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Kelly's trial. It was only after Kelly's conviction that these documents mysteriously resurfaced.

Several days later, Kelly was visited by his probation officer, Susan Williams, whose husband, Justin Williams, is the head of the Criminal Division for the U.S. Attorney in Alexandria. Kelly told her about his conversation with Lydon; over the next several weeks, she spent hours with Kelly, trying to help him get out of his jam. After her initial meeting with Kelly, she contacted Lydon herself. On July 6, she visited Lydon's office to review the purloined documents. Two days later, she took the documents to Judge Timothy Ellis, who had presided over Kelly's trial and was preparing to sentence Kelly to prison.

The efforts of Lydon and Williams forced a series of hearings delaying Kelly's sentencing. He was able to secure the services of attorneys Frank Dunham and Brian Gettings, a former U.S. Attorney, despite having no visible means with which to pay their fee. Dunham was a friend of Lydon, and Kelly had met Gettings several years earlier, when Gettings adopted CAN's mind control theories for use against his own client, Michael Billington, a co-defendant of LaRouche. Despite the delay, Judge Ellis found no basis to overturn the conviction, and sentenced Kelly to seven and one-third years in prison, with extra time added for lying under oath.

Meanwhile, lawyers for Kelly's accomplices appealed to the highest levels of the Department of Justice for help. Stuart Levey, an attorney representing the Bruschanskys, had contacted Deputy Assistant U.S. Attorneys General Mark Richard and Gerald McDowell, asking them to intervene. Richard had just supervised the raid on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas. While neither Richard nor McDowell would officially override a front line prosecution, it was a different story behind the scenes.

With the Kelly conviction under their belt, prosecutors obtained guilty pleas from the Bruschanskys and Donald Moore for their part in the kidnapping. Moore was sentenced to eight months in prison, while the Bruschanskys received probation in exchange for their cooperation with the government. Kelly went unprosecuted for two other kidnappings that the FBI had investigated, and an investigation into CAN itself fizzled.

Dunham and Gettings appealed Kelly's conviction to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, arguing that prosecutors had withheld exculpatory evidence during the trial. The evidence cited was Lydon's search warrant affidavit and the mysterious pages from Dobkowski's diaries which Lydon had seized.

In an unusual decision, the Fourth Circuit overturned Kelly's conviction, saying prosecutors should have made the search warrant available to Kelly's lawyers. The Fourth Circuit's opinion stands in stark contrast to that same court's earlier treatment of the LaRouche case, where substantial allegations of prosecutorial misconduct were completely ignored.

Clinton's enemies ran the massacres at Waco, Ruby Creek

by Scott Thompson

To hear Rush Limbaugh, Jerry Falwell, and the Conservative Revolutionists in the Congress tell it, the tragic assaults by the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) upon the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas in 1993 were personally ordered by President William Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno, and they bear the sole responsibility for the actions of the federal agents.

For some of the most hard-core Clinton-haters, the President somehow also bears responsibility for the earlier ambush by FBI agents and U.S. marshals against the family of Randy Weaver in Ruby Creek, Idaho.

This is all absurd, malicious political propaganda stoked from London by the British Club of the Isles crowd, which, as *EIR* has documented, has been out to sink the Clinton Presidency since inauguration day. The line has been picked up in the United States by gullible populists and opportunistic Republicans who hope to exploit the public anger over Waco and the Weaver case and translate it into a Republican presidential election victory in November 1996.

The 11-day siege at Randy Weaver's cabin began on Aug. 21, 1992—on George Bush's watch, three months before Bill Clinton was elected President. Both the Weaver and Waco events were carried out by a government bureaucracy stacked five levels deep with Bush loyalists.

The Waco tragedy began with the ATF raid on the Branch Davidian compound on Feb. 28, 1993, early into the Clinton Presidency. It occurred 48 hours after the World Trade Center bombing in New York City, which preoccupied the White House at the very moment that the Branch Davidian show-down began. Janet Reno had not yet even been nominated as Attorney General. The final FBI assault upon the Branch Davidian compound, on April 19, 1993, took place during the Attorney General's first month on the job.

