

# Vendetta against LaRouche shows blatant DOJ corruption

by Bruce Director

In the early morning hours on Oct. 6, 1986, a small army of over 400 agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the Secret Service, the Virginia State Police, and the Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Office, armed with automatic weapons, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and armored personnel carriers, descended on the small town of Leesburg, Virginia and forcibly entered several offices of companies that published newspapers, magazines, and political literature associated with then-Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The raiders were accompanied by a bevy of journalists, and Mira Lansky Boland, from the Washington, D.C. fact-finding division of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith. A separate contingent of armed government agents surrounded the farm on the outskirts of Leesburg where LaRouche and his wife were staying. That contingent was prepared, if ordered, to launch an armed assault on the farm, designed to cover for the assassination of LaRouche. For two days, the government agents packed up and carted off documents which were taken to a secret military installation at the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps at Henderson Hall, just outside Washington, D.C.

Such a massive show of force was unnecessary, had no legitimate law enforcement purpose, and was only designed to provoke violence and create a cover for the judicial railroad of LaRouche and his associates. Government documents, released years later, show that the raid planners themselves believed there was little threat of violence on the part of the victims of the raid. However, individual participants in the raid have since admitted that part of the raiders' plan involved a live plot to assassinate LaRouche. The FBI also admitted in its internal documents that its partner in the raid, Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, was "politically motivated."

That raid, conducted more than seven years prior to the ATF-FBI raid in 1993 against the Branch Davidian religious sect in Waco, Texas which left scores dead, was prepared and executed by a politically corrupt network, which is not limited to, but is centered within elements of both the Department of Justice Criminal Division and the FBI. The relevant circles within the DOJ acted under the influence of political corruption, and in concert with an intertwined network of

private agencies including the ADL and the ADL-allied American Family Foundation (AFF)-sponsored Cult Awareness Network (CAN).

Some of these individuals and organizations have since been investigated and/or convicted for crimes including kidnapping, illegal spying, and perjury. Many of them, such as CAN, ADL, and Deputy Assistant Attorneys General Mark Richard and John Keeney, were involved in the events surrounding the deadly shootouts in Waco and in Ruby Creek, Idaho (involving the Weavers), planned and initiated during the Presidency of George Bush. These same individuals have been responsible for other politically motivated abuses of the judicial system, several of which are the subject of this *Special Report*. An examination of the people and events leading up to and following the raid on LaRouche's associates provides the clearest standpoint from which the U.S. Congress and the Executive branch can dismantle this rogue cabal, which, despite Bush's defeat, is still in positions of power.

## A politically corrupt task force is created

The public-private "Get LaRouche" task force responsible for the events surrounding the raid on LaRouche's associates, was brought into existence no later than August 1982, when former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger communicated his desire to attack LaRouche directly to William Webster, then the director of the FBI. Several months later, in January 1983, David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams, members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), put the imprimatur of national security on Kissinger's anti-LaRouche demands by seeking authorization for an investigation "under the guidelines or otherwise," at a PFIAB meeting. The PFIAB request was communicated directly to Webster that same day. Webster referred the matter to his deputy, Oliver "Buck" Revell, by a memo dated Jan. 12, 1983.

The Kissinger and PFIAB memos set in motion the coalescence of a task force which included the ADL, CAN, various news organizations, agents of the Department of Justice, IRS, ATF, the state attorneys general of Virginia, California, and New York, and others. This "Get LaRouche" task force operated in part under the Reagan-Bush Executive Order 12333, which governed the conduct of U.S. govern-

CROSS-REFERENCE  
August 19, 1982

Dear Bill:

I appreciated your letter forwarding the flyer which has been circulated by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. 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 Grove, and I look forward to the chance to visit again when I am next in Washington.

Warm regards, 16 SEP 23 1982  
Henry A. Kissinger

Mr. William H. Webster  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, DC 20535

HENRY A. KISSINGER  
SUITE 400  
1600 K STREET N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

*Handwritten notes: 44-43500-X, MR, 141, OK, 66, P. 605, 141, MR, 141, 100-457957-1579*

Henry Kissinger solicits FBI Director William Webster to go after LaRouche.

ment covert operations, such as the infamous drug- and gun-running Iran-Contra apparatus supervised by then-Vice President George Bush. A memo found in the safe of Bush's subordinate, Lt. Col. Oliver North, shows that North's apparatus played a part in the "Get LaRouche" task force. The telex communication from retired Air Force Gen. Richard Secord to North states, "Our man here is gathering information against LaRouche."

