

Family Structure

The degradation of nuclear and extended families across all classes will produce severe social and economic dislocations with political consequences, as well. Nearly 35 million children in 27 countries will have lost one or both parents to AIDS by 2000; by 2010, this number will increase to 41.6 million. Nineteen of the hardest hit countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV/AIDS has been prevalent across all social sectors. Children are increasingly acquiring HIV from their mothers during pregnancy or through breast-feeding, ensuring prolongation and intensification of the epidemic and its economic reverberations. With as much as a third of the children under 15 in hardest-hit countries expected to comprise a "lost orphaned generation" by 2010 with little hope of educational or employment opportunities, these countries will be at risk of further economic decay, increased crime, and political instability as such young people become radicalized or are exploited by various political groups for their own ends; the pervasive child soldier phenomenon may be one example. . . .

Infectious Diseases and U.S. National Security

As a major hub of global travel, immigration, and commerce, along with having a large civilian and military presence and wide-ranging interests overseas, the United States will remain at risk from global infectious disease outbreaks, or even a bioterrorist incident using infectious disease microbes. Infectious diseases will continue to kill nearly 170,000 Americans annually and many more in the event of an epidemic of influenza or yet-unknown disease or a steep decline in the effectiveness of available HIV/AIDS drugs. Although several emerging infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, were first identified in the United States, most, including HIV/AIDS, originate outside U.S. borders, with the entry of the West Nile virus in 1999 a case in point. . . .

- HIV/AIDS was first identified in the United States in 1983 but originated in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the United States, HIV/AIDS deaths surged from 7,000 in 1985 to 50,000 in 1995 before dropping dramatically to 17,000 in 1997 as a result of behavioral and therapeutic changes among the most at risk populations. The total number of those infected reached 890,000 for all of North America in 1998, including 44,000 new infections, most of them in the United States. Although HIV/AIDS-related death rates have declined sharply, the poor prospects that a vaccine will be available over the next decade or more, along with the likelihood that the virus will develop growing resistance to the protease-inhibitor drugs now in use, portend a continued rise in the infection rate and a renewed rise in the death rate. . . .

Voting Rights Abuses

The World Is Watching LaRouche's Campaign

by Mary Jane Freeman and
Bruce Director

On April 26, in Warsaw, Poland, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)'s election section received a complaint from the campaign committee for Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. concerning "gross violations of and interference with free and fair elections in the United States of America." The complaint and request for investigation is now before the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which has the mandate to "promote democratic elections" within and among its 55 member-states. Kathy Magraw, Treasurer for LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods, writes in the cover letter, "As the U.S.A. is a member of the OSCE, it is imperative that it be held to the same standards the OSCE expects of all other member-states." She requests that the ODIHR "review this matter with the utmost urgency as the lack of free and fair elections in the world's leading democracy has serious implications for the rest of the world."

The 21-page complaint documents a manifold of violations of the principles of free and fair elections perpetrated against the LaRouche campaign by officials of the Federal and state governments, the Democratic Party, the establishment news media, and the Federal and state courts in the U.S.A. It shows that these public and private officials have shown utter contempt for the basic principles that the OSCE expects from its members. The abuses directed at the LaRouche campaign have particular significance, in light of the U.S. State Department's recent interference into the elections in Peru, and the OSCE's own criticism of elections in countries of East and Central Europe and in Asia. The complaint provides details on, 1) voters being disenfranchised, 2) the systematic black-out of LaRouche in the news media, 3) private and state officials collusion to exclude LaRouche from the ballot in some states, and 4) state and public officials' abuse of power to prevent Democrats' participation in the election process if they support LaRouche. As the introduction surmises, "What has been done against LaRouche and citizens who support his candidacy, is nothing but a pretext to exercise the power of position to silence an opposition candidate."

