

concern in the Congress, that the Waco case, along with other pertinent cases, was a predicate of a continuing pattern of behavior by certain elements attached to the Department of Justice.

At the same time, recognition was growing, both inside and outside the United States, that a full investigation of the judicial railroad of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, was key to dismantling this corrupt apparatus.

LaRouche had been released on parole on Jan. 26, 1994, after having served five years in Federal prison as a political prisoner. His freedom came only after an unprecedented international mobilization. Close to 1,000 of America's foremost legal experts had petitioned the court as *amici curiae*, calling the LaRouche case "a threat to every politically active citizen." The case was brought before the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Organization of American States, and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Thousands of parliamentarians and other elected officials joined with religious leaders, artists, scientists, and human rights figures, to demand an end to LaRouche's unjust incarceration. Hundreds travelled in delegations to Washington, D.C., to lobby for LaRouche's freedom. . . .

In 1995, as the move toward Congressional oversight hearings progressed, there was little doubt that the LaRouche case would be presented. Unfortunately, what started out as bipartisan concern, quickly dissipated, under the leadership of newly elected House Speaker Newt Gingrich, into partisan political garbage. The Waco hearings were hijacked, and turned into an attempt to pillory President Clinton. The result was a massive cover-up of the DOJ corruption. . . .

Shut down the DOJ's secret murder machine!

by Bruce Director and Barbara Boyd

In the pre-dawn hours of Oct. 6, 1986, a 400-person army assembled at the staging grounds just outside of town. Equipped with automatic weapons, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, armored personnel carriers, battering rams, and other implements of modern warfare, the army prepared for the assault. The forces were divided into several units. Some were designated to seize and occupy several buildings in the center of town, others were deployed in arrest teams, while others were slated to surround and assault a farmhouse just outside the town's perimeter, not far from the staging area. They were accompanied by a bevy of trusted propagandists who had been provided pre-notification of the massive raid plans. Liaison had been established with the Joint Special Operations agency at the Pentagon. At 0600 hours, the troops moved into

position and began the attack.

This is not the opening from a Grade B Hollywood thriller, or the beginning of the recent documentaries on Waco. The small army consisted of agents from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Secret Service; Postal Inspectors; Internal Revenue Service; Virginia State Police; and the local Sheriff's Department. The town was Leesburg, Virginia. The targets were the offices of publishing companies associated with U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and the farm where LaRouche stayed. The intended outcome was the assassination of LaRouche himself, which fortunately didn't happen. More than seven years before the ill-fated raid on the Branch Davidian complex in Waco, Texas, government agencies, under the coordination of the permanent bureaucracy of the U.S. Department of Justice, conducted a much larger and more complex assault against LaRouche and his associates.

To this day, government officials have stonewalled and lied about the events leading up to and following this raid, but, through a combination of eyewitness accounts and a review of some of the government's own documents, major parts of the story can be divined. Much of the documentary evidence has been filed in the LaRouche case and the cases of LaRouche's co-defendants before the corrupt U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Yet, judicial review has been repeatedly denied. Practicing the Hobbesian philosophy of law emanating from U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist, the Federal court has condoned the Department of Justice's criminality, on the basis that the ends justify the means when dealing with a perceived political threat such as LaRouche. The DOJ's official policy, especially under the direction of Mark Richard and Jack Keeney, has been, "Perhaps we committed errors intentionally, but we had to do it because we had decided these were bad guys and we had to do them in by whatever dirty tricks were required to do that job."

The DOJ political targetting apparatus

Events leading up to the Leesburg raid began with a letter from Henry Kissinger to then-FBI Director William Webster on Aug. 19, 1982. Six months later, on Jan. 12, 1983, Kissinger's cronies in the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board initiated a national security investigation of LaRouche and his associates under the provisions of Executive Order 12333. The PFIAB memo asks the FBI to conduct an investigation of LaRouche, "under the guidelines or otherwise"—in other words, by illegal means. Under this provision, Justice Department officials compiled a still-classified secret dossier demonizing LaRouche—a dossier used to this day to justify government illegalities and lying in going after LaRouche. The classified dossier consists of knowingly false reports alleging subversive and violent activities by LaRouche. E.O. 12333 allows the Justice Department to lie about even the existence of such investigations and allows employment of black bag jobs, wiretaps, physical disruptions, dissemination

of defamations through the media, and other unlawful means to accomplish their ends.