The use of private organizations by government officials to assist in politically motivated "investigations" came into widespread practice after the FBI's notorious Cointelpro program of the 1960s and 1970s, and the activities of the IRS's Special Service Staff, were halted. Under Cointelpro, the FBI engaged in such actions directly. Exemplary is the 1973 collaboration between the FBI and the Communist Party U.S.A. in a plot to assassinate LaRouche. In a November 1973 memo from the New York FBI office to FBI headquarters in Washington, FBI agents proposed aiding the CPUSA's goal of "ultimately eliminating LaRouche." Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and other civil rights leaders were also the targets of similar Cointelpro operations. The exposure of abuses such as Cointelpro and the Special Service Staff led Congress and the Executive branch to place limits on the activity of federal law enforcement agencies.

The targeting of LaRouche and black elected officials continued long after Cointelpro was terminated. LaRouche and his associates remained targets of harassment under the guise of "national security" until the late 1970s. These operations against LaRouche were supervised by Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Keeney, who played a major role in

January 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REVILL  
RE: U.S. LABOR PARTY

*Handwritten: National Caucus of Labor Committees*

At the PFIAS 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 us an update together with any comments or observations on this matter?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28-74 BY 1042/STW

William H. Webster  
Director

1 - Mr. O'Malley

WHL:mfd

*Handwritten: 100-457957-1579, 4/17/81, 7 MAY 1981*

David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board call for an investigation of LaRouche.

F B I  
Date: 11/23/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
Type or plaintext or code

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-392623)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-123674) (P)

SUBJECT: LYNDON HERMYLE LA ROUCHE JR., aka  
Lynn Marcus  
SM-NGLC  
(OO:NY)

ReBulet, 10/29/73.

Interviewing New York case file it is noted that information has been received that the CPUSA is conducting an extensive background investigation on the subject for the purpose of ultimately eliminating him and the threat of the NGLC, on CP operations. Several sources have furnished this information to the New York office, and this information has appeared in the Daily World newspaper several times.

NGLC sources have advised that the subject is the controlling force behind the NGLC and all of its activities. A discussion with the New York NGLC case agent indicates that it is felt if the subject was no longer in control of NGLC operations that the NGLC would fall apart with internal strife and conflict.

New York proposes submitting a blind memorandum to the "Daily World" CP newspaper, in New York City which has been called from outside this area to help facilitate CP investigations of the subject. It is felt that this would be appropriate under Bureau's counter intelligence program.

The blind memorandum is provided 100-392623-15

Bureau comments are requested on such a proposal.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)  
1 - New York

EX-110 15 NOV 1973 1241

The New York FBI office proposes to aid the Communist Party U.S.A. in "eliminating LaRouche."

the Waco tragedy.

Seeking to circumvent the new restrictions on the use of law enforcement agencies for political harassment, corrupt officials simply farmed out these activities to private organizations such as the ADL. On Oct. 16, 1993, Oliver "Buck"

Revell, the recipient of the 1983 PFIAB memo mentioned above, told a conference of the Texas State Bar Association that the FBI relied on the ADL to do things the FBI was prohibited from doing.

### **The Train salon**

In its first phase, the "Get LaRouche" task force organized an international propaganda campaign designed to defame and vilify LaRouche, in preparation for the planned judicial railroad. Such a campaign was organized under the auspices of New York investment banker John Train, beginning in the spring of 1983.

Train chaired several meetings at his New York City home to launch this campaign. Attendees at these meetings included: Roy Godson, then a consultant to the National Security Council and PFIAB; John Rees, a longtime FBI informant; Mira Lansky Boland of the ADL; at least one representative of Freedom House, a private research organization headed by PFIAB Chairman Leo Cherne; Richard Mellon Scaife, a wealthy financier of the Conservative Revolution; Pat Lynch of NBC-TV; reporters for *Reader's Digest*, *Business Week*, the *New Republic*, and the *Wall Street Journal*; and pro-drug "free-lance" researchers Chip Berlet and Dennis King. Berlet later told an investigator for LaRouche's defense team that he was introduced to "gentlemen with government connections" at the meetings.