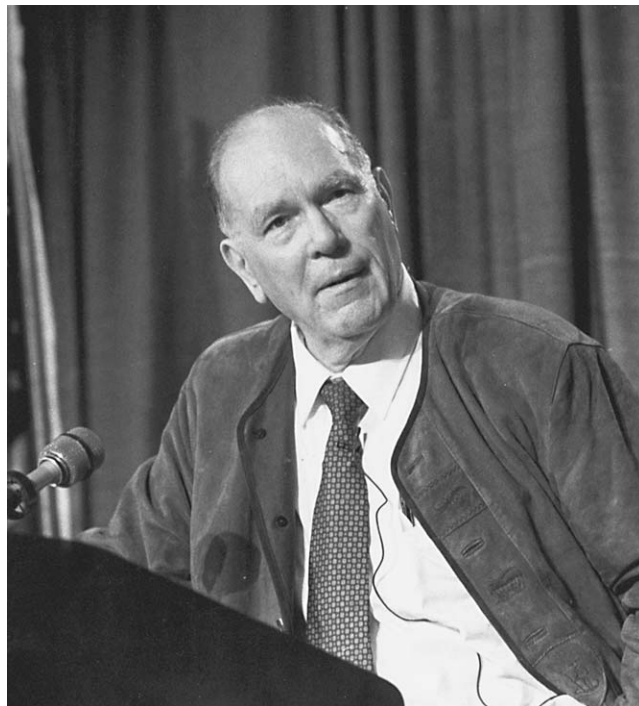
Candidate LaRouche is introduced in the opening section as making his sixth bid for the Democratic Party's nomination for President and *EIR's* Founding Editor, whose work as an

economist has been to bring about “to bring about a ‘just new world economic order’ such that developing sector nations [can be given] their full rights to perfect national sovereignty,” through “the improvement of their educational systems and economies through employment of the most advanced science and technology.” In this regard, it notes, “He continues U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt’s quarrel with the policies of the British Empire on these issues of development versus colonialism.”

That the world is watching LaRouche’s campaign is also brought to the ODIHR’s attention with the inclusion of the “over 119 endorsements from prominent international leaders and institutions which include, among others, two former Presidents (José López Portillo of Mexico and Dr. G. Lukongwa Binaisa of Uganda), numerous former ambassadors from various countries, a former Defense Minister of Colombia (Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro), the former Vice Premier of Czechoslovakia (Dr. Jozef Miklosko), parliamentarians from many European countries, and the Robert Schumann Center for Europe.”

The “Facts” section of the complaint provides a detailed, state-by-state breakdown of the obstruction perpetrated against LaRouche, during the primary campaign to date, as well as an account of how the Democratic National Committee has revived tactics from the segregationist South, in order to obstruct LaRouche’s campaign. These tactics have not only been directed at LaRouche personally, but also against long-standing members and officials of the Democratic Party, who have wished to support LaRouche instead of Vice President Al Gore. It shows that, in 27 out of the 42 states or territories where LaRouche is competing for votes, violations of U.S. laws, Democratic Party rules, and/or international election standards have occurred. It documents that the conduct of the U.S. Presidential election, with respect to LaRouche, violates provisions of the OSCE’s “Election Commitments,” specifically Section 7, that require member-states to ensure free, open participation of candidates in the election process, and a truthful counting of the vote. Additionally, it shows the U.S. State Department’s own guidelines for elections, recently enunciated for Peru, which require that opposition candidates be given fair and meaningful access to the media, have been grossly violated in the case of LaRouche.

