

## Special Master named in LaRouche case vs. FBI

Chief Judge Thomas P. Griesa from New York's Southern District Federal Court on April 12 appointed Guy Miller Struve as Special Master to review and make findings about classified FBI informant files concerning Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates. Struve, a longtime associate of Iran-Contra Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, was Walsh's chief deputy during the Iran-Contra investigation and is a partner at the New York firm of Davis, Polk and Wardwell.

The order comes in the case of *LaRouche et al. v. Louis Freeh and Janet Reno*. This lawsuit is close to 24 years old; it was originally filed in December 1975. It seeks a declaration that the FBI's 1968-83 "domestic security" investigation against LaRouche and his associates was unconstitutional and illegal.

During that investigation of LaRouche, the Justice Department (DOJ), the FBI, corrupt elements in other U.S. intelligence agencies, and private-sector agents of the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) faction of the oligarchy, used hundreds of arrests, black-bag jobs, spurious prosecutions, provocations of violence from other groups, financial disruptions, media black propaganda and smear campaigns, and kidnappings and brainwashing to try to destroy the fledgling LaRouche political movement, the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). These dirty operations set the stage for the 1984-88 frame-up and jailing of LaRouche and a number of his associates on criminal conspiracy charges.

Last November, Judge Griesa took the lawsuit over from the previous judge, who was incapacitated. He promptly announced that he wanted a trial in the case at the earliest possible moment—setting off panic in Justice Department circles who have battled tirelessly for years to kill this lawsuit. Public airing of the LaRouche files at a trial would demonstrate the rank hypocrisy and the criminal thinking of those BAC-run U.S. government officials who today attack China and other nations for alleged human right abuses. The tactics used against LaRouche in the United States went far beyond house arrest or secret police surveillance operations in a developing country.

### FBI, CPUSA plotted to 'eliminate' LaRouche

According to FBI documents, for example, the FBI assisted and promoted a plot by the Communist Party U.S.A. to physically "eliminate" LaRouche in 1973. Then in 1975, BAC intelligence community hack and *Washington Post* editor Stephen Rosenfeld pronounced marching orders for U.S. media coverage of LaRouche—orders which persist to this

day. Nothing about the content of LaRouche's policies is to be covered in the American press, he dictated; LaRouche is to be covered as a Nazi, or not at all. A year later, in 1976, the Attorney General of the United States wrote that the brutal campaign against the NCLC was justified and should continue because LaRouche and his associates had violated the civil rights of Communists when they defended themselves against the CPUSA-FBI plots of 1973!

FBI and Justice Department informants, including institutional informants like the International Department of the AFL-CIO (the department was a spawn of British intelligence, whose Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown were recently revealed to have been on the payroll of James Jesus Angleton at the CIA), the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and various news media, were central to these dirty operations.

The DOJ insists that disclosure of the identities of secret informants not already known to LaRouche would violate national security. To allow the case to go forward, Judge Griesa proposed that the FBI immediately reveal the files of all informants whose identities were known to LaRouche, since they are no longer entitled to classified protection. As is normal in such cases, the judge also proposed that a Special Master be appointed, at Justice Department expense, to make detailed findings about what the secret informants did, without revealing their identities.

### Judge 'amazed' by DOJ hysteria

When Griesa announced his preliminary ruling on the informant issue, there followed a bitter legal duel between the judge and the DOJ; this has consumed four months. Without any viable legal support for their position, officials consulted at "the highest levels of the Department of Justice," including the Deputy Attorney General's Office and the Director of the FBI, insisted that the secret LaRouche files would never see the light of day. They threatened the judge with an immediate appeal of any order appointing a Master. Judge Griesa repeatedly expressed amazement about the DOJ's hysteria over "30-year-old informant files."

Finally, the DOJ minions cited the Anti-Deficiency Act—a budget control mechanism which prohibits the incurring of open-ended financial obligations—to make a last-ditch claim that appointing a Master was illegal. This piece of legislation seems to have had no effect on Kenneth Starr's treasonous expenditures, yet it was hauled into action for LaRouche. When the judge set an initial \$50,000 cap on the Master's activities, subject to further argument for more expenditures by the LaRouche plaintiffs, the DOJ's last flimsy argument was eliminated.

The DOJ continues to block disclosure of FBI files on informants whose identities are known, a subject which will be taken up shortly in legal motions. The Constitutional Defense Fund is funding this case, and invites contributions to ensure that justice were finally accomplished in the LaRouche case.