

NEWS

U.N. Investigates Human Rights Violations; LaRouche Files Motion for New Trial

On Feb. 7, Angelo Vidal D'Almeda Ribeiro, the United Nations Special Rapporteur mandated to investigate compliance with the "Declaration Based on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination," officially requested that the U.S. government respond to charges that it has violated the human rights of Lyndon LaRouche.

Mr. D'Almeda informed the 48th plenary session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission: "According to information received, U.S. citizen Mr. Lyndon LaRouche is reported to have been subjected to harassment, investigation and prosecution solely because of his beliefs."

The Special Rapporteur reported that his 180-page report catalogued major human rights violations from twenty-five nations, which had been compiled from "credible and reliable information coming before him, and his work has been carried out with discretion and independence."

On Feb. 10, when, despite the serious nature of the charges, the U.S. government, which had been asked to respond to the allegations, failed to do so, Warren Hamerman, representing the International Progress Organization, told the same plenary session: "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. . . . Lest the appearance of double standards operate when the U.S. is the accused rather than the accuser, we urge the Commission to insist upon a full and impartial investigation or Enquête into these allegations."

Newly Discovered Evidence

While an international spotlight was thus focused on the LaRouche case, on



Ibero-American Congressman Investigate LaRouche Case

On Feb. 25, 1992, a delegation of Ibero-American Congressmen met with O.A.S. Secretary General Joao Baena Soares in Washington, D.C., where they had come specifically to investigate the question of human rights violations in the case of Lyndon LaRouche. Shown here (left to right): Congressmen Lino Cerna Manrique, Carlos Rivas Davila, and Eduardo Salhuana Cavidez (all from Peru); O.A.S. Secretary Baena Soares; and Congressmen Oswaldo Bockos (Peru), Jorge Leon Diaz (Venezuela), Miguel Bush Rios (Panama), and Francisco Palomino (Peru).

Jan. 22 a motion was filed in federal court on behalf of LaRouche by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and attorney Odín P. Anderson, to vacate his fifteen-year prison sentence. The principal ground for LaRouche's immediate release from prison is that massive amounts of newly obtained evidence prove that "the prosecution conducted and participated in a conspiracy and concerted action with others to illegally and wrongfully convict him and his associates by engaging in outrageous misconduct, including financial warfare."

The motion of more than one-hundred pages, is supported by several volumes of newly discovered evidence which were suppressed by the prosecution. This evidence has been obtained as recently as Dec. 31, 1991 by LaRouche's defense team through a multitude of legal battles from coast to

coast over the last three years. The prosecution is still concealing mountains of evidence even as the LaRouche motion is filed, part of which they claim cannot be declassified because it is part of a "national security repository." Therefore, along with the motion seeking LaRouche's freedom, his attorneys have filed another motion to compel the government to turn over all exculpatory evidence detailed in the papers, as well as to conduct a series of evidentiary hearings to determine how and why key evidence was concealed and suppressed.

According to attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odín Anderson, the substantial newly discovered evidence demonstrates that the 1988 federal convictions against LaRouche and his co-defendants were obtained "as a direct result of prosecutorial misconduct including illegal acts and overreaching

which deprived defendants of their liberty without due process of law [and] by means including outrageous government misconduct during its investigation that denied defendants fundamental fairness that is shocking to the universal sense of justice and violates due process of law.”

What the Evidence Shows

The newly discovered evidence shows that the prosecution conducted and participated in a conspiracy with others to wrongfully convict LaRouche and his co-defendants. The centerpiece of the conspiracy was the bad-faith filing in April 1987 by the U.S. government of an illegal involuntary bankruptcy petition that prevented the repayment of the very loans that provided the basis for LaRouche's later indictment.

LaRouche is joined on the legal papers by co-defendants William Wertz and Edward Spannaus. Their new legal effort seeks to “vacate, set aside or correct” their sentences, or, “in the alternative to at least grant them a new trial” based upon the fact that the prosecution:

- Suppressed evidence of illegal concerted activity by the Federal Elections Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), and others to destroy the ability to borrow money and repay loans;

- Suppressed evidence of covert actions undertaken pursuant to Executive Order 12333, or otherwise;

- Suppressed evidence that the Loudoun County, Va. Sheriff's Department and the ADL engaged in direct operations damaging defendants' finances from the fall of 1985 forward;

- Suppressed evidence that Virginia State Police agent Charles Bryant and others engaged in activities to prejudice lenders, biasing witness testimony at trial;

- Filed a motion *in limine* to exclude inquiry into and evidence about its concerted activity to destroy the ability to repay loans which it suppressed at trial;

- Concealed a document prepared

by FBI Case Agent Timothy Klund which stated that numerous sums received were most likely political contributions, directly contradicting the indictment itself and government witnesses;

- Concealed exculpatory information pertaining to the bias and false and misleading testimony of former LaRouche associates who were turned into government witnesses;

- Concealed that the testimony of two of these key witnesses was influenced by promises, rewards, and inducements by the prosecution.

Additionally, new evidence reveals that the convictions were obtained as a result of an unconstitutionally selected and biased jury. The defense has learned that the jury foreman, one Buster Horton, is a member of an elite, interagency national security apparatus composed of approximately 100 specialists, including Oliver North, from various federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the CIA. This apparatus, popularly known as “the secret government,” has as its primary function to ensure the “continuity of government” during any federal emergency. This interagency apparatus is coordinated under the aegis of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible to the National Security Council.

How It All Began

The legal motion argues that the targeting of the LaRouche political movement began no later than 1982. At that time former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote two letters to then-FBI Director William Webster raising questions of funding and control by a foreign intelligence service. Kissinger's efforts were supplemented by his attorney, William D. Rogers. Kissinger's complaints were raised shortly thereafter at a Jan. 12, 1983 meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB).

The disputes between LaRouche, Kissinger, and others in and out of government allied with Kissinger were over policy questions, including Third World development and inter-

national monetary reform. Many of the disputes and conflicts dated from the 1970's. As an example, recently declassified government documents, most explicitly a “National Security Study Memorandum 200” (NSSM 200, Dec. 10, 1974), reveal the targeting of thirteen Third World nations for radical depopulation programs, while disparaging the efforts of the movement for a New World Economic Order for encouraging economic optimism and resistance to depopulation plans. Kissinger was National Security Adviser at that time, and LaRouche was a leading opponent of these plans. The scope of the federal investigations, including Executive Order 12333, and the activities undertaken therein are not known. Until recently discovered evidence revealed a LaRouche file under Executive Order 12333, the government had denied its existence. The file has still not been revealed, despite demands on President Bush for its release.

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