The complaint is accompanied by 56 exhibits, including the full report of a group of international observers, that described the March 11 Michigan Democratic Party caucuses as akin to the Nazi plebiscites and the “Jim Crow” Democrats of the racist U.S. South. The exhibits also include the full text of the brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of LaRouche and voters in five states who were disenfranchised by the actions of the Democratic Party in 1996. That same disenfranchisement is in full force today, after lawyers for the DNC, in league with a racist faction of the U.S. Supreme Court led by Justices Rehnquist, Scalia, and Thomas, successfully denuded the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965. The



The Democratic campaign committee of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and his supporters, have filed a complaint with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, documenting the violation of their voting rights, against all international norms for free and fair elections.

conduct of the Democratic Party officials and the U.S. courts have so shocked the conscience of the civil rights movement in the United States, that hundreds of Democratic Party members and elected officials have supported LaRouche’s fight for fair and free elections. This support is demonstrated in the complaint, by the text of an open letter to the Democratic Party initiated by former state Senator from South Carolina, Hon. Theo Mitchell, and a friend of the court brief sponsored by former Democratic Congressman James R. Mann.

It is precisely because of this growing concern on the part of a broad section of the U.S. population, that the 2000 Presidential elections are the most corrupt and fraudulent in U.S. history, that the LaRouche campaign is demanding international scrutiny by the OSCE.

Excerpts from the complaint follow.

Documentation

April 24, 2000

Complaint to and Request for Investigation by the OSCE’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Concerning Gross Violations of and Interference with Free and Fair Elections in the United States of America



John Flannery, an official for the Gore campaign in Virginia, argues before the state Democratic Party Credentials Committee to remove elected delegates because they support LaRouche's candidacy. The delegates were unseated and were replaced with Gore delegates. One Austrian, who had lived through Hitler's Anschluss, had compared the disenfranchisement of LaRouche supporters, to Hitler's plebiscites.

I. Summary Introduction

This complaint . . . is presented on behalf of U.S. Democratic Presidential Candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., his supporters, including those who have submitted affidavits herein, and Mr. LaRouche's campaign committee, LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods (LBW). As is documented below, each complainant has been denied their electoral and human rights due to gross violations of law and procedures governing the year 2000 Presidential election campaign in the United States of America.

In summary, the events and facts presented herein will show that there is an ongoing systematic effort to interfere with free and fair elections in the United States' Presidential primary elections, specifically, to prevent the American electorate from having access to the ideas of Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. . . . The violations of fundamental fair election standards and procedures are being perpetrated by a small clique at the top of the national Democratic Party leadership, in concert with local and state election officials, the news media, and elements of the U.S. judiciary.

In brief, the events and facts show: a) Democratic Party officials ordered that votes cast for LaRouche be "disregarded"; b) Party officials, using state power granted to them, have prevented LaRouche's name from appearing on the ballot in some states; c) citizens have been denied their right to vote and to seek political office, including elected officials of the Democratic Party; d) LaRouche's campaign has been denied equal treatment before the law; e) his supporters and

campaign workers have been victims of threats and intimidation; f) LaRouche and his ideas were not afforded equal access to the media; g) news media agencies failed to provide impartial information about candidate LaRouche; h) LaRouche and his supporters have been subjected to *ad hominem* defamatory attacks both by the media and Democratic Party officials; and i) voters were denied the benefit of full information by the exclusion of LaRouche from public debates.

What has been done against LaRouche and citizens who support his candidacy, is nothing but a pretext to exercise the power of position to silence an opposition candidate. . . . If these actions are allowed to stand, it will make a mockery of the OSCE's assertion that all member states, including the United States, are to uphold the same standards. . . .

III. U.S. Laws, International Standards, and Party Rules and Procedures Were Violated

The actions and events we present below violate fundamental provisions and/or principles contained in the United States Constitution, the laws promulgated by the Congress, and the Rules of the Democratic Party, as well as established international standards for free and fair elections.

A. United States Constitution

1. Article II section 1 of the Constitution defines the criteria for who is eligible to seek the office of President. However,

a small clique of leaders at the head of the Democratic Party of the United States have promulgated their own criteria which have the intent and effect of excluding Mr. LaRouche as a candidate, even though he meets the Constitutional requirements.

2. Amendments 14 and 15 to the Constitution together provide equal protection under the law to all citizens of the United States in their life, liberty, property, and right to vote. But as enumerated below, scores of Democrats who support Mr. LaRouche for President have been denied their right to vote.

