

## EIR Feature

# Restore justice to the lawless world of Kissinger-Bush

by Warren J. Hamerman

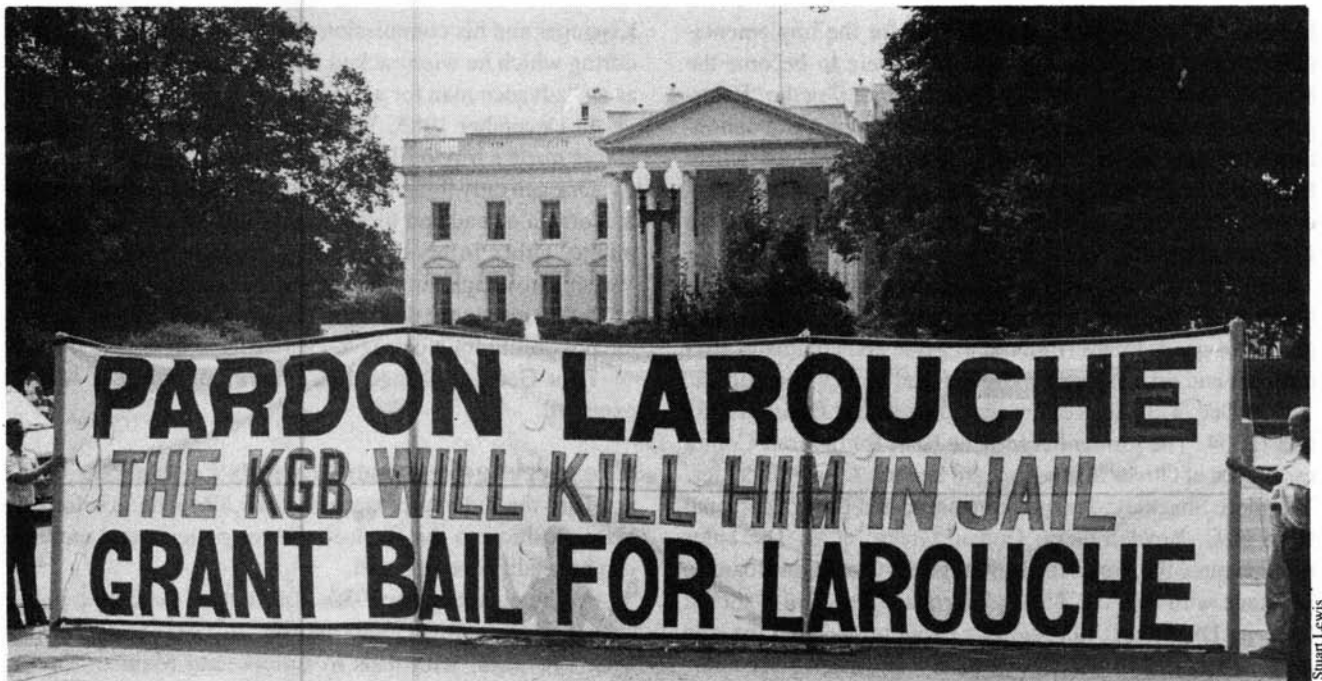
*This presentation was given to the Martin Luther King Tribunal on Jan. 15 in Washington, D.C. Mr. Hamerman is chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee.*

I am supremely confident that centuries from today, men and women will look back on our times from new worlds on distant planets, as one of the momentous struggles between freedom and tyranny in mankind's history, at the center of which stood, on the one side, those associated with Henry Kissinger and George Bush—the allies of the butchers of Tiananmen Square, Lebanon, and Panama—and on the other side, those associated with Lyndon LaRouche—the champion of economic justice.

There is a common theme of *lawlessness* to the Kissinger-Bush methods, which can be seen in the overlapping developments and cast of characters in the invasion of Panama, the defiant sabotage of Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh's attempts to bring the Iran-Contra secret government to justice, and the President's personal stonewalling in releasing government documents exculpatory to Lyndon LaRouche.

The common theme in all three instances is an unconstitutional abuse of executive power, and its later coverup. It is as if Bush nullified the Constitution by allowing the Executive branch to usurp both the powers of the Legislative branch to advise and consent to foreign policy and declare war, and the Judicial branch to ensure the independent guarantees of justice.

