

he made no comment on the case in the Special Rapporteur's written report. 3) Vice President Dan Quayle made no mention of the allegations in his speech. 4) After the delegate for one non-governmental organization challenged the United States during the plenary session on the floor of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva on Feb. 10 for gross double standards on human rights abuses by not answering on the LaRouche case, even then the U.S. government did not exercise its oral "right to reply" to his speech.

Even as the U.S. government refused in Geneva to acknowledge the existence of the Special Rapporteur's allegations, U.S. embassy personnel around the world were busily spreading lies about the LaRouche case. For instance, on Feb. 4, a U.S. embassy official in Bonn, Germany dispatched a signed communication on embassy stationery lying that LaRouche was not imprisoned for his political beliefs but for not paying his taxes, a charge which LaRouche was neither convicted of, nor even indicted for. While refusing to face the human rights allegations openly in Geneva, American embassy personnel in numerous countries around the world are vigorously spreading the same falsehoods as part of a coordinated "black propaganda operation." Fake stories have been planted in the press from eastern Europe to Ibero-America to try to diffuse the impact of the human rights violations in the LaRouche case. Various sources on Capitol Hill report that the U.S. government is surreptitiously spreading the exact same lie throughout official channels in Washington.

Confrontation in Geneva

What happened on the 10th of February in Geneva? The delegate of the International Progress Organization (IPO), a non-governmental organization, was the lead speaker of the afternoon session of the plenary session after the morning session that featured a speech by Vice President of the United States Dan Quayle, in which the vice president boasted of America's triumph in the Gulf war against Iraq and, among other things, stated, "The United States will, of course, always respect the sovereignty of nations. However, you should be forewarned: We shall not hesitate to speak the truth about clear violations of civil rights and civil liberties wherever they may be found, and whoever may be responsible. The days when a government charged with human rights abuses could cite 'sovereignty' or 'non-interference in internal affairs' as a defense, are gone. Today, whether we like it or not, we have all become our brothers' keeper—not merely for our brother's sake, but for our own."

A few hours later, the IPO delegate quoted the Special Rapporteur's allegations to the U.S. government of human rights violations in the LaRouche case and then said in part:

"As of this hour, the U.S. government has remained silent on these grave allegations, a tactic of non-recognition of human rights complaints which it has loudly condemned in other nations.

"Given the special role it has sought as a kind of chairman of its vision of a 'pax universalis,' it is incumbent upon the

U.S. government to be held to the highest standards.

"The United States has come frequently to the United Nations, including this morning the Vice President, to strongly condemn smaller nations for alleged human rights violations. In well-known instances, the United States has even sought sanctions and gone to war against nations of the South in the name of righting these injustices.

"Lest the appearance of double standards operate when the United States is the accused rather than the accuser, we urge the commission to insist upon a full and impartial investigation or *enquête* into these allegations.

"From the standpoint of international law, the protection of human rights cannot be considered anymore as something that exclusively belongs to the state's internal affairs. As was rightly stated by several delegations at the 3046th meeting of the Security Council on Jan. 31 in New York (Security Council document S/23500), a policy of double standards in regard to the application of international legal principles would undermine the validity of those very principles."

The longer the U.S. government remains silent, the more it proves the case that LaRouche is a political prisoner.

Documentation

'A dirty war carried out by intelligence services'

Ibero-American congressmen visiting the United States on the violation of the human rights of Lyndon LaRouche gave the following press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 24. They were introduced by Debra Freeman.

Debra Freeman

I'm Debra Freeman, the national spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche. We are pleased to introduce our distinguished speakers. They are part of the delegation that has come to the United States, invited by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, to look into the case of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

The visit comes on the heels of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva asking the United States to respond to charges that Mr. LaRouche's human rights have been violated. To date, the United States has refused to respond to the United Nations charges and, furthermore, the administration has failed to even notify the appropriate committees of Congress that these questions were raised.

