

# Media got one thing right— LaRouche has been granted parole

The U.S. Parole Commission announced on Nov. 30 that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the economist and statesman who has been in federal prison since 1989, after he was convicted on trumped-up “conspiracy” charges, will be released on parole on Jan. 26, 1994. At that point he will have completed five years of a 15-year sentence.

Associated Press, Reuters, and other news wires began on Nov. 30 to publicize the fact that LaRouche has been granted parole. The AP wire read as follows:

“Perennial presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche will be paroled from federal prison Jan. 26, the U.S. Parole Commission said Tuesday. The 61-year-old [sic] LaRouche was sentenced in 1989 to 15-year imprisonment for mail fraud and tax evasion [sic] and is imprisoned at the federal correctional institution [sic] in Rochester, Minn. The decision by the parole commission follows a Sept. 29 hearing. Under the terms of his parole, he will be under the supervision of a federal probation officer until Jan. 26, 2004. LaRouche has run for President in each election since 1976. He was sentenced following a 1988 conviction related to campaign fundraising [sic].”

As usual, the major press has butchered many of the facts. LaRouche is 71, not 61, of course. He is imprisoned at the Federal Medical Center, and was not convicted on the charges cited, but on charges of conspiracy to commit mail fraud and one count of conspiracy to confuse the IRS.

An expanded AP wire on LaRouche being paroled appeared Dec. 1 in the *Chicago Tribune*. While it correctly stated LaRouche’s age as 71 and rectified a few other misstatements, it reported that “he was convicted in 1988 on 11 mail fraud charges and one count of conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service by deliberately defaulting on \$30 million in loans from supporters of his campaign.” The latter part of the sentence is hokum, since the IRS charge was unrelated to defaults on campaign loans, and the amount of money involved in the “mail fraud” charges was \$294,000—less than 1% of the figure alleged in the story!

## Politically motivated frameup

The AP story as carried in the *Tribune* and some other papers did quote from LaRouche’s allocution made when he was sentenced on Jan. 27, 1989, when LaRouche told the judge that he was the victim of a government campaign to

“eliminate me from the political scene.”

“LaRouche pushes apocalyptic views, warning of impending financial disasters and strongly attacking prominent people and institutions,” the story continued.

On Dec. 2, the *New York Times* carried its own version of the story, a sloppily concocted mixture of facts with lies and half-truths. It called Mr. LaRouche “the political extremist who was convicted of fraud and income tax evasion [sic—the same misstatement] in 1988.” *Times* writer David Johnston went on to invent a nonexistent quote from Mr. LaRouche’s lawyer, Odin P. Anderson, claiming that Mr. Anderson “said his client intended to reestablish himself as the leader of a political movement.” The *Times* further reported, this time correctly, that LaRouche “would work to prove that he was wrongly convicted.”

“Mr. Anderson said the commission did not explain its reasons for the parole decision. . . . But he said that Mr. LaRouche had met the parole criteria, including good behavior and no indication that he represented danger to the community,” the *Times* article stated.

“Mr. LaRouche, who has run for President in every election since 1976, including 1992 when he campaigned from his cell, plans another run in 1996, Mr. Anderson said. . . .

“Mr. Anderson said Mr. LaRouche won parole even though he had never expressed remorse for his crimes. He has steadfastly denied any criminal activity or any knowledge of any by anybody associated with him and will maintain that to his last breath,” the article reported,

## Who is Lyndon LaRouche?

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is a celebrated economist, who was recently elected a corresponding member of the International Ecological Academy of Russia for his economic work, and is the author of several groundbreaking works on physical economy. He founded the *Executive Intelligence Review* in 1974 as the outgrowth of a private intelligence service he had encouraged his associates to develop, with the major emphasis on providing accurate, independently verified information for shaping programs for development to reverse the worldwide monetary and economic crisis.