3. Title 42 U.S.C. 1971(b) prohibits any person acting under color of law or otherwise, from acts which “intimidate, threaten, coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for the office of President. . . .

4. Title 42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq., the “Voting Rights Act of 1965,” establishes laws and procedures for the enforcement of the right to vote.

B. Rules of the Democratic Party of the United States

National Rule 4 of the Delegate Selection Plan for the Democratic Party National Convention 2000 is titled “An Open Party,” and states that “All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party in each state should be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, economic status, or physical disability (hereinafter collectively referred to as ‘status’).” Additionally, it provides that “No test for membership in, nor any oath of loyalty to, the Democratic Party in any state should be required or used which has the effect of requiring prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination based on ‘status.’” . . .

C. International Standards

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his/her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedures.

2. OSCE Election Commitments Violated

In each instance detailed below, one or more of the

OSCE’s Election Commitments have been violated. Specifically, the failure in the U.S. elections to uphold Commitment 7 guaranteeing that “the will of the people serves as the basis of the authority of government” by holding elections “freely contested in a popular vote” (7.2) which “guarantee universal and equal suffrage to adult citizens” (7.3), and that “votes . . . are counted and reported honestly” (7.4), has occurred. Likewise, the following OSCE Commitments have been violated:

7.5: respect rights of citizens to seek political or public office. . . . ;

7.6: . . . provide . . . the necessary legal guarantees to enable [individuals and groups] to compete with each other on the basis of equal treatment before the law and by the authorities;

7.7: ensure that the law and public policy work to permit political campaigning to be conducted in a fair and free atmosphere in which neither administrative action violence nor intimidation bars parties and candidates from freely presenting their views and qualifications, or prevents the voters from learning and discussing them or from casting their vote free of fear of retribution;

7.8: provide that no legal or administrative obstacle stands in the way of unimpeded access to the media on a non-discriminatory basis for all political groupings and individuals wishing to participate in the electoral process; and

7.9: ensure that the candidates who obtain the necessary number of votes required by law are duly installed in office and are permitted to remain in office until their term expires. . . .

3. U.S. State Department Adopted Standards

In mid-March 2000, the United States Department of State adopted the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and Carter Center-promulgated international standards for free and fair elections. The U.S. State Department issued a directive that these standards must be adhered to in the elections in Peru. The criteria insisted upon are:

A. “Provide opposition political candidates meaningful access to the media and encourage improved coverage so voters can make informed and free choices at the ballot box.

B. “Launch a public campaign to educate the electorate on the procedures for voting in the upcoming elections, emphasizing that the vote is secret and that the integrity of the process may be guaranteed through the active participation of poll watchers.

C. “Cease *ad hominem* attacks on opposition candidates, domestic election observers, . . .

D. “Investigate reports of harassment of opposition candidates and domestic election monitors and take action against those responsible.

E. “Complete a vigorous investigation of allegations that signatures in support of the registration of ‘Peru 2000’ were forged.”

IV. Facts

A. Overview

Since announcing his candidacy for the Democratic Party's nomination, LaRouche and his supporters have been subjected to a string of illegalities and totalitarian measures, reminiscent of those deplorable practices used to disenfranchise African-Americans throughout most of the past century. Now, those practices have been extended throughout the country, disenfranchising as much as 80% of the American electorate, and effectively replacing the U.S. elections with a privatized process controlled by a small clique of Party officials, news organizations, and corrupt state and federal officials. A review of only some of the abuses perpetrated against LaRouche's campaign are enough to demonstrate the mendacity of America's claim to free and fair elections. In light of continuous complaints about human rights violation in China or Peru, etc., the following review of the status of the U.S. election process shows the extreme hypocrisy of those pronouncements.

