

What makes *EIR* unique

As this 1986 review issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* goes to press, five of our journalists are being detained without bail in prison on charges of “conspiracy to obstruct justice.” The five individuals, Edward Spannaus, *EIR*’s Law editor, Counterintelligence editors Paul Goldstein and Jeffrey Steinberg, war on drugs analyst Michele Steinberg, and the editor of *EIR*’s law-enforcement newsletter *Investigative Leads*, Robert Greenberg, are charged with the “crime” of having politically organized against the corruption of the U.S. Justice Department and other branches of the federal government.

In his haste to get rid of the publication which can nail *him* for obstruction of justice in “Irangate,” William Weld, head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, is ripping up the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

At a detention hearing held for Greenberg and Spannaus in Boston on Dec. 18-19, the government presented no “affirmative acts” whatsoever that would justify restricting the freedom of the defendants. The Justice Department could not have been more blatant about the political character of its prosecution of the *EIR* journalists, than it was during Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham’s argument on Dec. 18.

Markham argued that the political campaign by associates of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche against bankers’



family heir William Weld—over Weld’s softness on money-laundering banks, to his attacks on the defense industry, to his confirmation as head of the Criminal Division—itsself amounted to “obstruction of justice.” Markham claimed that issuing leaflets, holding demonstrations, and insulting Weld constituted “intimidation.” He cited the anti-Weld lyrics to “Jingle Bells” which LaRouche supporters had sung during a Boston demonstration one year ago!

Mr. Spannaus and Mr. Greenberg, as of this writing, are imprisoned without bail in Massachusetts. Mr. Goldstein, and Mr. and Mrs. Steinberg (who were held for 40 days in jail) have been granted a “work release” arrangement by which they are allowed to leave their jail cells in Loudoun County, Virginia to work, for only 12 hours a day. In the meantime, as is well known, big-time drug pushers and individuals charged with violent crimes are routinely released on bail.

Ours are not just correspondents. Subscribers are, in a sense, reading first-hand accounts of an ongoing war, by the individuals engaged in the combat. These are not “news coverage” in the sense of a *New York Times* cub’s fantasy-land of “objective”

ports on enemy operations, on the impact of our own operations, and estimates of what the probable outcome of the war indicates our program during “peace” must be.

- In July 1984, the wife of one of our Bogota bureau heads, anti-drug leader Patricia Londoño, was kidnaped and tortured by the drug mafia, and released two weeks later only after an international campaign of exposure.

- After the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, a KGB-directed disinformation campaign attempted to pin the blame on associates of La-





Rouche. Even after that charge had been discredited by Swedish police, *EIR*'s Stockholm correspondents were subjected to arbitrary and lengthy interrogation for months.

• On April 6, *EIR*'s Paris offices were bombed, in explosions which worked in a manner authorities described as designed to produce the maximum fatalities. (No one was hurt.) An organization linked to Qaddafi took credit.

• In May and June, the battlefield shifted to Germany, where *EIR* endorsed candidates of the "Patriots for Germany" in Lower Saxony. We, and those candidates, came under weeks of terrorist attack by violent elements of the Soviet-controlled Green Party, and "peace" and "environmentalist" movements, leaders of whom police believe are undercover Soviet special forces.

Who are the *EIR* journalists William Weld wants held without bail? *Edward Spannaus* and *Robert Greenberg* have fought long and hard to expose the policy of secret shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, and the officials in the U.S. government responsible for carrying out and covering up the policy. They uncovered the story behind "Irangate," back during the Carter era, and tracked it through Henry Kissinger's apparatus at the NSC and elsewhere. There is an ongoing federal court case today, *Edward Spannaus v. U.S. Department of Justice*, with the potential to expose the whole sordid story of the FBI's cover-up in the notorious "Hashemi case," in which FBI and DoJ officials acted to protect Iranian gun-runner Cyrus Hashemi, after he sued *EIR* for exposing him as the Carter administration's "connection" to Khomeini. Mr. Spannaus has written numerous articles in *EIR* on the Hashemi case and other issues of law, particularly relating to the U.S. Constitution.

Lower left: Michele Steinberg. Above, left to right: Paul Goldstein, Ed Spannaus, Bob Greenberg, and Jeff Steinberg.

Mr. Greenberg, besides articles on the war on drugs and terrorism, wrote for *EIR* this year on the impact of Gramm-Rudman budget cuts on the military—another target of Weld's political vendettas.

Jeffrey Steinberg wrote a cover story in *EIR* published last May 9, on the U.S. connections to Israeli gun-running to Iranian terrorists. That feature exposed many of the elements which are now being brought to light in "Irangate." Mr. Steinberg, co-author of the best-seller *Dope, Inc.*, this year wrote exposés in *EIR* of narco-terrorism in Guatemala and Syria's role as the center of world terrorism. His wife, *Michele Steinberg*, former president of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, is known to *EIR* readers as a regular writer on international drug-running and terrorism, particularly on the drug money-laundering apparatus. She took the point in the campaign to stop Weld's promotion in the Justice Department last August, because of his ties to the money-laundering Boston banks.

