

declared his candidacy for the 1988 presidential elections.”

Sisnev concludes with a restatement that LaRouche’s movement is growing, implying again the need that measures be taken to stop him and his movement: “In a word, LaRouche clearly is now going through a definite period of growth. . .” [ellipsis in original].

Gorbachov steps into the ring

Gorbachov delivered his veiled but potent threat against LaRouche on Oct. 3, in the context of a speech during a ceremony during the unveiling of a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann (the German communist of the early 1930s, known for his infamous slogan, “After Hitler, Us”).

The Soviet chief singled out so-called fascists without swastikas as the leading “threat to the very existence of mankind,” meaning of course a mankind forged in the Soviets’ image. The timing of the speech, coming just days before the mini-summit with President Reagan, is considered of special significance by leading intelligence experts consulted by this magazine.

Gorbachov spoke of the German communist Thaelmann’s fight against Nazism, during the rise of Hitler, and compared that to the present: “The world in which we are living and working today is . . . unlike that in which Ernst Thaelmann lived and fought,” he said, “but there has emerged a threat to the very existence of mankind,” today, as then.

“Despite all these . . . changes, Thaelmann’s ideas and the lessons of his life live on, just as his warning against the dangers of fascism and war still stand.

“Not only because there are still people on Earth for whom the swastika remains the symbol of revanchism to this day.” Much more dangerous than the swastika-bearing, openly Nazi groups, Gorbachov raved, are those in whom the Nazi “virus” is “hidden”: “Hidden viruses of the militarist, aggressive nature of fascism are much more dangerous.” Echoing both *New Times* and *Sovietskaya Kultura*, Gorbachov added: “Given a certain combination of circumstances, they are capable of causing an outbreak of fearful epidemic” [emphasis added].

“. . . We communists must do everything to put a barrier to any manifestations of reactionary extremism and tirelessly expose its inspirers.”

Gorbachov outlined the program of the so-called progressive (i.e., Moscow-allied) forces, which consists of stopping President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative (which the Soviets credit LaRouche with having inspired), and forming an alliance among “Communists, Social Democrats, and all democratic forces.”

Only this alliance with Soviet communism, Gorbachov claims, could have “issued a rebuff to fascism” before Hitler got too far. (He forgets the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact). Now, the Kremlin chief identifies the Nazis without swastikas, i.e., LaRouche, as the “new threat to mankind.” What Gorbachov means is the “new threat” to Soviet plans for mankind.

KGB methods used in Virginia raid

A Washington, D.C. political analyst, commenting on the deployment of 400 agents of half a dozen government agencies, armed with helicopters, armored personnel carriers, axes, and submachine guns, in Leesburg, Virginia on Oct. 6, said that you could tell in a moment that the raid was done at the behest of Mikhail Gorbachov: “Only such crude, brutal, and massively redundant” application of force would satisfy the masters of the Gulag Archipelago.

The pre-dawn raid was staged as a massive publicity stunt. The press was notified by at least 4:00 a.m., and NBC television arrived at the staging area before the raid began. Indeed, a lawyer for Campaigner Publications, one of the companies whose office was raided, was refused any information by the U.S. Attorney’s office, learning the scope of the raid only from watching NBC’s “Today” show. When three arrested associates of Lyndon LaRouche were brought before a judge in Alexandria, Virginia, they were paraded before the press in handcuffs and leg-irons.

The following is a chronology of events:

Day 1: Monday, Oct. 6, 1986

6:00 a.m.: Force of 400 combined Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms agents, Virginia Bureau of Criminal Investigation agents, Virginia state police, Loudoun County sheriff’s deputies, and Leesburg police amass at staging area outside of town. On display for the press are several armored personnel carriers; helicopters are circling overhead.

6:45 a.m.: Raiders seal an office building in the center of Leesburg used by businesses and political and cultural organizations associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., preventing access by anyone associated with those organizations. Helicopters patrol the airspace over Leesburg.

6:50 a.m.: Raiders enter the editorial offices of Campaigner Publications and *Executive Intelligence Review*. Hired security guard, a retired New York Police Department officer, goes to open the door, but before he can do so, door is burst open. He is pushed up against the wall and roughed-up before being released.