In both cases, the control over the crucial intelligence, the on-the-scene management, and all of the other factors that went into the decisions to needlessly use deadly force, were squarely in the hands of a corrupt permanent apparatus of powerful bureaucrats. These FBI, Treasury Department, and Justice Department bureaucrats, in turn, were operating in league with, and, at times, under the domineering influ-

ence of a number of even more corrupt outside agencies, led by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the American Family Foundation (AFF), and the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which did everything in their power to provoke the massacres that occurred.

In fact, a detailed review of the facts in the Waco case establishes that:

1) The investigation of the Branch Davidians was initiated in June 1992—during the Bush administration. The Attorney General was William Barr, a Bush intimate; the Treasury Secretary was Nicholas Brady, a Bush ally.

2) The raid on the Branch Davidian compound was first authorized by the Bush administration. Training of the special ATF units to be involved in the raid began months before the Clinton inauguration, at Fort Hood, Texas. By Jan. 11, 1993, a permanent command post for the operation was already functioning on property adjacent to the Mount Carmel compound. By Jan. 13, 1993, authorization had been obtained for the use of National Guard forces, and orders had been cut for the use of military equipment, including seven Bradley Fighting Vehicles, in the words of the Treasury Department's official chronology, "to sustain a siege."

On the day of the fatal shootout between ATF agents and members of the Branch Davidian sect, the head of the Bureau was Stephen Higgins, a Bush appointee. He was removed from that post within days of the Feb. 28 events by President Clinton.

The goal of some of these "Bush-league" bureaucrats and outside agencies was *to create a mess for the Clinton Presidency*, one that could be exploited over and over again on behalf of interests hostile to this administration.

The same concert of forces that tried to instigate a "government-sanctioned" execution-without-trial against Lyndon LaRouche on Oct. 6, 1986 were the real culprits at Waco and Ruby Creek. Some of the evidence against these criminals has already come out publicly. Many more details need to be filled out; serious, probative congressional hearings could play a major, positive role in getting to the bottom of these hideous incidents of government tyranny. But if the congressional hearings are hijacked by partisan politicians out to score points against the President, the whole nation loses.

Such hearings could provide President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, and the appropriate congressional committees with the ammunition needed to carry out the long-overdue house-cleaning at the Department of Justice. They could also bring to an end the ADL's and CAN's corrupting influence on American law enforcement at every level. And that ought to be welcome by honest forces in both major political parties.

ADL and CAN target the Branch Davidians

To this day, it is not completely clear why the Anti-Defamation League and the Cult Awareness Network went on the warpath against the Branch Davidian sect. What is

certain is that the events that transpired in Waco, Texas between Feb. 28 and April 19, 1993 were instigated by the ADL and CAN, well in advance of the initial raid.

The scare stories about a Branch Davidian sect armed to the teeth and about to launch a battle of Armageddon against federal agents, were manufactured by CAN and conduited into the U.S. government by the ADL's worldwide network of corrupt influentials.

Nearly two years before the first Waco showdown, an Australian private investigator named Geoff Hossack was "hired" by former Branch Davidians to "investigate" the group. Many of the ex-Davidians had been "deprogrammed" by CAN's professional kidnapers and mind-benders. Hossack was actually on the payroll of the Australian law firm of Arnold, Bloch, Leibler, the pre-eminent ADL-World Jewish Congress law firm in the country. Isi Leibler is the co-chairman of the WJC, serving as ADL Vice Chairman and WJC President Edgar Bronfman's chief operator for all of Asia. His brother Mark is a senior partner in the firm.