As a direct result of the Train meetings, numerous defamatory stories against LaRouche were planted in various national publications, including *Reader's Digest*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*, and broadcast by Lynch on NBC News. In response to one of the NBC television broadcasts, LaRouche sued NBC for libel. In the course of that suit, Lynch admitted to receiving non-public information from the IRS, the Federal Election Commission, the FBI, and the CIA. She also claimed that she had collaborated with former CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton, who, according to his biographers Tom Mangold and Burton Hirsch, was obsessed with a vendetta against LaRouche.

### **ADL, DOJ worked with the Stasi**

This defamation campaign by government and private agencies also involved collaboration with communist secret intelligence services. On Feb. 28, 1986, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated in Stockholm. Following the assassination, Irwin Suall, fact-finding director of the ADL, and Pat Lynch broadcast a story on NBC falsely accusing LaRouche of being involved in the killing. Suall traveled to Sweden as a liaison between the FBI and Swedish authorities. In December 1986, NBC revived this defamation with the active participation of Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, who was then prosecuting the LaRouche case in Boston.

In August 1992, Herbert Brehmer, a former disinformation specialist for Division X of the East German Stasi, told

the Swedish magazine *Journalisten* that he had originated this lie as part of a KGB-inspired disinformation campaign. The ADL, NBC, Markham, and the FBI thus collaborated with a communist disinformation campaign against LaRouche as part of their in-progress judicial frameup.

### **Tampering with witnesses**

In the LaRouche case, as in the Waco case, the government relied heavily on witnesses who were psychologically impaired as a result of "deprogramming," even though the FBI's own documents show that these "deprogrammed" witnesses were considered unreliable. The government has attempted to conceal to this day its knowing use of these "deprogrammed" witnesses, who by virtue of this psychological tampering, presented perjured testimony to the court.

These "deprogrammed" witnesses were created by the same individuals who participated in the 1983 Train meetings. A June 26, 1986 FBI memo states that "former LaRouche insiders" have been identified by "contacts developed by the U.S. Attorneys office in Boston and the Bureau's OPCA [Office of Public and Congressional Affairs]." The memo says that, based on interviews of these insiders by AUSA John Markham, "Boston feels that it is fair to characterize them as deprogrammed members of a cult."

Markham had been a member of and an attorney for a satanic cult known as the Process Church, which had been identified by author Maury Terry in his book *The Ultimate Evil* as connected to the Son of Sam and Charles Manson killings. Markham's association with the Manson cult resumed after he returned to private practice, becoming the lawyer for Leslie Van Houten, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for her role in the Tate-LaBianca murders.

An April 4, 1986 FBI memo states that the Bureau's OPCA had been exchanging information about prospective witnesses with NBC's Pat Lynch, a Train meeting participant. Lynch's role in creating these "deprogrammed" witnesses was confirmed by Markham in a 1990 court hearing in which Markham testified that he obtained his early witnesses from Lynch.

The FBI's OPCA was also a liaison between the Bureau and the ADL. OPCA Director William Baker testified jointly with the ADL at several congressional hearings.

The extent of the degeneration of these "insiders" was evidenced by a 1986 Halloween party they organized after the Oct. 6, 1986 raid. The invitation to that party featured activities such as "pin the rap on LaRouche." The party was videotaped, but the tape mysteriously disappeared at the point at which the insiders were to become government witnesses. The prosecution tried to conceal its knowledge of the events of the Halloween party from the defense and the court.

### **Black bag jobs, illegal wiretaps**

Throughout the railroading of LaRouche, government agents resorted to old-fashioned Cointelpro operations, in many cases perpetrated by Sheriff's Deputy Donald L.

Moore, who headed up the LaRouche investigation for Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff John Isom. Moore, a former tent-mate of Oliver North in Vietnam, was also appointed a special deputy U.S. marshal, and was fully integrated into the federal "Get LaRouche" task force.

According to Moore, the FBI's investigation of LaRouche consisted of "one black bag job after another." Moore made this statement to Doug Poppa, an FBI undercover informant who was tape-recording Moore as part of an investigation into a kidnapping ring associated with the Cult Awareness Network. Moore has since pled guilty to a felony and served eight months in prison in connection with one of those kidnappings.