The Kissinger and PFIAB memos set in motion the coalescence of a task force which included the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, the now-defunct Cult Awareness Network, NBC News, the *Wall Street Journal*, and other "journalists" funded by financiers including Richard Mellon Scaife and the Smith-Richardson Foundation. In the spring of 1983, New York investment financier John Train chaired several meetings at his New York City home to launch the campaign. Attendees at these meetings included: Roy Godson, then a consultant to the National Security Council and PFIAB; John Rees, a longtime FBI informant and operative; Mira Lansky Boland of the ADL; representatives of Freedom House, the notorious intelligence proprietary headed by PFIAB Chairman Leo Cherne; Richard Mellon Scaife; Pat Lynch of NBC-TV; reporters for *Reader's Digest*, *Business Week*, the *New Republic*, and the *Wall Street Journal*; and pro-drug "freelance" researchers Chip Berlet and Dennis King. All of these individuals and agencies have long-standing operational ties to the corrupt permanent bureaucracy in the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Train meetings resulted in a propaganda barrage against LaRouche, in which selected falsehoods from the government's phony secret dossier of lies were disseminated publicly. Among the many examples is the case of NBC-TV reporter Pat Lynch, who testified that she received non-public information about LaRouche from James Jesus Angleton (a longtime agent of the British-American-Commonwealth intelligence faction in the CIA, and FBI liaison), the FBI itself, and the IRS.

Also included in the court record of the LaRouche case, is documentary evidence of the DOJ's collaboration with foreign governments, including the secret intelligence services of former Communist East Germany. In March 1986, just seven months prior to the raid, the East German Stasi, in collaboration with DOJ officials and the ADL's Irwin Suall, planted false stories in the international news media, alleging connections between LaRouche and the February 1986 murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The relevant U.S. government officials knew these allegations to be false, yet aided in their dissemination as part of their E.O. 12333 dirty tricks campaign against LaRouche.

The Leesburg raid

While the defamation campaign and the other E.O. 12333 dirty tricks proceeded, a phony criminal case was being hastily assembled as the pretext for the raid. Like the Waco case, the Justice Department relied heavily on witnesses who were psychologically impaired as a result of DOJ-assisted "deprogramming." The FBI's own documents admit these witness to be unreliable, yet their false statements were used to justify the massive use of force in the raid.

It was clear to everyone from the beginning of the raid,

that something far more sinister than an ordinary seizure of documents or the arrests of three individuals, was in the works. Having been fed every imaginable lie about LaRouche, the agents executing the raid were in a highly agitated state. Unlike a normal search and seizure, documents seized under the warrants were not taken to Federal court facilities or FBI offices where they would normally be maintained. Instead it was arranged through a "classified mechanism" with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to take the documents to a U.S. military facility. William Weld, then head of the DOJ's Criminal Division, created a cover story for this extraordinary national security procedure, by the preposterous assertion that LaRouche or his associates could accomplish a "surreptitious entry" of the FBI and retrieve the seized documents!

As at Waco, there were two plans for the raid, an official cover story maintained in FBI documents, and the real plan, buried in secret communications. One of the raids principals, Don Moore, a Loudoun County, Virginia sheriff's deputy and deputy U.S. Marshall, admitted to an FBI informant in 1992 that a plan was in circulation weeks before the assault, to provoke LaRouche's security guards into a shooting incident by staging a massive siege and provocation at the farm where LaRouche stayed. According to Moore, he had provided detailed plans for the eventuality of entering the farm and taking out LaRouche. The murderous Moore told that same informant, that when the time came to arrest LaRouche, "I'll tell the words I'm going to tell the FBI: Shoot to kill."

FBI documents, however, claim that every effort was to be made to avoid violence, and that LaRouche's farm was not a target. Yet, FBI case agent Richard Egan subsequently testified that he conducted the searches in a frantic effort to obtain "evidence" to secure LaRouche's immediate arrest and a search warrant for a raid on the farm.

At 2200 hours, the auxiliary plan to provoke an incident went into effect. Helicopters flew overhead and SWAT teams amassed on the farm's perimeter. Fox-TV news reporter Jackie Stone broadcast a live report from outside the farm, stating that authorities were awaiting the imminent arrival of a search warrant and were going to enter the property to search for an "illegal weapons cache." Documents released subsequent to the raid show that Federal authorities *knew* no such weapons cache existed. Stone's report was designed to provide cover for an armed assault intended to result in LaRouche's assassination.

Individuals associated with LaRouche immediately contacted President Reagan seeking his intervention—a move which probably saved LaRouche's life. Overnight, the armed contingent surrounding the farm faded and the next phase of the DOJ's criminal plan took over—the framing up of LaRouche on criminal conspiracy charges, the illegal bankrupting of all his publishers, and the jailing of his closest collaborators. In the criminal mind of the Justice Department, if LaRouche was not to die in a blaze of gunfire, he would die in obscurity in prison.