Paul Goldstein is known especially for his articles on the Ariel Sharon "Israeli mafia," a key factor in the dirty networks exposed in "Irangate," and for exposing the sordid role of the State Department in destroying America's allies in Asia.

Why does *EIR* cost subscribers \$8 per issue? Every Justice Department, FBI, and NSC figure involved in the Leesburg raid is now, not coincidentally, facing charges in connection with the so-called Irangate investigations—on the basis of information originally developed by *EIR*.

This is war. War costs.

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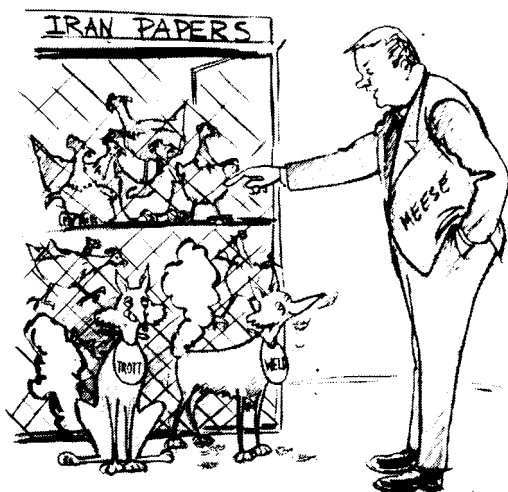
when they qualified. National figures such as New York Sen. Patrick Moynihan joined Stevenson in making the presence of LaRouche supporters on the slate, the only issue of every election campaign.

Nonetheless, the movement grew. In 1986, the bipartisan National Democratic Policy Committee endorsed 957 candidates for public office in 31 states; 157 candidates for Congress, 14 for U.S. Senate, six for governor, 10 for other statewide offices. Over 50 NDPC candidates ran for state legislature and over 700 NDPC candidates sought party positions. Election results in the primaries showed that in almost every state in which NDPC-backed candidates ran, they polled 20 to 40% of the vote. A combination of media slanders and vote fraud kept the candidates from winning any seats, but their vote grew, particularly among workers, formerly productive workers, farmers, and aspiring minorities.

The net effect of the DNC hysteria was to depress voter turnout in the primaries to record lows. For example, in Texas, where the Democratic Party chairman sent a letter opposing the LaRouche candidates to every Democratic voter in the state, an incredible 5.9% of the eligible voters turned out in the primary.

Meanwhile, the LaRouche movement was preparing a second political shock. LaRouche supporters in California, with the help of church, community, and labor groups, had quietly collected 700,000 signatures to place Proposition 64 on the November ballot, an initiative to apply standard public health measures to the AIDS disease. The initiative drew an official 1,991,672 votes—29%—despite the tens of million of dollars spent by the “gay rights” lobby and Hollywood mafia, and the opposition of almost every leading member of California’s medical establishment.

As 1987 begins, the agenda is set for transforming the American political scene further, along the lines which the 1986 LaRouche candidacies have drawn.



'Now, you take good care of them—a lot of 'em have been disappearing lately.'

Leesburg raid criminality of

by the Editors

No sooner had the 1985-86 New Year's tumult died down than FBI director William Webster launched a broadside attack against President Reagan for the chief executive's Jan. 2, 1986 declaration that Soviet-sponsored narco-terrorism represented “the most insidious and dangerous threats” to the security of the Western Hemisphere. In an exclusive interview with Ronald J. Ostrow published in the Feb. 13, 1986 edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, Webster incredibly declared, “Words like ‘narcoterrorism’ tend to exacerbate the realities as we know them. I also do not believe that the hard evidence links the two, that we’re in a situation where the terrorists have become drug dealers or the drug dealers have become terrorists.”

Six days later, Adler Barrimore Seal, the Drug Enforcement Administration's chief witness against the narco-terrorist Medellín, Colombia cocaine cartel and its collaborators inside the Nicaraguan Sandinista government, was assassinated by a professional Colombian hit team in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Seal's attorney angrily charged that Seal had been set up for assassination by a corrupt federal judge who stripped Seal of his security at the point that federal authorities had received hard evidence of a \$1 million bounty on Seal's head, issued by Jorge Ochoa, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, and Carlos Lehder Rivas, the latter being the “Colombian connection” to the Havana-based Robert Vesco.

These early 1986 events set the dominant features of Justice Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and federal court behavior throughout the year. The year 1986 would see the federal judicial apparatus emerge publicly as a center of lawlessness and a power-base from which the U.S. branch of the international dope lobby would assert its influence into and against the Reagan administration.

When, on April 30, the editors of *Executive Intelligence Review* issued an enlarged second edition of the 1978 best-selling book *Dope, Inc.* under the new subtitle *Boston Bankers and Soviet Commissars*, the authors prefaced the updated version with a lengthy introductory chapter detailing the degree to which *Dope, Inc.* had penetrated the Halls of Justice—right under Attorney-General Edwin Meese's nose.