Our delegation from Ibero-America comes at a time when the Human Rights Committee of the Congress of Mexico and

the Congress of Bolivia have similarly taken up the LaRouche case. This delegation has had a series of meetings on Capitol Hill where they have informed the relevant congressional committees of what the President of the United States has failed to inform them. They recently returned from an international conference in Chicago; they will continue to have meetings here in Washington, as well as meetings with officials of the United Nations and of the Catholic Church in New York tomorrow.

I would like to introduce the members of the delegation. We have, from Peru, Cong. Rivas Dávila (APRA), who was the minister of economics during the administration of Alan García; Cong. Oswaldo Bockos (Cambio 90); Cong. Lino Cerna Manrique (APRA); Cong. Francisco Palomino García (APRA); and Cong. Eduardo Salhuana (IU). From Panama, Cong. Miguel Bush Ríos (PRD). And from Venezuela, Cong. Jorge León Díaz (Independent).

Cong. Carlos Rivas Dávila

First of all, I would like to greet the U.S. journalists who are here today, on behalf of each and every one of the representatives from the different congresses of Latin America who are here visiting the United States. . . .

We support the political current and views of Mr. LaRouche because he identifies with the problems that the Third World nations are passing through today, especially as a result of the policies of usury of the international financial organizations, which, through the payment of the foreign debt, imposed very harmful conditions of domination upon our peoples. And those who are most hurt by this are the popular classes, which generate greater misery and impoverishment, which in turn is an incentive for the aggravation of problems of violence, the problems of delinquency, prostitution, drug addiction, and other social problems such as very high indices of unemployment, mortality rates, and diseases such as cholera, and so forth. Because the only thing that the policies of the International Monetary Fund, in particular, seek, is that they be paid, and what is paid on the foreign debt account is at the expense of the main requirements and necessities of our populations.

In this regard, Mr. LaRouche has been very clear in pointing out that these policies must be modified, and that, in the international area, a more just order must be presented. And we know that this is one of the fundamental reasons why Mr. LaRouche is today in jail in the state of Minnesota. We hope that the United States government will respond to this concern, which has also been expressed by the Special Rapporteur for the United Nations, who has presented a request that the matter be looked into, because no one can be persecuted because of his ideas, and especially so when we consider that these ideas are just for our peoples.

Cong. Eduardo Salhuana

We came to the United States very concerned, having received in Latin America, and particularly in Peru, journal-

istic information with regard to an alleged violation of the human rights of a U.S. citizen, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

This concerned us greatly, because we had really believed that the United States was the bastion of freedom, and the paradigm of respect for human rights. And as we received these accusations, this caused us great astonishment. And we received an invitation from the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations to come here to the United States to find out for ourselves the facts regarding these allegations, which for us are of great concern.

That is the reason for our presence here, as congressmen from different political groups, from different countries. We believe that, beyond the matter of specific political proposals or beyond ideology, there is the fundamental and supreme concern, which is that of respect for the rights of the individual human being. And it greatly concerns us that an American citizen should be confined in a prison, precisely because of his ideas, because of his political proposals, which, as my colleague, Cong. Rivas Dávila, has just indicated, have as their goal, as their objective, the establishment of a more just world economic order. That is why we hope that this visit will move the most sensitive fibers of U.S. journalism, of public opinion in this country, and of your congressmen, so that they grant an American citizen the opportunity to receive justice and solidarity.

I think that is the very least that we can ask, because this great nation cannot have the luxury of losing a great man and have him locked up in jail. That is the request, that is the invocation which we make, now no longer as congressmen, or as Latin Americans, but simply as human beings.

Debra Freeman

Before we take questions, there is one point that I think is very important to make in this press conference.

Due to the stature of this delegation, and due to the gravity of the charges that they in fact are investigating, as one might expect, when they arrived in the United States last Tuesday, they had a jam-packed schedule of meetings on Capitol Hill, with the diplomatic corps, with the press, etc.

Shortly after their arrival here, we noticed an incredible pattern of meetings being canceled, rescheduled, and canceled once again.