In his recent trip to Panama, former U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark focused international attention on the outrageous brutalization of national sovereignty through what he originally called a "conspiracy of silence" and what he now calls a "conspiracy of disinformation" about the true death toll, number of detainees, and political leaders eliminated. In Panama, Bush ordered, through military means, a systematic elimination or terrorization of all political leaders



*The lawlessness of the Kissinger-Bush methods is seen most notably in the Justice Department's vendetta against LaRouche. President Bush has refused to declassify the government documents which would prove LaRouche's innocence. Shown here is a rally at the White House, September 1989.*

with the will or potential will to oppose U.S. domination for decades to come. What is now clear, is that the U.S. military worked from lists of political enemies to round up victims, and conduct "selective assassinations" under the cover of military operations.

Not only is this an affront to international law, but this is precisely the *same* policy which the government has imposed through pure judicial terror, against all organized and potentially organized political opposition inside the United States. Here is the "m.o." out in the open, most notably of the Justice Department's war against the LaRouche movement, as well as its judicial vendetta against pro-life organizers, trade unions such as the United Mine Workers, politicians who threaten to challenge the Executive's authority, and even churches.

### **Continuity of combat**

There is a continuity to that historic battle now entering its third decade. When the struggle emerged in the 1970s over LaRouche's proposals for international economic development and his fierce opposition to the rock music and drug counterculture, the current President was then head of the CIA, the current head of the CIA (William Webster) was then director of the FBI, and Henry Kissinger—then as now—was virtual czar of national security, strategic, and foreign policy. A continuous combatant with LaRouche from the late 1970s onward, because of LaRouche's relentless opposition to the rock-drug-sex counterculture and his promotion of classical

culture, has been the leading front group for drug legalization—the American Drug Lobby or ADL [Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith], which has formally commended George Bush and campaigned against life.

In his 1980 presidential primary campaign in New Hampshire, LaRouche had led a movement to destroy the campaign of George Bush by exposing his allegiance to the Trilateral Commission and the spooky underside of his character. In his 1988 presidential campaign, George Bush decided to "get even" with LaRouche and other political opponents. Not only did he run on a Ceausescu-style program of open opposition to civil liberties, but he personally singled LaRouche out as a target for political imprisonment on the primary campaign trail.

What is this political war all about?

During the fall of 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed a series of Executive Orders, including Executive Order 12333, creating a powerful matrix of governmental and private intelligence community operatives to impose policies through scenario and manipulation upon the world, in disregard of the democratic political process. In June 1983, Reagan formally created the Kissinger Central American Commission as a "means of building a national consensus as a comprehensive U.S. policy for the region." In the order signed by Reagan, Kissinger's commission was given the authorization to conduct what was called an "enlightened counterinsurgency campaign."

Vice President Bush, with his background at the CIA,

became the White House point-person for the implementation of these Executive Orders, which were to become the basis for the actions of the “secret government” or the “Enterprise” in the Iran-Contra dealings, the bludgeoning of national sovereignty in Panama, the Philippines, and elsewhere through “Project Democracy,” and the running of the financial warfare, frameup, and judicial atrocities underlying the LaRouche cases.

On Oct. 20, 1981, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12331, which constituted a President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) to guide and command government and private agency counterintelligence operations.

On Dec. 4, 1981, Reagan signed Executive Orders 12333 and 12334. The former became the basis for the Iran-Contra escapades of Oliver North, Richard Secord, John Poindexter, Theodore Shackley, Joseph Fernandez, and Bush’s personal team of C. Boyden Gray, Donald Gregg, et al. The latter order created the President’s Intelligence Oversight Board to interface with PFIAB. Through a related series of National Security Directives, Reagan later explicitly defined the role of Vice President Bush to coordinate and control these inter-agency “special activities” through the Special Situation Group.

