

Seek 'Special Master' in LaRouche case

A formal request has been filed to the federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, to appoint a "Special Master" to investigate and redress ongoing gross government misconduct in the case of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., based on the precedent of the appointment of a "Special Master" for fraud on the court in the John Demjanjuk case. The papers were filed on Feb. 11 by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Odin P. Anderson.

The attorneys' demand for a court-appointed Special Master is in the form of a 25-page Reply to the Government in the political prisoner's *habeas corpus* appeal based upon six volumes of exculpatory evidence newly discovered after the 1988 trial. The Special Master is required because of "multiple violations of the Constitution and laws," and uncorrected "gross governmental misconduct." The reason cited for the "uncorrected" government misconduct is "because the biased treatment of the trial judge has allowed it."

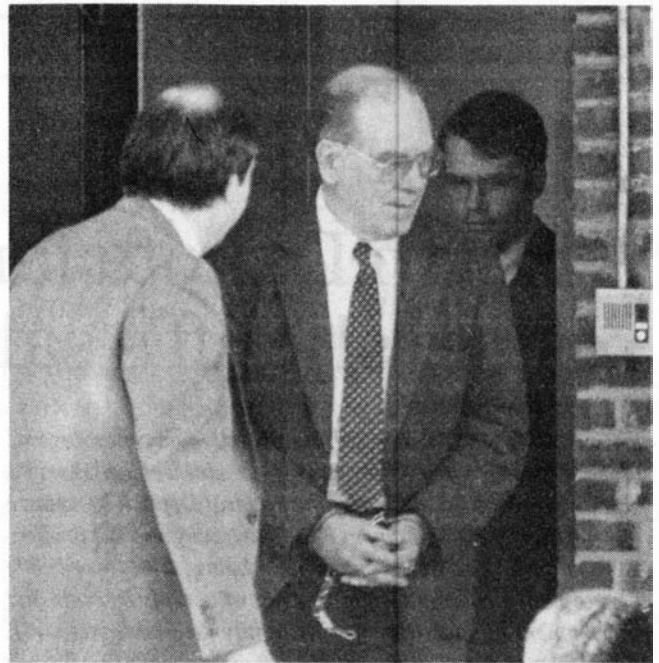
The new LaRouche request states:

"Because of the gravity of the prosecutorial misconduct, and its continuation, exculpatory information has been hidden and covered up, denying appellants their constitutional rights and constituting a fraud upon this court."

Faced with a similar government fraud on the court in the case of John Demjanjuk, on Aug. 17, 1992 the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals appointed a Tennessee judge as a Special Master of the Appeals Court to investigate, gather evidence of systemic government wrongdoing, and redress the situation. The order of the Sixth Circuit in *Demjanjuk v. Petrovsky* is attached to the new LaRouche Reply.

Clark and Anderson charge that the U.S. government response to LaRouche's appeal of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.'s denial of his Motion to Vacate his sentence is "grossly dishonest" and even "malicious" when the government claims that LaRouche and his co-petitioners (Edward Spannaus and William Wertz) only want a political "forum" from the Appeals Court. In fact, the Reply clearly states that they are "seeking relief from an unfair trial, presided over by a biased judge, and prosecuted for improper purposes and by unlawful means." LaRouche, who has been imprisoned for over four years, is seeking his immediate liberty.

The LaRouche reply also takes the government to task for objecting to the Court's including in the record crucial new evidence arising in connection with three areas: 1) the du Pont kidnap case involving Donald Moore, Galen Kelly, et al.; 2) East German involvement in blaming the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on LaRouche; 3)



Lyndon LaRouche being taken to prison on Jan. 27, 1989. Behind him is his associate and fellow political prisoner, Mike Billington.

how the government designed and controlled the testimony of a perjured lender witness. The Reply comments:

"This is merely the latest of the government's continuing efforts to derive strategic and tactical advantage from concealment of exculpatory and relevant evidence. It is a continuation of deceptive practices designed and intended to prevent the truth emerging from its hiding place. It is a naked attempt to deny this evidence to the court, and to deny due process to the defendants."

Finally, the new LaRouche Reply refutes point by point the government's efforts to belittle and explain away large amounts of relevant exculpatory evidence discovered in the more than four years since LaRouche's railroad conviction. The new evidence includes vital information in the following areas:

- the bias of trial judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.;
- the government's "objective bad faith" and fraud in the 1987 bankruptcy against LaRouche-associated firms;
- the government's illegal "concert of action" with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), Loudoun County Sheriff's Office, et al. under Executive Order 12333 and other authority to shut down the LaRouche movement for "political" reasons through financial warfare and other means;
- the bias and perjured testimony of ex-member and other witnesses;
- improper bias in the jury.

The next anticipated development would be oral argument between Clark, Anderson, and government prosecutor Kent Robinson before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in March, if usual practices are followed.