An investigation showed that there was an unprecedented strong-arm effort by the Bush administration directly, to pressure members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and the press to not meet with this delegation. People were told in no uncertain terms that any meetings with this delegation on the part of the diplomatic corps would be considered interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

Members of Congress were told that a Latin American delegation of congressmen had no right to question human rights in the United States, when the human rights pattern, according to the White House, was questionable in their own countries.

I think that this has to be said, because it has the same

stench of coverup emanating from this administration that we have witnessed from the day Lyndon LaRouche went to jail three years ago. And it is something that the world should know: that while the United States has repeatedly gone to the U.N. to raise human rights charges against the smaller nations of the South, that the United States itself considers itself to be above investigation when grave charges and allegations are raised against it.

The press

I would like to ask Congressman Rivas Dávila if he's informed of the fact that Mr. LaRouche was sentenced by a court here in the United States, for, I understand, tax evasion, and illegal maneuvers to fundraise.

Cong. Miguel Bush Ríos

All of the congressmen who are present here today and some who were unable to come on this tour to the United States are quite clear with regard to the judicial terrorism which the Bush administration has imposed against all those Americans who are opposed to the policies of the International Monetary Fund and those who are opposed to free trade.

The same thing happens in my country and in all countries of Latin America. Your government, your administration here, the administration of President Bush, has also carried out the same measures in Panama.

They've fabricated charges against those of us who have opposed the policies of the International Monetary Fund. And these people present it as though we were common criminals. President Bush knows very well that there are over 50,000 documents on the case of Lyndon LaRouche, which prove his innocence, and which President Bush has refused to release on the grounds of national security considerations. This was part of the accusations which were presented in Geneva, before the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, who requested that the U.S. government respond to that accusation.

What those documents will demonstrate and prove is their innocence. Everybody in the United States, all political candidates, know perfectly well that fundraising is carried out here and in every part of the globe. A trap was set for LaRouche, and he has been denied the opportunity to defend himself. We have seen this in the documentation which the LaRouche defense lawyers have prepared for us. This is a dirty war being carried out by the intelligence services of the United States.

Cong. Carlos Rivas Dávila

I would like to point out, as a complementary feature to this, that our presence here has nothing to do with intervening into the internal affairs of the administration of justice in the United States, but rather, to point out with clarity and to identify ourselves with the defense of human rights, which is the principal matter and the *raison d'être* of all human beings.

Lyndon LaRouche

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued the following statement from prison on Feb. 25.

As most of you know by now, the charges have been reported to the United Nations' Human Rights Commission that the United States committed massive violations of human rights in fraudulently charging, indicting, and convicting me with a show trial in Alexandria, Virginia back in late 1988.

The Bush administration's response to this is, among other things, to complain that these charges are making the United States look ridiculous in the eyes of the Third World, saying that the United States is now being compared to some legendary banana republic in the way it conducts its judicial system.

At the same time, unfortunately, George Bush continues to sit on the very file which he knows would exonerate me. Well, if that isn't Bush League justice, I don't know what is.

So maybe we ought to worry less about defending the reputation of our justice system, and worry more about cleaning the corruption out of it.

OAS secretary general agrees to look into LaRouche case

João Baena Soares, the secretary general of the Organization of American States, on Feb. 25 told a high-level delegation of seven visiting congressmen from Ibero-America that he would look into the charges of grave violations of human rights by the government of the United States in the case of American presidential candidate and political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche.

The secretary general did this at the request of the visiting congressmen, and offered his good offices to forward the matter to the Human Rights Commission of the OAS, so that the matter could again be taken up by that body, thereby bringing up to date an earlier, July 1991 formal complaint filed with the commission.

The OAS secretary general met with the congressional delegation for over half an hour, in a cordial exchange of information and views. On behalf of the entire delegation, Cong. Oswaldo Bockos, from Peru's ruling Cambio 90 party, formally presented Mr. Baena Soares with a copy of the full complaint and supporting documentary evidence filed with the OAS Human Rights Commission by Mr. LaRouche and five associates.

NPR breaks story of Bush coverup, violation of LaRouche's human rights

The following coverage of the Feb. 18 press conference in Washington, D.C. by Debra Hanania-Freeman was reported on National Public Radio.

A spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche, who is running his campaign for the U.S. presidency from a prison cell in Rochester, Minnesota, said that an official of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva has asked the Bush

administration to respond to charges that it has violated LaRouche's human rights.

LaRouche's national spokesman, Debra Hanana [sic] Freeman charged that the administration's refusal to issue a response to the inquiry is "part of a consistent pattern by the Bush administration to cover up critical exculpatory evidence in the LaRouche case." According to Freeman, the administration has acknowledged the existence of a 40,000-page document on LaRouche.

Freeman said the LaRouche campaign expected a delegation of Latin American congressional representatives to arrive in Washington, D.C. this week to investigate the U.N. charges.

Ibero-American congressmen visit Capitol Hill, denounce human rights violations in LaRouche case

A delegation of seven congressmen from three nations of Ibero-America met with U.S. congressional representatives of various human rights and judicial committees in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 21, to protest blatant violations of the human rights of U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. The visiting congressmen—several of whom are members of human rights committees of their respective congresses—demanded:

- that the Bush administration formally respond to a request for "comments and observations" on the LaRouche case by a Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, something which it has so far refused to do;

- that the Bush administration release 40,000 pages of potentially exculpatory material on LaRouche currently in the government's possession, but which it is withholding on "national security" grounds; and

- that the U.S. Congress join their Ibero-American colleagues in looking into the issue of human rights violations in the LaRouche case. As Cong. Francisco Palomino of Peru told one stunned congressional aide: as a congressman from Peru, I want to tell you that I personally will not tolerate that the U.S. investigate human rights violations in my country, so long as similar charges of human rights violations against LaRouche are not investigated here in the United States. All we are asking for is reciprocity.

In a meeting with Alejandra Arriaga, director of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which is composed of 200 congressmen and senators, Cong. Miguel Bush Ríos of Panama demanded that the U.S. government answer the charges of human rights violations which have been filed by the U.N. Human Rights Commission Special Rapporteur. The fact that they have not, he said, leads us to suspect that they have something to hide. We also call on the U.S. government to release the secret documents in the LaRouche case, he said. Are they also hiding something here? I intend to report back to the Panamanian people, he stated, and I will tell them that LaRouche is in jail because of the users of the World Bank and the IMF; that he is in jail because he has defended the cause of the Third World.

Interview: Amelia Boynton Robinson

Civil rights leader speaks out on LaRouche

Mrs. Robinson is a 60-year veteran of the civil rights movement, an associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, and a board member of the Schiller Institute. She was interviewed on Feb. 26 by Marianna Wertz.

EIR: You just completed an extensive trip to the West Coast, including a week's stay in the Seattle area, during which you were to be honored by the state of Washington. Gov. Booth Gardner had already signed a proclamation declaring Feb. 7 as Amelia Boynton Robinson Day. The same thing was in preparation in Seattle, by Mayor Norm Rice. Then, once you arrived, the honors were revoked and instead you were subjected to a barrage of hysterical publicity from these same politicians who claimed they were "unaware" of your association with Lyndon LaRouche. Can you tell us what happened and your view of the matter?

Robinson: When I got to the Schiller Institute's office in Seattle, I was told that I would be given honors by the governor of the state and by King County. Of course I thought that was very nice. I appreciated that. The next day, after I had spoken at Garfield High School, I was told that they had rescinded the citation, because of my association with Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute. That didn't make me feel badly at all, personally, but the way I looked at the situation is that they closed their eyes to everything that I had done in my life and while I was there.

I went to Garfield High School [which has a large African-American population] and I talked with the children. I could see by their actions that I had said something that had touched them, that would give them hope, help them to realize that they could be somebody, that they had something to hold onto, though many of them might not have had a good family background. I could see also that it was not just something they were listening to passively, but it was like planting a seed in them, so that they could try to reach for dignity and for self-esteem.

How did I know? After the program was over, almost all of the kids gathered around me. This was the first time that I had ever become emotional because of the reaction to what I had said. How they cried and how they pledged that they would follow up and do some of things that I had suggested!