

Freeman said that although she was not prepared to say that sabotage of the website was directly linked to the appearance of the ads, the timing did raise suspicions. "It is our expectation that the campaign's Internet capability will be fully restored within 24 hours. Meanwhile, we are conducting more thorough investigation of these events, and are also consulting the campaign's attorneys regarding possible legal action." She said the campaign will continue to run the ads, and added that she would join Theo Mitchell and some of the other signers in a press conference on Friday, Dec. 3 at the National Black Caucus of State Legislators Convention in Baltimore.

Stop racist attempt to overturn Voting Rights Act

The following is the text of the open letter which is being run as an advertisement in African American and Hispanic newspapers around the United States. Initiated by Hon. Theo Mitchell, Esq., it has been signed by over 350 dignitaries, including a former Congressman, state legislators, municipal and other elected officials, Democratic Party officials, civil rights and religious leaders, farm and trade union leaders, media representatives, and leaders of other constituency groups.

November 10, 1999

To: The Hon. Ed Rendell, Chairman, Democratic Party
The Hon. Joe Andrew, Chairman, Democratic National Committee

Gentlemen:

We were shocked and disgusted to learn that on August 16, 1999 the Democratic National Committee (DNC), through its attorney, John C. Keeney, Jr., submitted a plainly anti-civil rights, implicitly pro-racist argument before a Federal district court panel, which concluded with a call for nullification of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

The argument was made in the course of a hearing on a DNC motion to dismiss a lawsuit brought by Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and Democratic voters from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona. The lawsuit, which was filed in 1996, charges that Donald Fowler, then chairman of the DNC, violated the Voting Rights Act, when he ordered state Democratic parties to disregard the votes of thousands of Democrats in the 1996 Democratic Presidential primaries and caucuses, who had cast their votes for Lyndon LaRouche. Ironically, Mr. Fowler justified his outrageous behavior by lying that Lyndon LaRouche was a racist!

First, let it be said that Lyndon LaRouche does not have to defend his qualifications as a "bona fide" Democrat. It was the LaRouche faction of the Democratic Party that took the

point against Newt Gingrich and his "Contract on America," when some of us were busy "triangulating." And, it is well known, that when President Clinton came under attack by Ken Starr, while some Democrats — cowards and traitors — called on the President to resign, the LaRouche faction of the Party mobilized support for the President, and initiated Americans to Save the Presidency.

Let it also be said, that the stink of racism in this action by attorney Keeney is, unfortunately, consistent with the racism shown by his father, John C. (Jack) Keeney, who, as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, has been a key figure in the illegal targetting, persecution, and prosecution of African-American public and elected officials.

Gentlemen, we understand that these acts of gross injustice occurred before your terms of office began. Be that as it may, it falls upon you to effect an immediate, public repudiation of this racist policy. It is our firm position, that this must be done, not only to protect the personal honor and integrity of the Democratic Party leadership, but also because the failure to do so will surely have disastrous consequences: We will lose the Year 2000 elections, including the Congressional elections; the Democratic Party, as the party of FDR and JFK, will be destroyed; and, we will be in danger of losing all that we hold dear as Americans.

Yours,

Hon. Theo Mitchell, Esq., Democratic Senator (ret.)
South Carolina State Legislature, Former Democratic Party Nominee for Governor, South Carolina

African leaders endorse LaRouche for President

by Uwe Friesecke

From one of the most troubled areas of Africa, the two small countries of Rwanda and Burundi, Lyndon LaRouche has received endorsements for his campaign to become the Presidential candidate of the U.S. Democratic Party in 2000. The leaders of the Rally for the Return of Democracy and Refugees in Rwanda (RDR), and the Legion of Honor of the late President Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi, who are supporting LaRouche, have, over the last six years, experienced the full duplicity of the Western governments' policy toward Africa, which led to the destruction of their people. It was the cynical attitude of those governments in particular vis-à-vis this part of Africa, that led to the ongoing human catastrophe in Central Africa. While Western government leaders are championing "human rights" and "democracy" around the world in every public utterance on foreign policy they make, they have in reality supported the most barbaric colonial policy in Cen-

tral Africa.

Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister for Colonial Affairs under the last Conservative government, and today special adviser to the World Bank, unleashed, at the beginning of the 1990s, through Ugandan dictator Yoweri Museveni, a process of wars in the region which has cost the lives of more than 6 million people. And U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and her Assistant Secretary Susan Rice have been the most arrogant spokeswomen for U.S. support for this British-designed policy, which includes the attempts to destroy the nation of Sudan through support for the so-called rebel, John Garang.

Often, African political representatives shake their heads when they look at U.S. Africa policy, and ask themselves: Why is the U.S. government doing this to Africa? Why is it following the imperial path of the British Commonwealth? Has America forgotten its own past, its own revolution against the British monarchy more than 200 years ago? Why are, especially, African-Americans so silent on Africa's misery? And why do they so often support the wrong policy, such as that of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which causes entire nations in Africa to die?

In the search for an America which represents the tradition of 1776 and of Presidents Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and John Kennedy, and the America of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s civil rights movement, African political representatives have found Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement in the United States.

Many of those who have signed the endorsements that we publish here, participated on April 26-27, 1997 in a seminar on "Peace Through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region," sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the Bonn-based Forum for Peace and Democracy. Speakers included Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, Schiller Institute leaders, *EIR* intelligence directors, and representatives from half a dozen African nations—many of them living in exile. The transcript of the seminar is available as an *EIR* Special Report.

LaRouche represents hope for Africa

The two statements of endorsement show that LaRouche represents the hope for Africa, which otherwise is almost lost, when one looks at the record of U.S. Africa policy. These statements reflect the thinking of many Africans, that the power of the U.S. Presidency, if it were seriously applied to freedom, justice, and development in Africa, would be strong enough to check British, French, or any other forms of colonialism on the continent. If LaRouche's agenda for a New Bretton Woods and a just, new world economic order were implemented, there would be hope for Africa again. On the other hand, these African leaders know, that if the next U.S. President would be a George W. Bush or an Albert Gore, the human suffering and destruction of nations would go on unchecked.

But these calls of endorsement for Lyndon LaRouche are

not only a message to the American people. They are also directed at the political leadership in Africa itself. Because, too many heads of state and members of governments in Africa have made their deals with the new Western colonialists. Over the last 20 years, only a few leaders have fought against the neo-colonialist oppression, that originated with the Western powers.

May these courageous endorsements from Rwanda and Burundi therefore also initiate a debate within the corridors of power in Africa, that it is still worthwhile to fight for the ideals of the anti-colonial struggle, rather than to capitulate to the new colonial powers such as the British Commonwealth, the IMF, and the World Bank.

Endorsements

Rwanda's RDR: LaRouche has the moral qualities required

The following statement was issued by the Rally for the Return of Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda. A subhead has been added.

Lyndon LaRouche is a friend of Africa. His commitment to our continent goes back more than 25 years. Already in 1974, Mr. LaRouche set up a task force which exposed and denounced the global holocaust caused by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank monetary policy in Africa.

Mr. LaRouche condemned the influence of both neo-Malthusian doctrine, and the policy of budget cuts dictated to Africa in a neo-colonial way by international monetary institutions. Not only does this policy deepen the recession and crush economic growth, but it also leads to a drop in income and a vicious circle of new budget cuts. More seriously, it accelerates the process of disintegration of national economies by lowering per-capita physical production, and it undermines human creation, as well as the basis of the social and economic life of our citizens and nations.

In April 1975, Mr. LaRouche counterposed to this policy the idea of great projects for Africa, such as road and rail networks, and the development of the Sudanese savanna and the West African Sahel, a potential breadbasket of Africa. Later, with the founding of the Committee for a New Africa Policy in August 1980, headed by Hulan Jack, one of his African-American associates, Mr. LaRouche launched his campaign for the overall industrialization of Africa.