### **What is Executive Order 12333?**

Executive Order 12333 gave the intelligence community a virtual blank check, under the pretext of protecting national security from espionage, terrorism, and other “threats”—real and imagined—to detect, counter, and neutralize these “threats” through “special activities,” both internationally and domestically. It specifically authorized the intelligence community to “conduct counterintelligence activity within the U.S.,” thereby reconstituting the ability of the government to run Cointelpro operations against those it deemed political enemies. The order upgraded the National Security Council as a kind of clearing house for joint operations by the CIA, FBI, Pentagon, Departments of Justice, Treasury, and State, and privately contracted agencies to “conduct special activities.” The Executive Order also explicitly ordered that these activities were to be covered up—in its words, “to protect intelligence and intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.”

Executive Order 12333 outlined a broad scope of areas which went well beyond terrorism and espionage, to the determination of foreign, defense, and economic policy. It stated: “The U.S. intelligence effort shall provide the President and NSC with necessary information on which to base decisions concerning the conduct and development of foreign, defense, and economic policy, and the protection of U.S. national interests from foreign security threats.”

That the fall 1981 Executive Orders and the Kissinger Commission were a thoroughly integrated operation is symbolized by two famous trips.

In the summer of 1983, Ollie North accompanied Henry

Kissinger and his commission on a tour of Central America, during which he wisecracked in Nicaragua that he was there as an “advance man for a U.S. invasion.”

In December 1983, Vice President Bush and North together made a trip to El Salvador.

One can only imagine what specific knowledge in General Noriega’s head and files George Bush fears may be made public, either in his trial or through Independent Counsel Walsh’s investigation. Certainly Bush sent an invasion force of 26,000 men in the dead of night, in part hoping to eliminate the possibility for Noriega to ever be alive to tell his story.

Poor George! Things didn’t work out quite the way he expected.

### **The secret government targets LaRouche**

That the judicial persecution of LaRouche is related to his opposition to the Bush-Kissinger policies and methods can be readily documented.

At the outset of the 1980s, LaRouche’s strategic policy influence was growing enormously. In 1981, he traveled at least 217 days, with trips to Europe and Mexico. During 1982, LaRouche traveled about 242 days, including trips to Germany, Mexico, India, Italy, Spain, and France, in which he promoted both his plan for a new, just world economic order, and his design for a strategic beam defense. In 1983, as he campaigned for a crash Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program and the economic reform measures known as Operation Juárez, he traveled 243 days, including trips to India, Europe, Japan, and Thailand.

Beginning the summer of 1982, immediately after LaRouche discussed his economic reform proposals for Central and Latin America with Mexican President José López Portillo, Kissinger and the FBI’s William Webster and Oliver “Buck” Revell had begun exchanging now famous letters and memoranda initiating a series of government operations to neutralize the ability of his movement to function.

On Jan. 12, 1983 a memo from Webster to Revell reports that at that day’s PFIAB meeting, David Abshire raised the issue of the activities of LaRouche’s U.S. Labor Party. Edward Bennett Williams (now deceased) suggested that the sources of LaRouche’s worldwide deployment of funds could be the basis of full-scale counterintelligence “special activities.” After President Reagan adopted the thrust of LaRouche’s longstanding strategic “beam defense” proposals in his famous March 23, 1983 SDI speech, the operations against LaRouche went into high gear.

### **LaRouche and Executive Order 12333**

The key to unraveling Bush and Kissinger’s role in the LaRouche cases is the sworn admission, six months after LaRouche was imprisoned, by an FBI records supervisor in Washington named David Lieberman, on July 6, 1989, that the FBI had a file on LaRouche under Executive Order 12333, among other national security covers. The government had

spent nearly two years refusing to acknowledge that such a file even existed.

Several months after Lieberman's admission, on Nov. 7, 1989, Vernon R. Thornton, the Acting Sections Chief of Records at FBI headquarters in Washington, submitted a signed affidavit in the *LaRouche v. William Webster* case in New York. Thornton revealed that he had been the headquarters desk supervisor in the Domestic Security-Terrorism Section at the Department of Justice, and during the 1970s he had been the headquarters supervisor of the investigation against LaRouche's philosophical association, the National Caucus of Labor Committees. Thornton stated that the Department of Justice refused flat-out to release the LaRouche file under E.O. 12333 because, to use his words:

"I have reviewed the classified file containing the documents at issue and have determined that the file is a repository for national security information. . . ."