7:00 a.m.: Roy Frankhauser is arrested in Reading, Pennsylvania.

7:00 a.m.: Squad cars of Virginia state police and the FBI are posted outside the entrance to the farm where Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and Helga Zepp-LaRouche are safehoused.

7:05 a.m.: Notified of the raid, paralegal personnel contact an attorney for Campaigner Publications, who notifies the FBI his clients will cooperate. The U.S. Attorney's office refuses to give any information.

7:05 a.m.: Boston office of Caucus Distributors, Inc. is sealed and searched by the FBI.

7:00-7:30 a.m.: Raiders break open the doors to a management company and to a computer services company known to be employed by publications and political and cultural organizations associated with Lyndon LaRouche, and commence a search.

7:15 a.m.: Raiders enter a second office building and break into offices used by political organizers associated with LaRouche, as well as offices housing Campaigner's legal staff, its press staff, its security staff, and its travel staff.

8:00 a.m.: Automobile which passes the home of LaRouche security aides Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg is stopped by the FBI. The auto's two occupants are instructed, with Uzi submachine guns trained upon them, to get out of the car, and are questioned. The FBI agents are parked in the Steinbergs' driveway.

8:30 a.m.: Campaigner Publications paralegal representative, at attorney's request, asks officer in charge of raid to see search warrant. U.S. Secret Service agent Jim Lucey holds warrant up but refuses to allow paralegal to inspect it or read it.

10:00 a.m.: Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg are arrested at their home near Leesburg.

10:15 a.m.: FBI agents seeking to arrest Paul Goldstein, a security aide to LaRouche, at his residence in Leesburg, upon being told by Mrs. Goldstein that he is not present, push open the door, bruising Mrs. Goldstein's face. The house is searched without a warrant.

10:30 a.m.: Political organizer Michael Billington is arrested at his home near Leesburg.

By mid-morning, the small town of Leesburg appears to be under occupation. Every other automobile passing through the downtown area is driven by police or federal agents. All license plates are checked by state Division of Motor Vehicles computer, leading in one case to the temporary arrest of one private citizen on an old stolen-car complaint which he himself had once filed.

11:00 a.m.: Request by attorney to have attorneys present as observers is denied. This is in violation of Rule 41(d) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which states in relevant part:

The officer taking property under the warrant shall give to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken a copy of the warrant and a

receipt for the property taken or shall leave the copy and receipt at the place from which the property was taken. The return shall be made promptly and shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the applicant for the warrant and the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if they are present. . . .

12:28 p.m.: Indictments are issued by the federal grand jury in Boston, Massachusetts against: The LaRouche Campaign; Independent Democrats for LaRouche; Michael Gelber; Richard Sanders; Charles Park; Michael Billington; Paul Goldstein; Jeffrey Steinberg; Michele Steinberg; Roy Frankhauser; Elliot Greenspan; Campaigner Publications, Inc.; Caucus Distributors, Inc.; National Caucus of Labor Committees.

1:00 p.m.: Campaigner Publications' attorneys seek a hearing immediately in p.m.:

attorneys seek a hearing immediately in federal court in Virginia, and also in Loudoun County Circuit Court, to get observers' rights, filing in the courts a Motion for Protective Order, asking the courts to allow observers to be present. Both courts refuse to hear a motion that day.

1:30 p.m.: Richard Black, of the Caucus Distributors, Inc. Boston office, upon hearing of his indictment, offers through his attorney to turn himself in to federal authorities.

Steinbergs are denied bail, as FBI agent lies

Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg, security aides to LaRouche, were ordered to remain in pre-trial detention on Oct. 9 by federal magistrate W. Harris Grimsley. Grimsley based his order solely on testimony presented by FBI agent Richard Egan of Boston, which was described by observers as rife with perjury.

U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson called the Steinbergs "the masterminds of the entire LaRouche scheme to thwart the grand jury," referring to a federal grand jury investigation in Boston. Egan based his testimony on information allegedly received from the following individuals:

- Forrest Lee Fick, a claimed CIA agent and former Ku Klux Klan member, who was fired as a security guard for a private company protecting LaRouche;
- Roy Frankhauser, another claimed CIA agent, a

The offer is refused by Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts Daniel Small, who says, "We are already hunting him."