On at least three occasions, Hossack traveled to the United States to "build his case" and consult with local law enforcement officials in Texas. They were unimpressed with his exaggerated and distorted accounts of the group. In fact, in the days leading up to the first ATF assault on the Branch Davidian compound, local Waco sheriffs and district attorneys office officials expressed strong disagreement with the federal government's assessment of the violent potential of the group, while at the same time warning against an open provocation (after an earlier shooting incident at the compound, local sheriffs had arranged to have sect leader David Koresh turn himself in and stand trial. He and others were acquitted). So where did that ATF assessment come from? Hossack and CAN.

Having been rebuffed by Texas officials, Hossack returned to Australia, where, capitalizing on the political clout of the Leiblers, he passed his "dossier" on the Branch Davidians to U.S. consular officer Sandra Stevens. She passed on Hossack's warnings about the Branch Davidians through formal State Department channels back to Washington. Hossack claimed that Branch Davidian leader Koresh was preparing the group for one of three actions: a Jonestown-style mass suicide; an armed confrontation with federal authorities; or some other bizarre action, such as an assassination attempt against a prominent public figure.

The State Department cable was forwarded to the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms via the Department of Justice.

Meanwhile, back in Australia, Hossack was telling the press that there was a "very real probability" that a child would be sacrificed at the compound on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement. He told Channel 10 TV in Melbourne that the Mount Carmel compound in Waco contained a "secret cemetery" where victims of human sacrifice were buried.

Jewel thief and kidnapper

Once the ATF was drawn into the Branch Davidian probe, it was inundated with “friendly advice” from CAN. One CAN kidnapper-deprogrammer put himself forward to Treasury agents long before the Feb. 28, 1993 raid as *the expert* on the Branch Davidians. Rick Ross, whom CAN President Cynthia Kissler described as “among the half-dozen best deprogrammers in the country,” had a dubious past, to say the least. He was arrested in November 1975 for jewel theft. He pled guilty to second degree conspiracy to commit grand theft. Even after the Waco raid, when Ross was in the national spotlight, appearing on radio and television, he couldn’t stay out of trouble. He was arrested on state kidnapping charges in Washington, eventually beating the charges while his two co-defendants were convicted and jailed.

These criminal credentials did not seem to faze some ATF officials, who lapped up Ross’s “corroboration” of Hossack’s warnings about imminent Branch Davidian warfare against the federal government.

(Sections of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms have been contaminated since at least the early 1980s through collusion with the ADL as well as CAN. In 1992, when San Francisco police raided ADL offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles to bust up a nationwide spy ring, they discovered that the ADL and local ATF agents were “sharing” the services of an ex-convict who was infiltrating white supremacist groups and attempting to instigate violence against Jewish organizations.)

According to the Treasury Department’s own September 1993 review of the Waco action of Feb. 28 (*Report of the Department of the Treasury on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Investigation of Vernon Wayne Howell also known as David Koresh*), Houston ATF agent Davy Aguilera, who became involved as one of the lead investigators in the Branch Davidian probe in June 1992, maintained regular contact with Hossack’s principal “ex-Davidian,” Marc Breault, from December 1992 up through the day of the raid. In January 1993, Aguilera and other ATF agents were ordered to conduct corroborating interviews in California with half a dozen other deprogrammed “ex-members,” several of whom had been body-snatched by CAN.

In short, the ATF probe was contaminated from day one by the Cult Awareness Network and Hossack’s self-serving “information.”

The contamination of ATF was compounded by the fact that CAN and Hossack were simultaneously working closely with a local newspaper reporter, Mark England, whose “CANned” story on Koresh and the Branch Davidians, titled “Sinful Messiah,” began appearing in the *Waco Tribune-Herald* on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1993—the day before the raid. This contributed greatly to the buildup of a climate of paranoia inside the Waco compound. The CAN-influenced local media created additional problems. Nine reporters from the

paper, as well as local TV crews, were tipped off to the pending ATF raid days in advance, and were swarming all about the compound.