In this setting, he was to come out with his most constructive criticisms, in particular with his famous analysis of the Lagos Action Plan of April 1980, pointing out the conceptual errors of this plan and emphasizing the institutional obstacles to development of nation-states on our continent. He then



Jean Gahururu, of the Forum for Peace and Democracy.

formulated the idea of an “African renaissance,” developing his Leibnizian conception of the very close union between cultural, social, economic, and political progress, on the one hand, and scientific, technological, and infrastructure progress, on the other.

In 1985, the National Democratic Policy Committee, the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, proposed a series of related development projects. Among those relevant to the Great Lakes region were a rail network starting from Egypt, crossing Sudan, and including Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, and Tanzania, as well as water management programs for the Nile basin and Lake Victoria. Mr. LaRouche proposed that a pact signed by the nation-states concerned by these projects be institutionalized.

Presently, especially in connection with the dirty wars in the Great Lakes region, Mr. LaRouche is one of the few statesmen to have publicly denounced the ongoing genocide against the Rwandan people and the region. He has not only attacked as immoral, illegitimate, and unjust, the genocide wars unleashed by these criminals against peace and humanity in our region. But he has also succeeded in inspiring, with his passion for truth and justice, his *agapē*, a regional political leadership which is concerned about the survival of a disintegrating Africa.

A test case for all humanity

Indeed, Mr. LaRouche considers the Rwanda cauldron as a typical example of what could become the threshold of a “new Dark Age” in Africa, a test case for the conscience of all humanity. In Africa, humanity must prove it has both the morality and the energy needed to survive.

When Mr. LaRouche takes up this crucial life-and-death issue for peoples and nations, he goes far beyond mere sterile words; he shares with us the suffering that these conflicts in the Great Lakes region cause. He expressed that clearly, during an important conference organized by his movement at the end of April 1997, in Walluf, Germany, and he has repeatedly proven that he can put himself in the place of the victims, for example, as he said, of “that child who dies by the side of the

road, at the hands of torturers and gangsters.”

And he knows how to raise the real questions posed by that child who dies: “What about the faces, what about the individuality, what about the personality, the possible future, of that child, of that woman, of that family? What are we going to say? We have the test of death, which we have to face in our own life. That is, did we simply use this mortal existence to get pleasure and satisfaction, or did we use the talent given to us, to return it, when we die, somewhat enriched? Did we make something of our lives?”

Being convinced of his true friendship and his passion for Africa, for the Great Lakes region and Rwanda (*inshuti uyibona mu byago*, that is, it is in misfortune that you recognize your true friends), the RDR, the Rally for the Return of Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda, supports the candidacy of Mr. LaRouche for the Democratic Presidential nomination in the year 2000 in the United States of America.

We can say, as he himself repeats, that as President of the United States, Mr. LaRouche, in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, will “be answerable not only to Americans but to others,” and to the world. Mr. LaRouche considers those “others” as his equals, free and sovereign, created in *imago viva Dei* (in the living image of God), which is one of the most fundamental moral qualities required of the new President of the United States of America, and of a world in the throes of large-scale wars and economic depression.

For the RDR and by procurement,

Jean N. Gahururu, Commissioner for Human Rights and for Socio-Economic and Humanitarian Affairs

Burundi: Ndadaye’s Legion of Honor backs LaRouche

The following endorsement of Lyndon LaRouche for President was issued by Melchior Ndadaye’s Legion of Honor. Subheads have been added.

1. Six years ago, something rather unexpected occurred in the heart of Africa. For the first time in its recent post-independence history, the nation of Burundi was put back on the world map, on June 1, 1993, as an exemplar of a truly modern nation-state where peaceful socio-political change creates the conditions for a) sovereignty, b) development, and c) justice.

2. Where oligarchical rule prevails, as had been the case in Burundi for over three decades of minority Tutsi dominance and black-on-black apartheid, none of the above determinants of peace could possibly exist or be envisioned. The victory of Melchior Ndadaye’s Frodebu Party (Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi) in the first-ever free and fair elections in June 1993, clearly marked the end of Burundi’s apartheid. Ndadaye’s Frodebu Party emerged as a champion for the

cardinal virtues of visionary leadership not only in this former Belgian colony, but also in the mineral-rich Great Lakes region.

