
Newly Released FOIA Documents Prove

Kissinger ran 'Get LaRouche' frameup

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Hundreds of pages of FBI documents recently declassified under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provide damning new evidence that it was Henry A. Kissinger personally who was the driving force behind the recent political frameup and jailing of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative and an international monetary reform program, LaRouche was hounded by government prosecutors for over seven years and eventually convicted on trumped-up conspiracy charges by a rigged federal jury in Alexandria, Virginia late last year. On Jan. 27, LaRouche was sentenced to an unprecedented 15 years in jail and immediately taken off to prison without bail pending appeal—a practice not even imposed on many murderers.

Beginning in August 1982—within days of LaRouche's return from Mexico City, where he met with President José López Portillo to discuss his solution to the Third World debt crisis—Kissinger launched a crusade to force the FBI and the Justice Department to frame up LaRouche.

Kissinger inundated the Department of Justice and the FBI with wildly fabricated "complaints" against LaRouche and his associates—most of which charged LaRouche with criminal harassment—the very crimes that Kissinger was himself committing against LaRouche. In this, Kissinger drew upon his close personal friends, including FBI director William Webster; Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) president and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) member David Abshire; and *Washington Post* lawyer, Democratic Party fixer, and PFIAB member Edward Bennett Williams. As the documents show, after months of repeated efforts to "tickle" the system into action, Kissinger's labors paid off, triggering a full-scale government assault against the political leader and his associates.

The monetary reform fight

Once earlier, when he was at the height of his power during the Nixon-Ford era, Henry had spewed his venom against LaRouche. Then, as in the more recent years, the actual substance of the LaRouche-Kissinger fight was inter-

national economic and monetary policy.

In March 1975, after LaRouche issued his International Development Bank (IDB) proposal for a new global gold-backed monetary system, Kissinger flew to Paris to scotch ongoing LaRouche talks with prominent Middle East government officials, both Arab and Israeli. One Arab state was threatened with immediate cutoff of all U.S. food aid unless it dropped plans to host LaRouche at a diplomatic reception. Shortly thereafter, Kissinger oversaw the overthrow of a nationalist military government in Peru, during the course of which, according to State Department documents, he had the correspondent of this news service, American journalist Gretchen Small, and *EIR's* Lima bureau chief Luis Vásquez, thrown into jail until an international mobilization forced their release.

The seeds of the later Kissinger assault on LaRouche were actually planted during this period, when FBI files wildly mischaracterized LaRouche's IDB proposal as "an international currency system based on the Soviet ruble."

By August 1982, when Kissinger relaunched in earnest his war on LaRouche, the debt crisis had taken on grave proportions, exactly as LaRouche had been warning for years. Desperate to peddle his own "debt-for-equity" looting schemes to a Reagan administration that had been swept into office in part on the basis of a pledge to keep the likes of Henry out of the corridors of power, Kissinger came to increasingly see LaRouche's own influence within the Reagan White House as a major roadblock to his rehabilitation.

Kissinger's 'Dear Bill' letter

According to FBI files, between 1977, when the Bureau formally "terminated" its 25-year investigation and Cointelpro program against LaRouche, and 1980, the major focus of anti-LaRouche efforts shifted to such private Eastern Establishment-run agencies as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), which in 1978 launched an international drive to brand LaRouche as a "virulent anti-Semite." Indeed, FBI records from 1980-82 reflected the fact that the Bureau had been forced on several occasions to incorporate material published in *EIR's* counterintelligence newsletter *Investiga-*

tive Leads in their own investigations, including a file captioned "REAGAT," presumably referring to the March 1981 attempt on the life of President Reagan.

On Aug. 5, 1982, Kissinger launched his drive to sic the FBI on LaRouche, filing the first of many complaints against LaRouche and associates with the FBI's Washington Field Office. This initial complaint charged that *EIR*'s Asia editor at the time, Daniel Sneider (the son of a former Kissinger State Department diplomat) had made a threat on his life. In fact, Sneider had simply called CSIS requesting an on-therecord interview with Dr. Kissinger. In the context of the Sneider probe, which was shut down by the Justice Department on Nov. 16, 1982, early 1970s Cointelpro documents that had falsely branded the NCLC (the philosophical association founded by LaRouche in the mid-1960s) as a "violence-oriented, self-described organization of revolutionary socialists," were dusted off for recirculation within the Reagan administration and the diplomatic community.