1:40 p.m.: Raiders burst into offices of Caucus Distributors, Inc. in Boston, and brandish a submachine gun in the face of Mrs. Black, demanding to know her husband's whereabouts. Occupants of the office are then removed, and the office is sealed and searched.

2:00 p.m.: An attorney for Campaigner Publications, speaking to the FBI agent in charge of the search at one of the office buildings, notifies the agent that one of the offices being searched in that building contains numerous communications between attorneys and clients, and work product prepared at the request of attorneys, which are privileged communications. The agent snidely replies, "Well, you can be assured we won't take any of them." The attorney tells him that he should take the warning seriously, that an error in this regard may invalidate the entire search. The FBI agent then asks for a description of what such materials would look like, since the searchers will not know what they are. The attorney points out that that is the searchers' problem, since they will not allow legal observers on the premises.

9:00 p.m.: Raiders begin to carry cartons and packing material into the office buildings, and begin to load cartons onto waiting trucks.

10:00 p.m.: Attorneys for Campaigner Publications point out to FBI agents in charge that the federal search warrant expired at 10 p.m., and the federal agents should be leaving.

10:15 p.m.: Federal agents tell Campaigner's attorney that U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia Henry Hudson disagrees with his interpretation, and that the search can continue after 10 p.m. When the searchers vacate the next day, they leave posted a "Supplemental Search Warrant" purportedly signed at 9:55 p.m. by federal magistrate W. Harris Grimsley, extending the search to Oct. 16, 1986, and removing the daytime-only restrictions of the original warrant.

Searchers continue throughout the night and early morning hours, ransacking offices, loading boxes into trucks, and madly xeroxing documents apparently not permitted by the terms of the warrant.

Day 2: Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1986

8:05 a.m.: U.S. Attorney Hudson personally notifies Campaigner Publications' attorneys that observers would be permitted, and files a response to their Motion stating that "the issues raised in the defendant's Motion for Protective Order are now moot."

10:00-11 a.m.: As Campaigner Publications' attorneys enter the two office buildings, raiders conclude the search, and give them a purported inventory of the items taken.

convicted felon on explosives charges, now facing federal indictments on obstruction of justice and weapons charges;

- Mordecai Levi, a leading suspect in two terrorist murders.

- Charles Tate, a disgruntled ex-member of LaRouche's security staff.

Egan perjured himself on a number of counts, according to courtroom observers. These included:

- 1) Egan testified that *no* documents had been produced by six LaRouche-associated organizations which were under grand jury subpoena. In fact, hundreds of thousands of documents were provided, as court records will show.

- 2) Egan testified that Elliot Greenspan had provided *no* "index cards" on political supporters and contributors to the grand jury; later in the hearing, he said Greenspan had brought "10 or 15" cards. In fact, Greenspan produced between 4,000 and 5,000 such cards.

- 3) Egan testified that the First Circuit Court of Appeals had affirmed the rulings of Judge A. David Mazzone "in all respects," whereas in fact the Appeals Court had overruled Mazzone on one of the three issues in the appeal it heard in April of this year.

Attorney William Moffit, representing the Steinbergs,

noted that the two initiators of the alleged obstruction scheme, Fick and Frankhauser, were out walking the streets, while the Steinbergs, who carried out no acts of obstruction, were being held in jail at the government's insistence. "You have to examine the sources of the government's information," said Moffit, noting that Fick and Frankhauser are admitted liars and both have arrest records, and that Levi was apparently involved in two murders for the Jewish Defense League.

In making his ruling, Magistrate Grimsley said that "the evidence points out that Michele Steinberg and Jeffrey Steinberg had engaged in a pattern of advice and instructions to obstruct the grand jury." Despite the fact that Grimsley ruled that there was no risk of flight to avoid prosecution by the Steinbergs, he ordered them detained without bond and transferred to Massachusetts.

Questioned by reporters during a recess, LaRouche campaign official Edward Spannaus said that he felt like he was "in Soviet Russia." "Sitting in that courtroom, I felt like I was in the Stalin show trials of the 1930s. A federal law enforcement agent, who has taken an oath of office to uphold the Constitution, visibly and provably perjured himself," charged Spannaus.