

Hulan Jack fought for the inalienable rights of man

The world suffered an immense loss last Dec. 19, when Hulan Jack, the former Borough President of Manhattan, died at the age of 80 after a long battle with cancer. Mr. Jack, one of the early heroes of the American civil rights movement, came out of semi-retirement in 1980 to lead the fight on a world scale for the values enshrined in the American Declaration of Independence.

EIR is proud to present here a capsule-summary of his life and particularly those last, heroic years:

1905: Birth on Dec. 29 on the Caribbean island of Santa Lucia (West Indies).

1923: Immigration to United States.

1930: Becomes Democratic Party member and organizer.

1940: Elected to New York State Assembly; serves 1941-54.

1946: Elected District Leader in 14th Assembly District, an office he holds until 1972.

1954: Becomes Borough President of Manhattan, the highest office to which a black American had been elected since Reconstruction.

1960: Driven from Borough presidency by a scandal manufactured by "reform" interests around Mayor Robert Wagner, seeking to destroy Borough President's powers.

1968: Reelected to State Assembly, takes responsible positions on several committees; "reform" interests see his political comeback as potential threat.

1972: A second "white-collar" scandal, later proven totally bogus, is used to drive Jack out of political office and jail him for three months in 1973.

1980: Dropping his support for Jimmy Carter, he endorses Lyndon LaRouche for President in August on national TV. Becomes chairman of Ad Hoc Committee for a New Africa Policy to spread a national "alert" on African emergency. In

September, helps to found, and becomes advisory board member of, National Democratic Policy Committee, after disaster of Carter nomination.

1980-81: Meets with officials of about 40 African embassies and consulates to organize advanced agricultural and industrial programs for Africa.

1981: Encourages Mel Klenetsky to run for mayor of New York, and plays key advisory role in campaign, as well as in Klenetsky's 1982 race against Pat "Benign Neglect" Moynihan for U.S. senator from New York State.

1981-82: Campaigns vigorously to defend Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) from illegal "Abscam" political inquisition.

1982: Helps to found Club of Life, initiated by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which subsumes Committee for New Africa Policy.

1984: Co-founder and Executive Board member, Schiller Institute. In September, makes first trip to Europe; leads "Benjamin Franklin Brigade" of 100 American citizens. Visits Berlin Wall and Federal Parliament, pledging not to allow U.S. withdrawal from Europe's defense. In November, becomes leading signator of Declaration of Inalienable Rights of Man at 3rd Schiller Institute conference, Washington, D.C.

1985: Addresses rally of 10,000 on bitter cold January (Martin Luther King) day march organized by Schiller Institute in Washington, D.C., calling for the SDI and use of American technology to feed Africa. In November, gives stirring address at Schiller Institute conference dedicated to St. Augustine in Rome, Italy.

1986: Interviewed on radio in the wake of "LaRouche Democrats" primary victory in Illinois in March, he refutes libels of "racism" and "anti-Semitism" against LaRouche.