3. From day one of Ndadaye's foredoomed Presidential term, the region's mouthpieces of Tutsi oligarchical rule, vis-à-vis Museveni, Kagame, and Buyoya, and their British supranational prompters in London's metal estates and outlets, as well as in the Bretton Woods arenas, were loath to accept Frodebu's political and economic reforms, which they considered to be a major threat to their vested interests for survival.

By the time President Ndadaye rounded out his initial diplomatic moves in Africa (Arusha peace talks on Rwanda [August 1993]; Franco-African Summit in Mauritius [October 1993], and in the UN General Assembly [October 1993]; bilateral talks in Washington and consultations with the World Bank and the IMF [International Monetary Fund] [October 1993]; bilateral talks in Paris [October 1993]), he was already set up for assassination, because his earnest political discourse on "social and economic justice," "sovereignty of the nation-state," and "peace and democracy through development" rather than Malthusian population policies, thus far implemented by Ndadaye's predecessor and enemy Buyoya, simply was revolutionary.

When Ndadaye was murdered by the Tutsi military, we expected the friends of Burundi all over the world to come forward and uphold peace and justice. Instead, we and the people of Burundi were betrayed by the international community in general and Western governments in particular, which did nothing to help restore constitutional law in our country.

'A celebrated Friend of Africa'

4. In a desperate search for solace, amidst silence, betrayal, and a genocidal onslaught in the aftermath of Ndadaye's demise, some of us loyal friends and trusted appointees of Ndadaye came to discover Lyndon LaRouche, a celebrated Friend of Africa. Looking back, those of us who, since 1994, were privileged enough to get to know Lyndon LaRouche and his truly revolutionary ideas, now know that we have a tremendous opportunity to carry over Ndadaye's dream beyond the localized predicament of Burundi, Rwanda, and Central Africa, into a grander scheme to bring back the continent of Africa from its current abyss and to build a new, just world economic order for the survival of mankind.

5. We are wisely reminded by Mr. LaRouche, the greatest economist of our time, that the ongoing systemic financial crisis is, in itself, a revolutionary moment of opportunity, whereby worthy leaders and their supporters have no choice but to respond, to revitalize the idea of the nation-state and its underlying principle of fostering the general welfare, not just by catering for the needs of those populations living today, but more importantly, for their posterity.

6. We are at a critical day and time when only historic and able leadership can make a difference. This we see in the person of Lyndon LaRouche. He and his policies represent



*Jacques
Bacamurwanko,
former Burundi
Ambassador to the
United States.*

the United States in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, at the end of World War II, took a stand to end colonialism once and for all.

President Bill Clinton was, and still is challenged by such a historical opportunity, if he just had the guts to do what needs to be done, which is to convene an emergency meeting of world leaders and have them declare officially that the world's financial institutions are bankrupt, and to start reorganizing the world's financial system accordingly, by putting a premium on financial institutions for national development, with the urgent mission of steering nation-states out of speculative, suicidal, and genocidal projects designed to keep oligarchies afloat at the expense of the general welfare.

'Not a job for a kid'

As we say in Kirundi, "*Si aho gutuma umwana*" ("This is not a job for a kid"). This mission is too delicate to be accomplished by immature leaders.

Lyndon LaRouche, as President of the United States, clearly would have the courage to accomplish these urgently needed strategic policy shifts.

7. Therefore, the undersigned Friends and Appointees of Melchior Ndadaye, collectively referred to as "Ndadaye's Legion of Honor," and proudly so,

- Cognizant of both the magnitude of the impending crisis that has developed out of the oligarchy's madness and panic, as well as the window of opportunity that the year 2000 U.S. Presidential race could offer if LaRouche's supporters and friends seize it in earnest, bearing in mind the historical leadership role played by great American Presidents at the time of similar systemic crises,

- Knowing that there is not a single institution in the world that can be as powerful in determining the course of events in international affairs and foreign policy as the Presidency of the United States,

- Confident that none of the candidates so far paraded by the oligarchical news media qualify to match Lyndon LaRouche's ability to successfully tackle the global financial crisis, as well as the reputation he commands internationally

among other great nations, such as China, India, and Russia, that hold the key to remedying the world crisis through a strategic partnership with the United States,

Hereby endorse Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. Presidency Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

We truly believe putting LaRouche on the year 2000 Presidential ballot is the only hope for a just and lasting peace in Burundi, in Rwanda, in the Great Lakes, in the Horn of Africa, and all over the conflict-torn continent.