LaRouche was born on Sept. 8, 1922 in Rochester, New Hampshire, and has been a candidate for President of the United States in 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992, as well

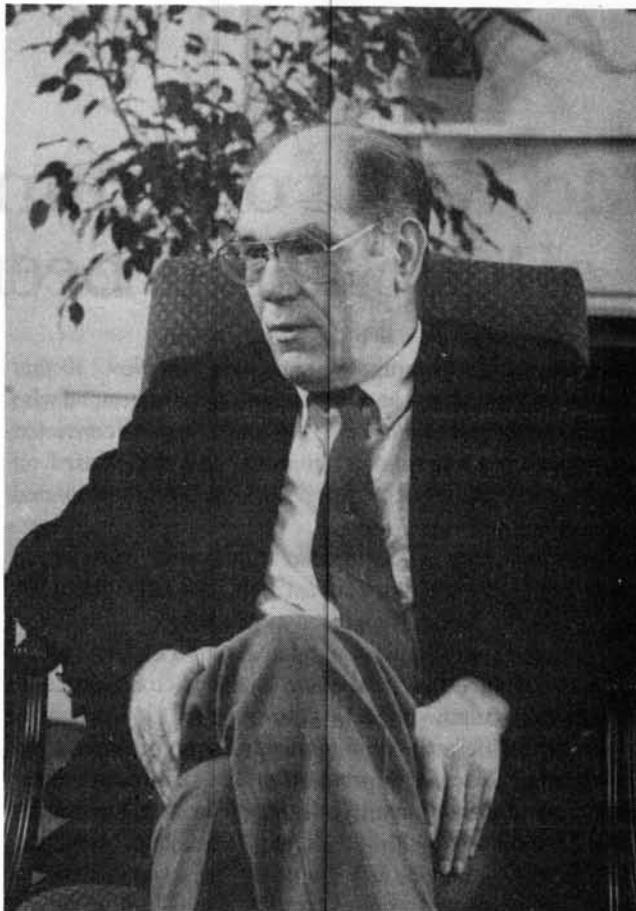
as a candidate for Congress in 1990.

In the area of state policy, LaRouche is notable for his defense of the Third World nations' rights to technological progress, and for his vehement opposition to New Age ideology and practices. He came under savage attack for his policies toward the Third World and because of his sponsorship of the strategic measure eventually known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), on behalf of which LaRouche carried out an exploratory back-channel with Moscow through high-level Soviet officials. This lasted for 13 months.

LaRouche was convicted on federal conspiracy charges in 1988, in a trial that amounted to a travesty of justice. So far, the U.S. Department of Justice, as it did in the case of Office of Special Investigations victim John Demjanjuk, has suppressed the facts which it had in its possession from the outset, which show LaRouche and his associates to be innocent—and has persuaded the courts not to hear the facts.

The LaRouche case has become one of the most notorious political cases internationally. Appeals to President Clinton and other U.S. authorities, to act to release exculpatory evidence and free LaRouche, have come from hundreds of parliamentarians from around the world, as well as religious leaders, former heads of state, and other notables.

LaRouche's political record is being serialized in the weekly newspaper *New Federalist* in a series of timelines. This record, which LaRouche's 1996 election campaign—the LaRouche Exploratory Committee—plans to turn into a book, shows in an objective fashion that LaRouche and his movement have more credibility on many subjects over the past decades than most other political figures.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

## Va. paper recycles FEC arguments against LaRouche

"Felons shouldn't run," proclaims an editorial in the *Daily Press*, a Hampton Roads/Newport News, Virginia newspaper owned by the *Chicago Tribune*. The editorial, subtitled "LaRouche, others must lose right to seek office," is practically a carbon copy of the arguments made by the Federal Election Commission's General Counsel in the LaRouche case—arguments which the U.S. Supreme Court rejected on Nov. 29.

The editorial begins by bemoaning the fact that the federal courts say "the U.S. government owes convicted felon Lyndon LaRouche \$139,000," and goes on to argue that if the courts are right under the law, then the law must

be changed. It concludes as follows: "Giving LaRouche matching funds would be absurd. But the real travesty in the case is that LaRouche, a convicted felon who lost his right to vote, can qualify as a candidate for any elected office. The Constitution takes away a felon's right to vote; the Congress must take away a felon's right to be a candidate."

The first question to be asked about this is: What was the editorial writer smoking when he wrote this one? Or, did he simply word-process the FEC's losing Supreme Court brief?

The second question would be: What constitution was he reading? The U.S. Constitution does not take away a felon's right to vote; this is up to the states. (The 14th Amendment merely permits a state to do so.) And Congress cannot take away a convicted felon's right to be a candidate, as the editorial demands. The qualifications for federal office are established by the Constitution itself, and Congress cannot change them—nor can the FEC or the Anti-Defamation League, much as they might try.