B. LaRouche Voters Disenfranchised

Democratic National Committee Chairman Joe Andrew, in a letter dated January 18, 2000, ordered all state and local

Democratic Parties to disregard any and all votes cast for LaRouche in democratic primary elections. Andrew's letter contains defamatory attacks against LaRouche, that Andrew knows to be untrue. Nevertheless, Andrew has declared, on his own authority, that LaRouche is not a "bona fide" Democrat, and as such, votes cast for LaRouche must be disregarded by the Party, even if those votes are cast in state-sponsored public elections. Andrew's ruling was made without review and without giving LaRouche any chance to respond. . . .

[The Democratic Party's] attorney John C. Keeney, Jr. argued before the federal courts, that the Democratic Party was akin to a "private club," and as such, was immune to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Keeney's argument revived the long-discredited refuge of the segregationist Democratic Party of the earlier part of the twentieth century. . . .

Yet it is clear, . . . that the Democratic Party is not a "private club." Each state Democratic Party organization conducts its primary elections under the authority of state law. The Democratic Party nominee is granted automatic ballot status in all 50 U.S. states. The Democratic Party of the United States receives \$13.5 million in public funds to conduct the party's National Convention at which the Presidential nominee is selected, and it receives \$67.5 million in public funds for use in the general election to promote its nominee.

C. LaRouche Denied Meaningful Access to the News Media

The U.S. news media has implemented a virtual blackout on LaRouche's Presidential campaign, thus preventing the American electorate from having access to his ideas and policies. . . .

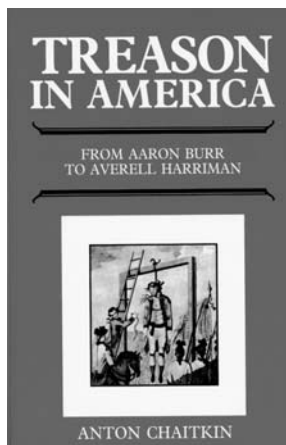
Editors, reporters, and other officials of the major news organizations have told LaRouche campaign officials, that the official policy of their organizations is not to cover LaRouche. Typical of the mind-set of the news media officials, is a recent conversation between a *Los Angeles Times* executive and a visiting German journalist. The *Times* officer told the German, "You should be in an insane asylum" for requesting news coverage of LaRouche's campaign. . . .

LaRouche has been systematically excluded from all public debates of Democratic Presidential candidates. These debates have been sponsored by major news organizations. As of March 2000, eight debates between Democratic Presidential candidates Al Gore and Bill Bradley had been broadcast on national T.V. . . . LaRouche has been excluded, despite the fact that he is one of only three candidates for the Democratic Party nomination who has qualified for Federal Campaign Matching Funds, has campaign organization in all 50 states, and has wide recognition nationally. . . .

U.S. Federal law requires these organizations to use "objective criteria" to determine whom to include in these debates. By any objective criteria, LaRouche should be in-

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

A lynch mob of the 'New Confederacy' is rampaging through the U.S. Congress.

Its roots are in the Old Confederacy—the enemies of Abraham Lincoln and the American Republic. Learn the true history of this nation to prepare yourself for the battles ahead.

\$20 softcover

Order NOW from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers

P.O. Box 1707, Leesburg VA 20177

Phone: (800) 453-4108 (toll free) Fax: (703) 777-8287

Shipping and handling \$4.00 for first book; \$1.00 each additional book. Call or write for our free mail-order catalogue.

cluded, and the voters should have the opportunity to compare LaRouche's thinking to those of his opponents. Fearing that LaRouche's presence in these debates would present the American electorate with a choice not acceptable to the establishment, the news organizations sponsoring the debates have simply decided not to invite him, dismissing his bona fides as a national candidate and thereby selectively choosing for the American electorate what ideas they may hear. The voice of the opposition is silenced. . . .

All the procedural protections are "on the books." But, the enforcers of the "rules" break them to fit their political agenda censor from public hearing the voice of the opposition, Lyndon LaRouche. This is not "freedom of the press," but rather a coordinated campaign of censorship which has prevented a prominent candidate from competing on a fair basis in the election. As a result, the electorate was prevented from learning about LaRouche's solutions to the worldwide economic and strategic crises now facing humanity.

