

of life imprisonment for which his attorney plea-bargained, never allowing Ray's case to come to trial.

"I was there when King was assassinated," Reverend Bevel said, "and I made a motion" to oppose the mob rage after Dr. King was killed, to ensure that the accused assassin be given a fair trial. "That motion was denied," he continued, and the result can be clearly seen in the continuing destruction of justice in this nation, including the imprisonment of Mr. LaRouche and his associates. "You claim you love King and Ray sits in jail for 25 years. That denies what King taught. He died and we haven't learned his lessons."

Lord Palmerston's 'human zoo'

The Feb. 20 day-long panel, "Lord Palmerston's Multi-cultural Human Zoo," was conceived and orchestrated by Lyndon LaRouche. The panel's seven speakers presented an overview of the past 500 years of human history from the vantage point of Lord Palmerston's 1850 London, the center of a then-emerging New Roman Imperium.

U.S. Schiller Institute President Webster Tarpley, standing under a street lamp at the corner of Westminster and Downing circa 1850, led the audience through a tour of Lord Palmerston's human zoo, introducing the key players in the menagerie of phony British-owned liberation movements set up by Anglo-Italian Freemason Giuseppe Mazzini, which

turned all of Eurasia and the Americas into a battleground of ethnic neighbor-against-neighbor butchery. The other speakers then presented a series of 20-minute dramatic vignettes highlighting the crucial events in the evolution of the British imperial plan.

Two other conference panels, on LaRouche's method in the physical sciences and in music, completed the presentations, leaving nearly a full third of the conference for questions and discussion from the floor.

The audience discussion both reflected the worldwide scope and influence of the LaRouche political movement, and allowed hundreds of people who had never met Lyndon or Helga LaRouche to engage them in dialogue. Time and again, questions were asked, by both foreign and American participants, that indicated they were grappling with how to escape from the "human zoo" into which this nation and major parts of the world have been turned by the British geopolitical policies.

Guests from Russia, Mexico, Venezuela, Armenia, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Pakistan, and Ukraine raised urgent issues affecting their nations. In answer to each, the LaRouches, Reverend Bevel, and other speakers showed the path to solving the crisis, and to transforming both individuals and nation-states into more perfect instruments, as Lyndon LaRouche put it, of God's purpose.

FEC approves LaRouche campaign matching funds

The Federal Election Commission on Feb. 17 voted to reverse a previous ruling which denied matching funds to the 1992 primary campaign of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and authorized the release of \$128,000 in matching funds which that campaign committee qualified for. The commissioners authorized the immediate release of \$100,000 in funds due, and an additional \$28,000 to be released later.

According to senior commissioner Joan Aiken, and the commission chairman, the action was taken only under the pressure of a recent federal appeals court ruling which overturned the FEC action. Commissioner Aiken stated for the record, "This is the most distasteful thing I have had to do in 19 years on this commission, but the terms of the appeals court ruling leave us absolutely no choice, and I will not stand in contempt of court."

The commissioners also agreed that the LaRouche campaign committees are entitled to file for matching funds for monies raised during the entirety of the primary

period, up until the July 15, 1992 nomination of a party candidate.

The legal memorandum prepared for the commission by the FEC general counsel points to the arbitrary nature of the FEC's original decision to deny matching funds to the LaRouche campaign, stating: "Although the Candidate may have theoretically become ineligible within 30 days after receiving less than 10% of the vote in the first two primaries, he would have arguably re-established eligibility on June 9, 1992 when he received 21% of the vote in the North Dakota presidential primary and then he would have remained eligible through the convention."

General Counsel Lawrence Noble also reported to the committee that the matter of repayment of \$146,000, which the FEC alleges the LaRouche committees wrongly received, involves "substantive issues" which are currently before the courts, and under the terms of the appeals court ruling, cannot be used as grounds for withholding the 1992 funds.

The commissioners were upset that federal law clearly denies them the right to "offset" repayments which they claim are owed by a campaign committee or candidate against payments the FEC is obligated to authorize, and asked the legal counsel to investigate the possibility of writing such powers into their regulations.