

though a retrial date of January 1989 was tentatively set, the Federal prosecutors conspired to avoid defeat in Boston, by trying the defendants, first, on different, specially pre-cooked charges, in a less scrupulous jurisdiction, in Alexandria, Virginia. Thus, they rushed to bring a new case to trial in Virginia, before the January date tentatively arranged for retrial in Boston. By early 1987, the Justice Department's multi-jurisdictional, State-Federal prosecutorial task-force had crafted the option used in the later, railroad-style trial in Federal Court in Alexandria. As was to be expected all along, after the Alexandria conviction, the prosecution abandoned the Boston retrial.

This introduction of a new trial, while a retrial of another Federal case was pending, was worse than merely highly irregular. However, at the urging of GLLAS, and the pleasure of a former CIA official, Judge Sporkin, the Alexandria travesty of justice was ordered to proceed forthwith.⁴¹

B. Meanwhile, on October 6-7, 1986, an armed force of more than four hundred, including the equivalent of several military companies of heavily armed members of a combined Federal, State, and local task-force, invaded and occupied the town of Leesburg, Virginia. The included intention of at least some elements of this task-force, was to use the cover of that operation as the occasion for what would be later described as a "Waco-style" operation, designed for assassinating me, my wife, and others, at my place of residence, a few miles distant from Leesburg. This intention was subsequently admitted by agents of the Justice Department Criminal Division's task-force itself, and was otherwise confirmed, objectively, by the way in which military teams were deployed at the place of residence, from dawn of October 6th through early morning of October 7th. Higher authorities in Washington prevented this shoot-out, by going over the head of strike-force director, and Criminal Division head William Weld, to order that the waiting Special Forces-style attack on my location be disbanded.

This October 6-7, 1986 armed occupation of Leesburg, occurred on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik, Iceland. The issue of that latter meeting was the same SDI, of which the Gorbachev government and press described me, in most violent language, as its hated original author and spokesman. Since I was well known as the initiator of the SDI, as that had been introduced officially by President Ronald Reagan on March 23, 1983, the assassination of me at that juncture would have appeared to the world as a Justice Department killing on Soviet orders, and thus an implied personal threat, with William Weld's complicity, against the President

41. See footnote 30. It is instructive to note how many of the same Justice Department and GLLAS personnel, who were involved in the targeting and frame-up of LaRouche, are also implicated in the filing of false testimony in the case of renegade CIA officer Edwin Wilson in the early 1980s, and then covering up this prosecutorial misconduct. (See box, this page.)

of the U.S. himself!

This brings us to the matter of a second trial, a Federal bankruptcy in Virginia.

C. A 1987 Federal seizure and shut-down, later ruled to have been unlawful, under pretext of Federal bankruptcy law, of several organizations in Virginia. This was later decided, in successive Federal bankruptcy proceedings, to have been a case of constructive fraud upon the court by the relevant U.S. Attorney, Henry Hudson. All income-generating and loan-repayment operations of these entities, were permanently shut down at that point, by the court. The relevant Federal judge, Albert V. Bryan, Jr., refused to allow the seized organizations opportunity to conduct a timely challenge to

DOJ, GLLAS caught lying in Wilson case

In court papers filed on Jan. 18, the Department of Justice admitted that it used false testimony to convict former CIA officer Ed Wilson in 1983. Numerous high-ranking present and former DOJ officials are implicated in the filing of the perjurous affidavit, which played a crucial role in the conviction and imprisonment of Wilson; most of these officials were also involved in the targeting and frame-up of Lyndon LaRouche during the relevant time period.

Wilson was a direct CIA employee from 1955 to 1971, and then he "left" the CIA and joined the Naval Intelligence unit Task Force 157. In the mid-1970s, Wilson and his partner Frank Terpil were involved in providing arms, explosives, and training to the Libyan government.

Wilson was indicted in Houston in 1982 for illegally shipping explosives to Libya. His defense revolved around his assertion that his activity was authorized by the CIA, and, more broadly, that he had been asked by a high-ranking CIA official to ingratiate himself with the Libyans by playing the role of a "renegade American" in order to gather intelligence for U.S. agencies.

During Wilson's trial, DOJ prosecutor Ted Greenberg filed an affidavit from a high-ranking CIA official, Charles Briggs, which stated that Wilson had not been asked or requested to provide any services for the CIA after 1971. The affidavit made such an impression on the jury, that they asked to have it re-read to them during their deliberations. Within an hour of the reading of the affidavit, they returned a verdict of "guilty."