On Aug. 19, 1982, Kissinger wrote his now famous "Dear Bill" letter to FBI director Webster: "Because these people have been getting increasingly obnoxious, I have taken the liberty of asking my lawyer, Bill Rogers, to get in touch with you to ask your advice, especially with respect to security. . . . It was good to see you at the [Bohemian] Grove, and I look forward to the chance to visit again when I am next in Washington. Warm regards."

Just days before the Kissinger letter to Webster, on Aug. 14, the European Labor Party (POE), an Italian party with ties to LaRouche, had submitted an investigative dossier to the Italian Attorney General, presenting evidence of Kissinger's involvement in the 1978 kidnaping-assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

On Sept. 16, responding to Kissinger's letter and a subsequent *still classified* letter from Kissinger's attorney William D. Rogers, Webster wrote to Rogers to inform him that the Bureau had not yet been provided with sufficient evidence to justify action against LaRouche: "As you know, we here at the Bureau are limited as to what we can do to help, since the data we have does not as yet justify an inquiry on our part."

Perot spies for Kissinger

On Nov. 15, 1982, according to a recently declassified FBI telex, *EIR* reporter Scott McLain Thompson spoke with H. Ross Perot, chairman of the board of EDS Corp. and a member of PFIAB. Thompson, according to the Bureau cable, called Perot "to advise that he was in possession of hard evidence that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was a foreign agent and homosexual and could not be trusted with national security information. Perot . . . challenged Thompson to provide this data to the FBI. Thompson stated that he would do so."

The FBI cable, dated Nov. 23, 1982, was from FBI director Webster to the "personal attention" of the Special

Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office, R.J. Gray, instructing New York to immediately dispatch special agents to interview Thompson. Webster ended the cable with orders that "no investigation [into Kissinger] should be conducted absent FBIHQ authority."

On Dec. 9, 1982, FBI special agents conducted a lengthy interview with Thompson and Michele Steinberg, another *EIR* counterintelligence specialist. The two-page cable sent to Director Webster and to the FBI Intelligence Division fairly summarized the charges against Kissinger, focusing on: 1) his wartime involvement with the Soviet espionage network known as the ODRA cell, as recounted by former senior Polish intelligence officer M. Goliniewski; 2) Kissinger's British secret intelligence pedigree, as detailed in a May 1982 speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House); and 3) recent testimony by Corrado Guerzoni, former personal secretary to Aldo Moro, detailing Kissinger's threats to Moro just prior to his kidnaping by the Red Brigades.

In a Dec. 16, 1982 followup cable from NYFO to Webster, Kissinger's homosexuality was referenced. A Nov. 14, 1982 article in *Il Giorno* was provided to the FBI, which "simply informed that Yuri Andropov has blackmail files on Henry Kissinger's sexual activities." Webster's office scuttled the investigation.

Despite the fact that all of the cable traffic between Webster and the NYFO was classified "Secret," Dr. K seems to have been informed immediately about the Thompson approach to the Bureau. On Nov. 25, forty-eight hours after Webster ordered New York to pursue the charges against Kissinger, Henry renewed his correspondence with Webster.

In a much more formal, three-page letter, this time to "Dear Judge Webster," Kissinger stated: "Since your letter of Sept. 16, 1982 to Bill Rogers, concerning the activities of the LaRouche group directed at me, a number of events have occurred which cause me to raise the subject with you once again. I am attaching a chronology and some leaflets which demonstrate a systematic and escalating campaign of harassment, threat and defamation both here and abroad."

Among the five allegations against LaRouche contained in Kissinger's letter was the following:

"Accusations that I am responsible for the murder of leading political figures around the world coupled with other charges (for example the purchase by me of Arab land on the West Bank)—likely to appeal to groups with a high potential for violence, thus risking my personal safety."

The Kissinger correspondence then went on to the following conclusion:

"This conduct raises two additional problems. The first is of an intelligence nature. We may be witnessing here not normal radical political action but a systematic disinformation campaign supported by some foreign intelligence service. How else is one to explain the simultaneous appearances in widely different parts of the world of posterous

accusations amounting to American collusion in assassinations clearly the work of far left organizations, such as the Red Brigades, whose targets have in fact included Americans? Who finances this network of organizations, newsletters and newspapers?