D. LaRouche Is Denied Access to the Ballot and Electorate

In several states within the U.S., access to the ballot is determined by state officials, who unilaterally choose for whom the electorate will have a chance to vote. In many cases, these officials make their decision on the basis of news media support for the candidate. This creates the Catch-22 whereby the news media blacks LaRouche out, then this is used as a pretext for excluding LaRouche from the ballot. It effectively puts the decision of who will and who will not appear on the ballot into the hands of executives of private news organizations and elected state officials who are part of the Party or government establishment. Thus, voters in many states are denied the opportunity to even vote for LaRouche on the say-so of a few state officials and news organizations.

E. Obstructions of LaRouche's Candidacy by State Public and Party Officials

[Violations in 27 states and/or territories are detailed in this section. The following one illustrates the point—ed.]

In Louisiana, 20 LaRouche Democrats filed the necessary forms and fees with the Democratic Party in order to qualify as delegate candidates pledged to LaRouche and to appear on the primary ballot with LaRouche. Initially, the Louisiana Democratic Party accepted these filings and sent out letters of acceptance of candidacy, which meant their names would appear on the March 14, 2000 Democratic Party ballot as delegate candidates. Soon thereafter, one LaRouche delegate candidate, who is also a state Central Committee member of the Louisiana Democratic Party, received a phone call from the Louisiana Democratic Party director informing him that the DNC office had called the Louisiana party offices to put them on notice about the Andrew letter concerning LaRouche. The Director told the

LaRouche candidate that he was "99% sure" that the party would mail back the filing fees as they would abide by the Andrew directive and nullify these LaRouche candidacies. In fact, by letters dated March 3, 2000 Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman Ben Jeffers returned the filings and fees, citing the Andrew letter. Such actions deprive these individuals of the right to seek political office at the primary election.

Louisiana civil rights attorney Henry P. Julien, Jr. held a press conference on March 10, along with others, to denounce these exclusionary actions. Only two press representatives attended. Attorney Julien's remarks situate how Americans who have fought to protect civil rights—especially the right to vote—view the actions of the Andrew clique within the Democratic Party leadership. "The Party is trying to limit the right of citizens to vote for whoever they want to choose. I don't want someone telling me who I can vote for if he's otherwise qualified under the law." Julien reported he spoke with Jeffers who meekly said the State Party "has no problem with LaRouche," but the DNC ordered them to reject LaRouche's candidacy. The Associated Press (AP) reporter asked, "Why doesn't LaRouche run as a third party candidate?" Julien replied, "Why should he? Democrats have a right to run in the Democratic Party." The AP reporter persisted: "Since LaRouche is not a registered voter, can't the Democrats exclude him?" Julien retorted, "This is preposterous. I take serious offense at this argument, that as a felon, he can't run," and explained there is no such requirement in the U.S. Constitution. He noted that 25% of all African-American males are either in prison or on probation, and that the Democratic Party is saying to them that they are not fit to be President, let alone be voters, and yet, it relies on the African-American vote.

Conclusion

Benjamin Franklin, long ago said, "a republic if you can keep it." The oldest constitutional republic is now in jeopardy. Allowing the establishment news media and a small handful of party bosses to determine who may be a candidate, dictating to voters that if they vote for a particular candidate their vote will not be counted, arbitrarily nullifying the election of candidates, and censoring the ideas and views of opposition candidates from the public's hearing, are all indicators of a totalitarian form of government. It is only by looking behind the facade of rules and procedures to see the actual application of them, that a truly honest and independent assessment can be made.

It is of the utmost urgency that the ODIHR take up investigation of these egregious violations of the international free and fair election standards, as well as of U.S. laws. . . . Only by holding the United States up to the same standards it insists must be followed around the world can free and fair elections be restored here.