Two months after Wilson's conviction, a CIA memorandum documented at least 80 contacts between the CIA

this unlawful, indeed fraudulent government action bankrupting and seizing those firms. It is to be stressed, that, in proceedings which occurred following the Alexandria trial and conviction of me and my fellow-defendants, the Federal courts ruled that the bringing of the bankruptcy itself had been an act of fraud upon the court by the U.S. Department of Justice. Nonetheless, despite those rulings, I remained in Federal prison for more than four more years; so, the "Get LaRouche" task-force was permitted to continue to enjoy the ill-gotten ends, which had been secured by aid of Justice Department fraud on the Federal bankruptcy court.

As an accompanying, and preceding element of this same operation, corrupt, February 1987 actions by authorities

within the Commonwealth of Virginia, induced a relevant official to reverse herself, by fraudulently redefining the loans later jeopardized by the impending bankruptcy action to have been regular business loans, when most of them were in fact of the "soft," political loans classification, like the election-campaign loans of leading Commonwealth figures at that time. These loans were often zero-interest rate, and were customarily rolled over until finally retired. Shortly after her shocking turnabout, that Virginia official was rewarded for her good behavior, by her appointment as a judge of the state's Supreme Court.

This combination of actions, the Federal government's fraudulent actions in the bankruptcy proceedings, and the pre-

and Wilson after 1971; 36 of these were substantial enough to contradict the Briggs affidavit. Now, the government has finally admitted that the Briggs affidavit was false. "They knowingly used false testimony," defense attorney David Adler said recently. "Briggs's affidavit said Wilson was not working for the CIA, but he was doing everything from giving advice to locating military hardware to recruiting."

Overlaps with the LaRouche case

A significant number of the DOJ and its General Litigation and Legal Advice Section (GenLit, or GLLAS) personnel involved in the targeting of LaRouche, were also implicated in the misconduct in the Wilson case:

Mark Richard is a Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Jack Keeney's sidekick, who played a central role in both the LaRouche frame-up and in the cover-up in the Wilson case.

Ted Greenberg was the chief government prosecutor against Wilson; as a prosecutor in Alexandria, Virginia, Greenberg was the channel used to contact the Special Operations Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in connection with the seizure of documents in the 1986 Leesburg raid; he was also consulted on the illegal bankruptcy action against LaRouche.

Karen Morrissette of the DOJ's GLLAS, played a prominent role in the Wilson case, both as a prosecutor, and then in the ensuing cover-up.

In January 1987, Morrissette drafted a memo for **Lawrence Lippe**, the chief of GLLAS who had overseen the Henry Kissinger-prompted investigation of LaRouche in 1983. Morrissette's memo was addressed to **William Weld**, then head of the Criminal Division, and pertained to possible improper conduct on the part of DOJ prosecutor Lawrence Barcella in leaking information to author Peter Maas.

On Oct. 17, 1988, this memo and related documents

were forwarded to Larry Lippe by **Benjamin Flannagan** of GLLAS. (This is but three days after Flannagan had come running into Judge Sporkin's courtroom to stop LaRouche from getting an injunction against the pending Alexandria indictment.) Flannagan recommended that the DOJ not disclose any information about the misconduct in the Wilson case, saying, "I see no point in airing the Dept's 'dirty linen' when we don't need to." Added is a notation: "DO NOT DISCLOSE, NO ACTION." Flannagan's advice was followed.

D. Lowell Jensen was the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division in 1983, who ordered the FBI to investigate Kissinger's phony complaint against LaRouche in 1983. Jensen is now a Federal judge.

Stephen Trott replaced Jensen as head of the Criminal Division, from 1983 to 1986, oversaw the first stages of the frame-up of LaRouche, and the fraudulent Boston grand jury proceedings which paved the way for the 1987 bankruptcy shutdown of publishing companies associated with LaRouche. Trott is now a Federal judge.

William Weld, as U.S. Attorney in Boston, initiated the first attempted frame-up of LaRouche starting in 1984; later, at DOJ headquarters, he quashed an investigation of a prosecutor who had leaked information about Wilson.

In addition, **Stanley Sporkin**, then the CIA's General Counsel, certified the accuracy of the Briggs affidavit on Feb. 3, 1983, with his own signature and the CIA seal, but he realized almost immediately that the Briggs affidavit was inaccurate, and he asked Greenberg not to use the affidavit, or to modify it. Greenberg refused, and nothing was done by Sporkin or anyone else to rectify the situation until ten months later, when DOJ lawyers slipped an elliptical correction into their appeal brief, on the assumption that the Appeals Court would pass over it "without much attention." That turned out to be true, and it has taken Wilson 16 years to force the Justice Department cover-up into the open.—*Edward Spannaus*