The Quantico behaviorists take over

In the aftermath of the shootout with the ATF on Feb. 28, which left four ATF agents and a larger number of Branch Davidians dead, the FBI was placed in charge of what rapidly devolved into a siege. FBI agents arrived in force with upwards of 400 men, four Bradley tanks, the elite Hostage Rescue Team (HRT), and elements from the FBI’s National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime at Quantico, Virginia. The NCAVC’s Behavioral Sciences Unit, then headed by FBI Special Agent John E. Douglas, was dispatched, along with a field action team from the Investigative Support Unit. Also on the scene was the FBI’s Special Operations and Research Unit, which became increasingly hostile toward the Branch Davidians in the ensuing 51-day siege, recommending such cheap psy-war operations as round-the-clock blaring rock music, sounds of animals being killed, etc.

The FBI also brought a number of top NCAVC psychiatric “experts” to do an “offender profile” of Koresh. The two most important members of this team, according to FBI Director William Sessions, were Dr. Park Elliot Dietz and Murray Miron.

Dr. Dietz arrived at the command center near the Branch Davidian compound only 24 hours after the FBI, and he remained there for two days to help set up negotiations between the Branch Davidians and personnel from the NCAVC’s Special Operations and Research Unit. San Antonio Special Agent in Charge Jeff Jamar, who had responsibility for the field command center, testified that Dietz particularly pushed the allegation that there was “child abuse” going on in the Branch Davidian compound, although Texas State Child Services investigators had recently closed a two-year probe of CAN-instigated child abuse allegations, concluding there was no evidence of such activities.

According to Jamar, Dietz stressed that with each passing day the risk to the children increased. This allegation, that was also peddled by CAN, was conduited to Attorney General Reno by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard, and this was a compelling factor in Reno’s reluctant decision to go along with Richard and the FBI’s push for the tear gas assault of April 19.

An April 25, 1993 *London Sunday Times* article based upon an interview with Dietz and Miron reported:

“FBI chiefs ordered the attack on the cult’s compound after being told by its psychiatric experts that Koresh was not the sort of man who would commit suicide. They were also told that unless the Bureau acted decisively, the siege could last two years and Koresh would starve women and children rather than surrender.

“After weeks of negotiations, the agency decided to commission two of America’s top psychiatrists to build an ‘of-

fender profile' of Koresh. Hours after their conclusions were sent to FBI Headquarters in Washington, the decision was made to use tanks and tear gas."

Over the years of his work as a consultant to NCAVC, Dr. Miron had developed a computer program which he claimed could produce a psychological assessment of a subject by analyzing written and oral speech patterns. On the basis of his computer assessment, Miron told the FBI to disregard Koresh's religious beliefs and instead treat him as a manipulative criminal psychopath.

Miron told an interviewer:

"We are dealing with a barricaded felon who is a psychopath. The rule of law must be enforced. There was a valid search warrant and it had to be executed. The use of force is necessary because the FBI had been reduced to looking silly and mean spirited."

Dr. Alan A. Stone, M.D., disputed Miron's view in his dissenting *Report and Recommendations Concerning the Handling of Incidents Such as the Branch Davidian Standoff in Waco, Texas*, saying:

"Panelists may have been misled, as I was, by FBI officials at the original briefings who conveyed the impression that they considered David Koresh a typical criminal mentality and dealt with him as such. They also conveyed the impression that they believed his followers were dupes and he had 'conned' them. . . .

"My preliminary report of August 3 [1993] emphasized at some length those aspects of David Koresh's clinical history and psychopathology that contradicted the simplistic and misleading impression given at the first briefings. Much more information has been made available about his mental condition, his behavioral abnormalities, his sexual activities, and his responses under stress. All of this evidence is incompatible with the notion that Koresh can be understood and should have been dealt with as a conventional criminal type with an antisocial personality disorder. . . .

"Unfortunately, those responsible for ultimate decision-making at Waco did not listen to those who understood the meaning and psychological significance of David Koresh's 'mania.' Instead they tried to show him who was the 'boss.' What went wrong at Waco . . . [was that] the commander on the ground and others committed to tactical-aggressive, traditional law enforcement practices . . . tried to assert control and demonstrate to Koresh that they were in charge."

