
Interview: Uwe Friesecke

'A special kind of moral authority'

West German political figure Uwe Friesecke is a long-standing associate of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche. Since the early 1980s he has worked intensively on the problems of fighting genocide and for the industrial development of the African continent, leading this work in the Club of Life which was founded in 1982, and later in the context of the Schiller Institute.

Mr. Friesecke is also an expert on agricultural problems, both within West Germany and internationally. He was present in September 1984 when the germ of the "Inalienable Rights" movement began during Hulan Jack's visit to West Germany; this later became the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man and the theme of a global sequel to the U.S. civil rights movement.

He was interviewed by Nora Hamerman on Jan. 6.

EIR: How did you come to know Hulan Jack?

Friesecke: I knew Hulan from various meetings since he helped initiate the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) in August 1980. But the most lasting experience in my collaboration with Hulan Jack was an event we gave jointly in January 1983 in Houston, Texas. I had just returned from a trip to Colombia and Mexico promoting the idea of the New World Economic Order. That evening in Houston, Hulan and I were the guest speakers at a meeting of about 100 members and supporters of the NDPC. What impressed me then and what I would experience numerous times afterwards was the absolutely unchallengeable authority with which Hulan would speak about American politics. He laid out the principles of the American dream in a way which I have not heard since from anybody else. The idea of freedom and of government "by the people, for the people" was represented by Hulan in person. In that, he transmitted the full authority of the struggle of his life and everybody in the audience was stunned and deeply moved. For me, that evening marked the beginning of a very fruitful collaboration with Hulan during which I think I understood the ideals of the American civil rights movement in a very fundamental way.

EIR: What was Hulan Jack's role in the formation of the Inalienable Rights movement?

Friesecke: Hulan would always call people to arms for the cause of the Inalienable Rights of Man. Wherever he spoke, he would mobilize people for that moral task. Hulan gave this movement a special kind of convincing authority. After Hulan spoke, there was no room anymore for silly arguments. He always forced people to face up to the moral task of furthering the happiness of mankind in a very direct and concrete way. Hulan gave the movement a special kind of authority, that of the most noble aspects of the American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, I think he always reminded his fellow Americans of their noble experiment. Hulan Jack contributed a lot to the credibility of that movement inside and outside the United States.

EIR: What did you think was the most important aspect of Mr. Jack's trip to Europe in 1984?

Friesecke: There were three aspects to his trip to Europe. He first of all brought a very powerful message from American citizens to West Germany that they would not allow the withdrawal of American troops from Europe in face of an all-out Soviet assault on the freedom of Western Europe. Hulan demonstrated that commitment of American guarantees for West Germany's freedom during his visit to the wall in Berlin. He assured the people of Germany as a representative of the American people at a critical time when voices in the American government and establishment increasingly were calling for the decoupling of Europe from the United States.

Secondly, Hulan visited the Vatican in Rome and explained the principles and aims of the Schiller Institute to them. Thirdly, he met more than a dozen African diplomats and discussed at length the principles of the New World Economic Order. Hulan was totally committed to finding a way to end the starvation catastrophe in Africa. And I think he was more than anybody deeply angered and frustrated that the official institutions such as the United Nations and Western governments would not pick up on the Schiller Institute/Club of Life proposal for emergency action to save Africa. Hulan was always met with the greatest respect by those African diplomats, and he helped establish significant channels of discussions with African governments for the Schiller Institute.

EIR: Mr. Jack was involved in an attempt to intervene, in 1986, into South Africa. Can you describe that?

Friesecke: In February '86 Hulan held a meeting with two ministers of Chief Minister Buthelezi's government from Kwazulu, who were guests of the Schiller Institute in Washington. As a result of that meeting, Hulan initiated discussion among a number of American political circles for a constructive approach to the problem of overcoming apartheid in South Africa, but at the same time not destroying the nation in the process. This work is going on.