by imposing a draconian fine of \$5 million on the small political action committee—an economic death sentence. One individual who contributed a substantial amount of money to promote LaRouche's beliefs—Lewis du Pont Smith—was dragged into court and found to be mentally incompetent for holding those beliefs and barred from controlling his own finances or even marrying by court order.

### 'Economic crimes'

In his trial LaRouche and his associates were not charged

## Argentina's Frondizi asks OAS to take LaRouche case

*Arturo Frondizi, the former President of Argentina, has requested that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States investigate repetitive human rights violations against Lyndon LaRouche.*

*In a letter to Dr. Edith Márquez, Executive Secretary of the Human Rights Commission, Frondizi says he has learned of the complaints by "LaRouche and five of his collaborators, that were presented to you on July 30 of this year, regarding alleged human rights violations and related political attacks." Frondizi adds: "I believe it important to investigate the complaints that have been presented, aside from which, the most elementary principles of justice require their resolution."*

*LaRouche has been in prison for more than two and a half years, having been sentenced to 15 years in jail by a federal court in Virginia on Jan. 27, 1989. In the complaint presented to the OAS, LaRouche and his collaborators charge the judicial proceedings against them have been plagued with irregularities and that present and former U.S. government officials have engaged in a decade-long campaign "to silence the voice of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and to bankrupt, through financial warfare, the political movement associated with him."*

with overt philosophic and political crimes but convicted of state-created "economic crimes" which the government itself had manufactured through the aforementioned bankruptcy. First, the government shut down the publishing firms through the unprecedented "involuntary bankruptcy." Then, they turned around and convicted LaRouche of failing to repay the debts of the out-of-existence companies, as well as hiding information from the government's Internal Revenue Service for the same unpayable money. Ten months after LaRouche was locked away in prison, the "forced bankruptcy" action by the government was found by an independent court headed by one of the most prominent bankruptcy judges in the country to be (1) an *illegal* action; (2) done in "*bad faith*" by the government; and (3) obtained by the government doing a "*constructive fraud on the court.*" Nevertheless, LaRouche sits in federal prison today serving his slow death sentence.

During the 47th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, the International Progress Organization brought this case to the floor of the plenary session on Feb. 28, 1991

*A respected intellectual and jurist, Frondizi, born in 1908, was President of Argentina from 1958 to 1962. He was long a prominent figure in the Radical Party, and later led the Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo. His letter is dated Buenos Aires, Aug. 12, 1991. The full text follows in translation:*

I have learned of the complaints by American citizen Lyndon H. LaRouche and five of his collaborators, that were presented to you on July 30 of this year, regarding alleged human rights violations and related political attacks.

Throughout my life as a lawyer and politician, I always assumed the defense of the rights and freedoms of the individual, because it is clear to me that, as all achievements of the human spirit, it must be lived with intimate conviction. This personal stance has reaffirmed my conviction in the Christian conception of life and mankind, and, as a politician, it has helped me to unite wills that strive to build and not to destroy.

I met Mr. LaRouche in Buenos Aires in June of 1984. From the intellectual relationship initiated thusly, and which I have maintained through reading his philosophical analysis and his writings on different subjects, it seems to me that what he has to say regarding national sovereignty, his pronouncements regarding guaranteeing the right to life, to security, and to liberty of the human person, is important, as well as his taking up the banner of development understood as the new name for peace.

Invariably, I have maintained that the first and most important task facing the community on the American continent is to strengthen its spiritual principles, the Chris-

tian faith which has united its peoples through the ages. In the second place, to redeem mankind from the economic penury that limits the essential freedom of its spirit, as the Church's Social Doctrine has recognized.

In the same way, throughout my personal and public life I have proven that I am a friend of the United States of America. My feelings toward that great American nation were always inspired and informed by the most elevated national ideals and by the deepest American principles.

America entered history as the land of hope and freedom, where mankind would reach the fullness of life, without oppression, injustices or persecutions. That is why the Founding Fathers of our nations are not remembered as conquerors but as liberators.

The American ideal has been fertile because, for us, the human being is sacred and sacred are his rights and those institutions that preserve them.

The way the United States of America achieved its international status, was precisely by affirming such values, and it was nourished by the capacity of creativity and work of its people and its farsighted men, who did not retreat in the face of difficulties or, far from it, surrender their fundamental principles.

It is in the name of that history, of such outstanding pages and of the superior destiny that is the responsibility of the western community, that I believe it important to investigate the complaints that have been presented, aside from which, the most elementary principles of justice require their resolution.

With my cordial regards,  
Arturo Frondizi

as a major instance of human rights violation because of discrimination against a belief. On May 31, 1991, the IPO filed a Petition to the Secretary General of the United Nations under the provisions of Resolution 1503.

### **Calls for LaRouche's release**

Since the IPO raised the LaRouche case at the February plenary session, hundreds of the world's most prominent and respected jurists, religious leaders, human rights experts, and political figures have filed documentation with the U.N. Human Rights Commission here in Geneva urging that the U.N. intervene into the *ongoing* violation of human rights. The expert documentation attesting to the importance of the IPO's complaint has come from the following:

- Leaders of virtually every major legal and civil rights association in the United States including the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Trial Lawyers Association, the National Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys, the American Bar Association's Human Rights Committee, the

Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

- Religious leaders from around the world, including nearly 70 Catholic bishops and cardinals, 600 Protestant ministers, the leaders of a half-dozen American black Christian denominations, and the National Council of Islamic Affairs.

- From South America, 16 members of the Peruvian Congress have signed a communication deploring the abuses of human rights in the LaRouche case. Over 100 Senators and Congressmen from seven different Latin American nations had previously signed a statement denouncing the human rights abuses in the LaRouche case.

- From across Europe, several hundred jurists, politicians, artists, and religious leaders have added their names to the growing list of those concerned with this case.

- Finally, 10 U.S. Congressmen, seven U.S. Senators, and state legislators from five states, have urged the Human Rights Commission to take action in this case.