LaRouche's policies can heal Africa

We believe that only LaRouche's policies can heal Africa from the structures of sin it has been subjected to by the British-American-Commonwealth policies, especially the structural adjustment policies designed and implemented by the IMF and the World Bank to keep Africa poor, indebted, and backward.

We encourage all our friends and supporters of the LaRouche Presidential campaign who are actively involved in organizing voters at the grassroots, in petitioning for LaRouche, and in raising the money that is needed to get things done in this unique Presidential race, to use every available and imaginable medium to reach out to those U.S. citizens who are generally considered second-class, or who are generally not aware that their votes do count and can make a huge difference at this critical juncture. We are indeed well-informed that it is these so-called marginal and unexpected votes that have in past Presidential elections clearly shown where Republican and Democratic nominees actually stand on such vital issues as health care, education, justice, civil rights, general welfare, social security, and foreign policy.

Our own findings and lessons from the epochal victory of Frodebu Party candidate Melchior Ndadaye in June 1993 in Burundi are edifying. There is no such thing as a first-class or a second-class citizen when it comes to going to the polls. Once the voters understand that Presidential elections are not about Hollywood celebrities or sports events or job fairs, but about serious participation in political decision-making processes at local, state, and federal levels by the voters' own folks, then you have silenced the powerful media chains run by the financial oligarchies.

The world now critically needs a mature leader like LaRouche—a competent and courageous President truly in charge of the White House, a President who wields this power for building a new just world economic order, in which all people on this planet can enjoy peace, justice, and general welfare.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1999, endorsed by:

Jacques Bacamurwanko, Burundi's former Ambassador to the United States

Joseph Bangurambona, Burundi's former Ambassador to Kenya

Perpetue Nshimirimana, Burundi's former Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva

Isaie Kubwayo, former Member of Parliament

Reports point to U.S. human rights violations

by Marianna Wertz

Two recent reports put a spotlight on ongoing and serious violations of international standards of human rights in the U.S. justice system. The first, "International Perspectives on the Death Penalty," by the Washington, D.C.-based Death Penalty Information Center (DPIC), is the first comprehensive report on the use of capital punishment in the United States, as viewed from the standpoint of modern international human rights standards. The second, "United States of America, Rights for All: Betraying the Young," by Amnesty International, focusses on violations of international norms of human rights for treatment of children in the U.S. justice system.

While the Amnesty report, coming as it does from a London-based non-governmental organization whose purpose is to undermine national sovereignty, must be read with this in mind, its factual content, as well as that of the DPIC report, is startling, and underscores the importance of making the kind of changes in the U.S. justice system for which the LaRouche political movement has been calling for many years. While America must not allow London to use these issues to dictate policy to it, neither can honest Americans tolerate the conditions to which these reports point.

Unless immediate changes are made, the reports make clear, not only will the United States continue to lose the respect of many important allies, but also, nations such as Russia and China, at whom the United States repeatedly points the "human rights" finger, will, with increasing legitimacy, point right back at America's hypocrisy. In the area of capital punishment, in fact, while the number of U.S. executions is expected to top 100 this year, setting a record since the 1976 reinstatement of the death penalty in the United States, Russia this year joined most of the civilized nations of the world in abolishing the death penalty, and China, since 1996, has cut by half the number of executions it carries out annually, bringing its rate to roughly the same per capita as the United States (see **Table 1**).

Beyond the loss of its reputation, however, these reports make clear that in fact the United States is now *becoming* the kind of "human rights violator" nation which the U.S. State Department so readily denounces around the world, as police-state methods increasingly take over the American justice system.