“Second, the personal harassment is clearly increasing both in the U.S. and overseas. My concern is heightened by the reported history of violence by the LaRouche people against their perceived enemies and opponents.” Fine words from a man then under investigation by the Italian magistrates for suspected involvement in the Moro murder, and long suspected by U.S. intelligence of being a Soviet agent.

It is relevant to note that just prior to the Kissinger-to-Webster communication, LaRouche had provided the National Security Council with an investigative file on Kissinger’s involvement with Britain’s Lord Harlech in a West Bank land scam. While subsequent shredding of NSC files makes it impossible to say with certainty that an additional national security probe of Kissinger had been launched, personal contact between LaRouche and NSC staff personnel at the time indicated serious official concern and interest in the Kissinger real estate ventures in the Israeli occupied territories.

Enter PFIAB and Revell

On Dec. 20, 1982, FBI Assistant Director Oliver B. Revell wrote to Kissinger, informing him that a review of his Nov. 25 letter by the Justice Department’s Civil Division and by the FBI’s Domestic Intelligence section had failed to turn up any possible violations of federal law warranting either investigation or the opening of an FBI intelligence probe— even under the vastly expanded guidelines of Executive Order 12333. Nevertheless, Revell informed Kissinger that Webster had referred the matter to his personal attention.

Anxious to please, and willing to stretch the statutes beyond their limits, Revell informed Kissinger, “Your letter does indicate a possible violation involving the alleged use of the telephone by the group as a method of harassment. Therefore, the aspects relating to alleged harassing telephone calls have been referred to the Criminal Division, USDJ, for its consideration as to whether any further Federal action is warranted.”

Revell simultaneously forwarded Kissinger’s letter “with enclosures” to the Justice Department’s Criminal Division, citing “possible violation of Title 47, U.S. Code, Section 223, Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls Statute.”

Correctly reading Revell’s signal of FBI willingness to accommodate his “Get LaRouche” pleas, Kissinger next activated two longtime allies, David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams, both of PFIAB.

According to a Jan. 12, 1983 memorandum from Webster to Revell, “At the PFIAB meeting today, David Abshire raised the subject of the activities of the U.S. Labor Party

and Lyndon LaRouche. He noted that he and a number of other Americans in public life had been the subject of repeated harassment by LaRouche and wondered whether the FBI had a basis for investigating these activities under the guidelines or otherwise. A number of the members present, including Edward Bennett Williams, raised the question of the sources of funding for these U.S. Labor Party activities. In view of the large amounts obviously being expended worldwide, the question was raised whether the U.S. Labor Party might be funded by hostile intelligence agencies. Can you give me an update together with any comments or observations on this matter?”

Although the PFIAB “discussion” simply repeated the same self-serving phony charges contained in the earlier Kissinger letters, the official imprimatur of the President’s intelligence board gave Webster and Revell the scintilla of authorization they needed to unleash a full-scale assault. Six years and tens of millions of taxpayers’ dollars later, Kissinger’s “Get LaRouche” wishes were in part fulfilled:

- Within five days of the PFIAB meeting, the Criminal Division of the Justice Department formally opened an investigation into the telephone harassment charges.

- Four days later, the FBI Intelligence Division produced a scurrilous “Secret” report, which, over the next several years, would be disseminated to foreign governments around the world through FBI legates posted at American embassies.

Overtly contradicting reams of material in the FBI’s own files, and turning Kissinger’s false and as yet uninvestigated claims into “fact,” the Jan. 21, 1983 memo stated, in part:

“Lyndon LaRouche is the founder and leader of a Marxist organization called the NCLC and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party [defunct for nearly 10 years—ed.]. LaRouche and his organizations produce several publications, including the Executive Intelligence Review, a medium by which LaRouche expounds bizarre and conspiratorial theories and views on world affairs.

“One of LaRouche’s most bizarre theories envisions a vast conspiracy against him and his organization inspired by the Rockefeller family and the British Royal Family and involving the British Government, and Security Services, CIA and KGB. . . .

“Several U.S. and foreign government officials and other individuals in public life have been subjected to repeated harassment by LaRouche’s organizations. . . .

“While many of the statements and policy positions of LaRouche’s organizations dovetail nicely with Soviet propaganda and disinformation objectives, we have no firm evidence that they are being inspired, directed or funded by the Soviet Union or other foreign groups.” The rest of that sentence and the remainder of the paragraph was blacked out on a “b.1” exemption, which refers to ongoing national security probes.