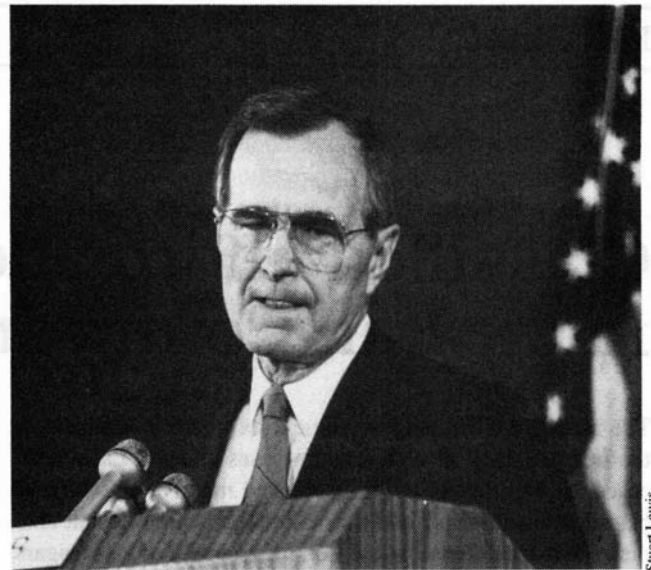
This affidavit was signed days after I received a letter from the White House in response to two widely circulated letters I had sent the President demanding that he use his Executive authority to declassify national security protected files, including those under E.O. 12333, because they may contain documents exculpatory to LaRouche. Unbeknownst to us at the time, our demands to Bush were occurring simultaneously with a battle royal between Independent Counsel Walsh, Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, and Bush, over whether or not the Executive could get away with using "national security" pretexts to sabotage the trial of CIA station chief Fernandez.

Why is LaRouche's file under E.O. 12333 so central to his defense against government frameup and coverup?

From his Boston indictment in June 1987 onward, LaRouche maintained that the judicial frameup against him was because of his opposition to the secret government's Iran-Contra operation. In press conferences he denounced Ollie North as a fascist and revealed that the persecution against himself was being run under the secret government authority in Executive Order 12333. From the summer of 1987 onward, LaRouche's defense team demanded the release of documents under E.O. 12333. The Reagan-Bush administration stonewalled.

Then on March 7, 1988, Independent Counsel Walsh released to the defense a declassified document found in Ollie North's safe. It was a telex from Richard Secord to Ollie North, saying that "our man here says Lewis has collected info against LaRouche." The next day, prosecutors located a second FBI document, containing background to the Secord-North telex. On March 10, 1988, Judge Robert Keeton suspended the Boston LaRouche trial and ordered the FBI and CIA to search for other exculpatory evidence. He also ordered a search of the index to the files of Vice President Bush and various government agencies.

Over the next weeks, in addition to targeting Bush, the defense moved to subpoena notebooks, documents, and re-



*President George Bush: Future generations will remember him as the man who trashed the Constitution.*

cords of Kissinger, Oliver "Buck" Revell, Ollie North, John Poindexter, and others. The explosive nature of LaRouche's threat to Bush, Kissinger, and their operations forced the government to dump the case in Boston and restart it a few months later in Alexandria under Judge Albert Bryan, a specialist in keeping the lid on "state secrets."

Again, before the Alexandria trial, the LaRouche defense team demanded that the government acknowledge a LaRouche File under Executive Order 12333 and other national security pretexts, and release exculpatory evidence. Again, the government refused to even acknowledge that an E.O. 12333 file existed.

The notorious LaRouche "railroad" run by Judge Bryan followed swiftly.

Yet to this day, the Bush government arrogantly refuses to release exculpatory documents, under the pretext of national security classification. I call upon this great assembly to resolve that George Bush not be allowed to continue to obstruct justice.

Events now unfolding in the wake of international outrage against Bush's invasion of Panama, Walsh's tenacity in attempting to bring the Iran-Contra team to justice, and the general political process now under way, kindle hope that the day of reckoning for Bush and Kissinger may be near at hand.

One year ago this month, George Bush was inaugurated President and gave Kissinger the strategic policy franchise, while Lyndon LaRouche was thrown in prison as a political prisoner days later.

The time and means have come to reverse that double injustice.