

osition and motions, and the first round of the trial proceedings, ducking any and every question posed by LaRouche counsel regarding Rosenberg-Mitchell-Anderson's activities as a paid employee of the ADL.

In a shocking pre-trial decision that will be appealed to the Federal District Court of Appeals, Judge James Cacheris barred LaRouche attorneys from asking any questions concerning Suall's relationship with Jimmy Rosenberg, despite evidence that Rosenberg had been utilized by Suall as part of ADL political dirty tricks efforts against Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign activities dating back to at least 1979. Cacheris additionally blocked the attorneys from showing the segments of the "Armies of the Right" in which Rosenberg was filmed in his role as an ADL provocateur.

This decision was made despite the fact that in his sworn depositions, Suall—who earns \$50,000 per year as head of the ADL Fact-Finding Division—admitted to having personal contact with members of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party and other right-wing extremist groups. This stark admission of ADL ties to the radical right was complemented by other statements by Suall confirming his contacts with radical left-wing groups, including leading associates of Philip Agee, a former CIA agent now believed to be working for East German and Soviet intelligence through European and Central American-based terrorist networks.

Suall's own background, detailed during the course of the pretrial deposition by LaRouche attorneys, contains a longterm profile as a leading operative of the Socialist International.

On pages 45 to 50 of the official transcript of the Suall deposition in "LaRouche v NBC," Suall admitted that his early career as a poison pen directed against American conservative figures had been sponsored by prominent Socialist International agencies. At that time, he admitted, he had targeted his efforts against another currently well-known figure.

Suall described himself as the author of an early 1960s pamphlet called "The American Ultras," issued by the Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Democracy, then involved in the founding of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). According to Suall, "In the early 1960s, there arose a group of several ultra-conservative and right wing extremist groups, including the John Birch Society, the Christian Crusade, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and several others, and my pamphlet described them." Among the "ultras" that Suall admitted under oath to having included in his pamphlet-attack was Ronald Reagan, then a public spokesman for the General Electric Corporation, whom Suall linked to the extremist causes through GE's funding of an Arkansas-based group called the National Education Program.

"ATTORNEY DENNIS: What was the purpose of naming Ronald Reagan—to link him to ultra organizations?"

"SUALL: He was at that time a prominent spokesman—a public spokesman for General Electric."

## LaRouche supporters harassed by the FBI

by Don Baier

Evidence that the FBI and Secret Service are harassing and coercing contributors to Lyndon LaRouche's presidential election campaign was presented Nov. 21 in a press conference by LaRouche campaign treasurer Edward Spannaus. Spannaus charged that U.S. Attorney William Weld is running a multi-state "Get LaRouche" task force out of his Boston office which is systematically attempting to coerce contributors into stating that their contributions to the LaRouche campaign were "unauthorized."

Spannaus named FBI Special Agent Richard J. Egan as one of the key figures involved in this illegal operation. Egan is known to have been visiting campaign contributors in New England.

Egan was also named in an affidavit by a New Jersey bank official as having contacted the bank prior to the bank's seizing of \$200,000 in campaign funds. Bernard Cribben, vice-president of credit operations for the First Fidelity Bank of New Jersey (formerly known as the First National State Bank of New Jersey) cited Egan's call as one of the reasons that the bank "hand-debited" the funds from the campaign accounts, causing Independent Democrats for LaRouche (IDL) to cancel a half-hour paid broadcast on the CBS television network on election eve.

Spannaus also named Clarence Illario, a Secret Service agent from Salt Lake City, Utah, as having "acted like a goon" in a contact with LaRouche contributors in Utah.

### Lawsuit filed

Last week, both of LaRouche's campaign committees, The LaRouche Campaign and Independent Democrats for LaRouche, brought a federal civil rights suit against U.S. Attorney Weld, the FBI, and two Boston banks, the Bay Bank and the State Street Bank.

Spannaus told reporters that he and Mr. LaRouche were also asking their attorneys to prepare legal proceedings against

the FBI and Secret Service agents involved under the Racketeering-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). RICO provides for both civil and criminal penalties against persons involved in a pattern of racketeering activities which can include extortion, coercion, theft, and the like.