Moore also told Poppa that he illegally entered offices of LaRouche-associated publishing companies, illegally obtained photos of the interior of those offices, illegally removed documents from those offices, illegally obtained the social security numbers of LaRouche and his associates from voter registration lists, and illegally disseminated confidential law enforcement documents to private enemies of LaRouche.

Moore expressed his attitude toward LaRouche: "These [LaRouche] guys, if they were a country, I would f—king own it. But that's because I'd be illegal. I would walk in one night and shoot the appropriate people and say I was the boss and everybody would just say, 'Don's the boss.'"

But Moore didn't want to admit that publicly. He told Poppa, "I have no intention of letting LaRouche stay in that county. And I have every intention of, of, of, uh, you know, you can't come out in public and say, 'I'm going to f—k LaRouche, I'm going to drive his people out of town.' . . . That's against the Constitution. They have a right to be there. But if I say, 'I'm going to pursue every violation of that organization with all the resources that I can command and all the intellect I can provide so that every time a crime is committed by members of that organization, they must know that they will be investigated and prosecuted if possible,' that's a different statement altogether. Now what I—I'm gonna f—k LaRouche and drive him out. You know that and I know that but. . . ."

He also admitted he wanted LaRouche dead, telling Poppa, "I'll tell the words I am now going to tell the FBI: Shoot to kill. . . . When the time comes to arrest LaRouche—and I'm a Special U.S. Marshal right now, and I'm telling you, if one of those guys goes for his pocket, when I pull up to arrest him I am going to start shooting until the screaming stops."

Moore was assisted in his efforts by the ADL. As early as 1985, Mira Lansky Boland came to Loudoun County to coordinate anti-LaRouche activities in the county. The ADL became so close to Moore that he told Poppa, "When I was on the LaRouche case I never used the FBI, I used the f—king ADL." Boland was so intertwined with the government's case that she was the only non-government employee who attended the prosecution's victory party after LaRouche's

conviction in December 1988. When Moore was sentenced to prison after pleading guilty to kidnapping charges, Boland was at his side at the courthouse.

The government also utilized illegal wiretaps in the LaRouche investigation and concealed this fact from defense lawyers. This was confirmed in sworn affidavits by Jerry Morris, the former head of security for C&P Telephone Company of Virginia, and Leonard MacDonald, the former head of the Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Department Criminal Investigations Division.

## Fraud upon the court

Despite this massive covert and overt assault, the political movement associated with LaRouche was not destroyed. The "Get LaRouche" task force then took their fraudulent actions directly to the federal court.

On April 20, 1987, attorneys from Henry Hudson's U.S. Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a fraudulent involuntary bankruptcy petition against two companies, Campaigner Publications and Caucus Distributors, and a non-profit foundation, the Fusion Energy Foundation, which produced and distributed political and educational literature. Over two years later, the court would rule that the government's actions were illegal and committed by a "fraud on the court."

The government's actions effectively shut down these entities, stopping all activity, including the companies' only source of income at that time, the sale and distribution of news and science publications.

At the same time that Hudson's assistants were filing the fraudulent bankruptcy, some of his other assistants were putting together a criminal prosecution against LaRouche and his associates. The focus of the criminal probe was an alleged conspiracy that the bankrupt companies had not repaid loans, something which had been made impossible by the government's own actions. Thus, the government perpetrated a fraud in order to create the appearance of a crime for which it would then prosecute LaRouche and six others. The government then lied in court and to the public in furtherance of its fraudulent actions.

The government's fraud was approved at the highest levels of the Department of Justice. According to handwritten notes of James S. Reynolds, a senior legal advisor in the DOJ General Litigation and Legal Advice Section, the government intended to use the bankruptcy action to "shut down" the companies, thereby preventing all loan repayments. Reynolds recommended approval of this strategy to William Weld. Prosecutor Markham has testified that the government intended that, once the companies were under the control of the bankruptcy trustees, the trustees would enter guilty pleas to criminal charges brought by the government.