The decision to use gas

According to the *Report to the Deputy Attorney General on the Events at Waco, Texas: February 28 to April 19, 1993*, "the principal headquarters responsibility in Washington for planning and decision-making lay with the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division (TVCS/CRM) . . . and Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Mark Richard oversaw the activities of TVCS/CRM. AG Reno relied a great deal on DAAG Richard

during the latter days of the crisis."

Richard made two trips to Waco, both of which helped clear the way for giving the FBI a freer hand. On his second trip on April 7, 1993, he determined "that the FBI would maintain jurisdiction over resolution of the standoff. . . . Richard also heard for the first time about the FBI's proposed use of gas to end the standoff."

By April 9, Richard had returned to Washington, where, accompanied by James Reynolds, his subordinate as head of the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section, he became the first to tell Attorney General Reno about the plan to use gas. According to numerous accounts, Reno was very hesitant to authorize the FBI raid plan, but was arm-twisted by Richard, who was backed up by his bureaucratic underlings.

Thus, DAAG Mark Richard must bare a heavy responsibility for the deaths of the 86 Branch Davidians.

The CS gas that was chosen was highly combustible, when injected into the compound as was done starting at 7:00 a.m. on April 19, 1993, and could have been ignited by a spark from the tanks being used to deliver it. CS gas was so deadly, it was banned from use in Vietnam.

The aforementioned Dr. Alan Stone, who delivered a separate, dissenting report to Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, noted that CS gas not only could cause blistering and first-degree burns, but prolonged exposure would cause the lungs to fill with liquid, virtually drowning its victim.

Massacre at Ruby Creek

The massacre at Ruby Creek, Idaho involved both U.S. marshals and the FBI. As would be the case six months later in the siege and government invasion at Waco, career bureaucrats in Washington, D.C. turned to so-called government psychiatric "experts" and to the ADL for guidance. The results were tragic.

According to court documents, in October 1989, Randy Weaver was set up by an FBI undercover "sting" agent on a trumped-up illegal weapons charge, involving the sale of two sawed-off shotguns. A U.S. Army Special Forces veteran, Randy Weaver had moved his family to a hilltop home he built near Ruby Creek, in Boundary County, Idaho. Soon after the sale of the shotguns to the "sting" man, Weaver was confronted by federal agents who tried to blackmail him into becoming a government informant on the Aryan Nation, a white supremacist group headquartered in Idaho.

Weaver rejected the blackmail gambit, which set in motion a sequence of events that led to the massacre of his wife, Vicki, and his 14-year-old son Samuel, and the near-fatal shooting of a house guest.

In December 1990, a federal grand jury in Boise, Idaho indicted Weaver for making and selling the illegal weapons. On Jan. 17, 1991, Weaver and his wife were both arrested.

The following month, Weaver was scheduled to appear in federal court, but at the last minute, the government

changed the date of the hearing, and as the result of confusion over the date, Weaver failed to appear. A warrant was immediately issued for his arrest, but no effort was made to arrest him or sort out the confusion about the hearing date. Instead, U.S. marshals began protracted surveillance of Weaver's cabin, which lasted for the next 18 months.

On Aug. 21, 1992, the marshals staged a provocation by throwing rocks at the Weaver dogs, whose barking brought out Randy Weaver, house guest Kevin Harris, and 14-year-old Samuel Weaver to see if the dogs had scented game. The dogs took off running after the marshals, and the Weaver family took off after them.

At that point, one of the U.S. marshals opened fire on the Weavers' dogs, killing one. He then fired on Samuel Weaver, shooting him twice in the back. The boy died instantly. It was at that point that Kevin Harris fired back in the direction where the shots were coming from, allegedly killing another of the marshals. A grand jury would later, however, acquit Harris on those charges.