"FBI and Secret Service agents have been contacting contributors and attempting to coerce them into saying that their contributions were unauthorized," charged Spannaus. "In some cases, banks also have told people that they could get loans repaid by claiming that credit-card charges were unauthorized, thus trying to set up the campaign for criminal prosecution."

In one case, a Secret Service agent visited a contributor's home to attempt to persuade a contributor that the contribution was "unauthorized," although the contributor had repeatedly confirmed the contribution previously.

On Nov. 9, KGO-TV in San Francisco, an ABC network affiliate 3,000 miles away from U.S. Attorney Weld in Massachusetts, broadcast that the FBI and Federal Election Commission were carrying out a major investigation into unauthorized credit-card contributions to the LaRouche campaign. The television station's report concluded: "The FBI says if you're billed for a campaign contribution you did not make, call your bank or credit-card company right away and stop the payment and then call them."

### **Funds ordered returned**

Referring to the First Fidelity bank's seizure of IDL campaign funds, Spannaus noted that the campaign's position was vindicated last week when a New Jersey judge ordered the bank to put the funds back into the campaign's accounts. "We charged that the bank had stolen the monies," said Spannaus, "and the court ordered the bank to put the money back, where it would be administered under the court's supervision."

Banking officials have repeatedly admitted that in merchant credit-card accounts of the sort utilized by the LaRouche campaign committees, it is considered "normal" that up to 10% of the total volume of the account is "charged back" by customers who change their mind about purchases. Now, the banks are claiming an unacceptable "risk" of a high percentage of "chargebacks" against the LaRouche campaign committees, and the FBI is claiming "fraud." The weakness of the FBI's and the banks' position was shown by the fact that the New Jersey bank itself, First Fidelity, has admitted, according to an affidavit submitted by First Fidelity vice-president Bernard Cribbin, "In the account by Independent Democrats for LaRouche . . . the percentage of chargebacks in this account was within acceptable limits."

Spannaus also cited a news report in the Nov. 2 *Waltham Tribune* quoting the chairman of the Baybank Credit Corporation in Boston that "reports of credit abuse linked to persons claiming association with independent presidential candidate

Lyndon LaRouche are 'extremely limited' in nature."

On Nov. 19, Campaigner Publications initiated legal action against Chemical Bank of New York, which had frozen the Campaigner account on Nov. 15 as part of the financial-warfare operations against collaborators of LaRouche. Campaigner is a major publisher of books, magazines, and newspapers composed by LaRouche and his associates.

Campaigner filed an Order to Show Cause for Pre-Complaint Discovery in New York State Supreme Court against Chemical. The order forces Chemical into court on Nov. 27 to show why depositions of five Chemical officers should not commence immediately. It also requires the production of the bank records on the Campaigner account, including communications with outside agencies.

The order to show cause against Chemical is expected to augment already existing evidence of FBI and Secret Service involvement in the Chemical case, which Campaigner's attorney will be able to grill Chemical officials about next week.

According to Campaigner Publications spokesman Ken Kronberg: "Chemical Bank officials presented no evidence of wrongdoing at the meeting between bank officials and officers of the account on Nov. 16. What was striking was the testament of two branch managers present at the meeting that the account, which is among the 10 largest credit-card mail order merchants in New York, was a good account of long-standing."

But Kronberg added that two higher level bank officials also present at the meeting, claimed problems with the account, while refusing to provide Campaigner with any documentation regarding the amount of money currently in the account or what the activity in the account is.

### **The Donald Regan connection**

Asked by a reporter about the motivation for U.S. Attorney Weld and the FBI's investigation of the LaRouche campaigns, Spannaus pointed to the fact that the former White Weld investment bank, in which the Weld family held a major interest, was merged into Merrill Lynch in 1978 under the direction of Donald Regan, then the chairman of Merrill Lynch. The merger led to the creation of Merrill Lynch's investment banking arm, Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group. Donald Regan, now Secretary of the Treasury, of course deploys the Secret Service under his direction. Regan was also personally responsible for the denial of Secret Service protection to candidate LaRouche during the 1984 campaign and for active harassment of LaRouche campaign workers on a number of occasions during the campaign.

During the 1970s, White Weld was also involved in a Eurodollar consortium along with Crédit Suisse and Chemical Bank of New York. This is the same Chemical Bank which last week froze the accounts of Campaigner Publications.