Toward the end of 1987, LaRouche, six of his political associates, and five corporations went on trial in federal court in Boston. After nearly six months, the case ended in a mistrial caused by prosecutorial misconduct. In an informal straw

poll reported in the *Boston Herald*, the jury said they would have voted "not guilty" on all charges.

At that point, prosecutors, seeking a more favorable venue for the government, sought to file additional charges in the Eastern District of Virginia, known nationally as "the rocket docket." LaRouche's attorneys argued that these charges were in violation of DOJ guidelines against dual and successive prosecutions of the same individual. Mark Richard and John Keeney approved the second prosecution. Within five weeks, a trial was commenced, and four weeks later, LaRouche and six others were falsely convicted.

### Judges denounce government's actions

After a protracted hearing on the government's bankruptcy action, U.S. Federal Bankruptcy Judge Martin Van Buren Bostetter vacated the government's bankruptcy petition, finding that federal officials had acted in "objective bad faith" and by a "constructive fraud on the court."

Two other judges, having heard evidence of prosecutorial misconduct, strongly rebuked the government for its conduct in the LaRouche case.

In February 1995, New York State Supreme Court Judge Stephen G. Crane, who presided over the New York state court trial of four of LaRouche's associates, held, "All of the foregoing circumstances suggest a studied and calculated effort to use against the defendants enormous amounts of information that the Virginia [federal] prosecutor made available to the New York Attorney General without the onus of revealing any of the exculpatory or other pertinent information that a New York prosecutor has an obligation to locate and produce for defendants. These circumstances raise an inference of a conspiracy to lay low these defendants at any cost both here and in Virginia."

In 1988, U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton of Boston found "institutional and systemic prosecutorial misconduct" during the trial of LaRouche and others in Boston. That case ended in a mistrial.

Speaking to a group of international legal experts who reviewed the evidence in the LaRouche case, former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark said that the LaRouche case, viewed in context, "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. government in my time or to my knowledge."

Despite this substantial showing of misconduct by employees and agents of the Department of Justice, no comprehensive review of their actions has been undertaken. On July 20, 1993, attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson made a formal request to Attorney General Janet Reno for such a review. In a letter in response, Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General Laurence Urgenson and John Keeney, then acting head of the Criminal Division, refused the request.

## Who let kidnapper Galen Kelly go free?

by Bruce Director

On Nov. 18, 1994, Galen G. Kelly, having admitted to a violent kidnapping, walked out of the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia after serving only 16 months of a seven-year prison term. Kelly was not some repentant first-time felon who had run afoul of the law and obtained mercy from a federal judge. He was a repeat offender who admitted to committing at least 30-40 kidnappings over the preceding decade. Until 1992, Kelly's kidnappings were ignored, in some cases even condoned, by authorities. Now, after having been caught red-handed, Kelly was allowed to become a free man, his good fortune engineered by corrupt current and former government officials. Behind the extraordinary effort to protect Kelly was a larger goal: Cover up the crimes of the "Get LaRouche" task force.

Kelly was not your ordinary street thug. Since the mid-1970s, Kelly had made a living as a kidnapper for hire. His clientele were primarily family members of people who he claimed belonged to cults; but he would kidnap anyone if the price were right. He operated in the orbit of the Cult Awareness Network and the American Family Foundation, organizations spun off from the psychological warfare apparatus of U.S. and British intelligence services. CAN and AFF coordinate a network of so-called "cult experts," made up primarily of thugs like Kelly and theoreticians in brainwashing and psychological torture like Yale's Dr. Robert J. Lifton, UCLA's L. Jolyon West, and Berkeley's Margaret Singer and Richard Ofshe. These "experts" in turn advise the media and law enforcement officials. Sometimes this advice turns deadly, as in the case of the FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' (ATF) conduct of the raids against the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas. Kelly also maintained his own connections with the intelligence community, serving for a time on the board of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA).

Most importantly, CAN and AFF served the function of putting Kelly and other "deprogrammers" in touch with potential clients. Kelly et al. would then recruit muscle-men from the underground of the Jewish Defense League and the Lubavitcher sect. During the early 1990s, Kelly received a \$1,500 per month retainer from CAN for security and other services.

The crime for which Kelly was convicted occurred on the night of May 5, 1992. Along with Ira and Michelle Bruschanek and Becky Winstead, Kelly abducted Debra Dobkowski