The marshals had had no warrant to arrest either Harris or the boy. And in the immediate aftermath of the government-provoked shootout, the U.S. marshals failed to inform Washington or the local media that Samuel Weaver had been killed. They merely reported that there was a fire fight and that a federal agent had been killed.

At the time that the marshals provoked the assault on the Weavers, the U.S. Marshals Service was headed by Henry Hudson, the former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia who ran the railroad prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche. The Bush administration rewarded one of their own for throwing out the Constitution and tossing LaRouche and a half-dozen colleagues into federal prison, after a failed attempt to kill LaRouche in a paramilitary raid. Hudson's tenure at the Marshals Service was marked by an unprecedented push to revive the service's reputation as a "quick on the draw" agency capable of handling sophisticated terrorist situations and fugitive standoffs.

In response to the highly colored marshals' account of the initial Weaver shooting incident, the FBI mobilized their Hostage Rescue Teams from around the country. This was the same crew that would take part in the Waco massacre. Eventually, hundreds of federal agents were dispatched.

The marshals' report prompted an all-too-eager FBI hierarchy to establish rules of engagement that permitted Bureau sharpshooters to fire upon any of the inhabitants of the cabin who were seen moving about. Based on the marshals' accounts, the FBI falsely labeled the Ruby Creek situation an "ongoing fire fight."

As would be the case in Waco six months later, the FBI's Behavioral Sciences Unit at Quantico was ordered to prepare an "offender profile" of the Weavers, based largely on debriefings of the marshals.

The profile that was passed on to the FBI snipers was yet another piece of CAN-fried psycho-babble, loaded with

deadly intent. The profile singled out Vicki Weaver as the *real fanatic*, the "religious zealot" cult-mother figure who might kill her children rather than surrender to federal agents. The FBI study, perhaps drawing on ADL propaganda material that was flooding the Bureau's offices all over the country at that time, also linked the Weavers to the Aryan Nation and another white separatist group, the Order—a bit of disinformation that would shape FBI response throughout the remainder of the 11-day siege.

The FBI would even eventually try to win sympathy from the media by claiming that the Weaver children were being held hostage and being used by their parents as "human shields."

Ironically, Kenneth Lanning, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit at Quantico, has earned a nationwide reputation and the undying gratitude of satanists globally for his repeated pronouncements that satanic child abuse doesn't exist.

On Aug. 22, 1992 FBI sniper Lon Horiuchi, relying on these doctored psychological profiles and illegal rules of engagement, shot Vicki Weaver through the head as she was standing in the doorway of the cabin holding her baby. Horiuchi's shot also hit Harris as the bullet passed through Vicki Weaver, inflicting a nearly mortal wound in Harris's lung.

For the remainder of the siege, Vicki Weaver's corpse lay in the Weaver house, while the FBI taunted Randy Weaver over the loudspeaker system with questions like: "We had pancakes for breakfast, what did you have, Mrs. Weaver?" In all likelihood, the siege would have resulted in a total massacre—and a coverup—had it not been for the appearance on the scene of former Special Forces Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz, who first managed to talk Kevin Harris into unconditional surrender, and the next day convinced Randy Weaver to surrender.

During the subsequent grand jury probe of the Ruby Creek events, Assistant U.S. Attorney Ron Howen brought in FBI "experts" to try to convince the grand jury that the Weavers were members of the Aryan Nation or the Order. Grand jury proceedings were contaminated for days on end with lurid but irrelevant tales about these two organizations. When the case came to trial, Randy Weaver and Kevin Harris were found not guilty of all charges, except for Randy Weaver's failure to appear in the original sawed-off shotgun entrapment case.

In the spring of 1995, Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick issued a series of censure letters to FBI special agents and to the U.S. Attorney in Idaho, as well as to the current deputy director of the FBI, Larry Potts. Potts was the FBI headquarters official ultimately responsible for approving the Ruby Creek rules of engagement. He was also the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Boston office of the FBI when the original LaRouche indictment and prosecution took place. He would later be involved in shaping the FBI's actions at Waco.