

LaRouche denounces Reagan-Bush 'black operation' behind his jailing

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On March 2, at approximately 1410 hours, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. sent a certified letter to C. Boyden Gray at the White House, reminding him of very specific and compelling reasons, to Gray's own personal knowledge, why President George Bush should act on his constitutional authority to immediately issue a pardon to LaRouche and free him from incarceration.

Although no further details were released as to the contents of his communiqué to the White House general counsel, in an interview with *EIR's Strategic Alert* 48 hours later, LaRouche did issue a strongly worded denunciation of the Reagan-Bush administration's "black operations" against him and his associates. Those "black operations" led to a December 1988 rigged prosecution of LaRouche and six others in Alexandria, Virginia, on manufactured charges of loan fraud and tax conspiracy. On Jan. 27, LaRouche was sentenced to a draconian 15 years in jail and ordered to immediately begin serving his sentence, despite a pending appeal.

In his March 4 interview with *Strategic Alert*, LaRouche detailed the Reagan-Bush administration domestic "black operation" against him and identified some of the leading players in that illegal effort:

"It should be known that there were a number of documents, including one from the safe of Ollie North at the National Security Council, identifying a covert operation set up and led in collaboration with the CIA and FBI for the purpose of leading to my imprisonment through this operation. That, according to information published in the *Washington Post*, C. Boyden Gray, who was then the legal counsel to the Vice President, was consulted by members of this plot during that period on this operation. The operation involved the attempt by the FBI and CIA to have me approached by . . . the Bonner children, that is, the stepchildren of Andrei Sakharov, then resident in Boston, and by having me meet with the Sakharov-Bonner children, to implicate me in a sting operation which they had set up. This was coordinated with General Secord and Ollie North, and clearance for the operation according to documents, had to be obtained from C. Boyden Gray. C. Boyden Gray at that time was counsel to

George Bush, and was involved in Bush's official position as the immediate superior of, respectively, Bud McFarlane and Admiral Poindexter, whom North was reporting to.

"So, Gray was well aware of such an operation against me. And the entire prosecution of me was run under Executive Order 12333 and 12334 and other related National Security Directives. The prosecution of me is a *black operation* of the federal government under the Reagan administration, involving Mr. Bush. And therefore, since the legal harassment against me is nothing but a black operation, and since the security act which has prevented me in court from obtaining this information in trial, is only to protect the identity of this black operation against me, therefore, Mr. Bush is morally and legally *obliged* to issue clemency. That's the only way of stopping the operation."

LaRouche underscored that Executive Orders 12333 and 12334 of December 1981 overhauled the guidelines of U.S. intelligence operations, opening the floodgates to the abuses partially disclosed in the Iran-Contra hearings. Moreover, a 1982 National Security Decision Directive established the Special Situations Group under the immediate direction of the Vice President, as a kind of clearinghouse for Reagan-era covert operations. This NSDD enabled Vice President Bush to maintain a window on all crisis-management and covert operations programs. LaRouche also emphasized that the guidelines provided for special bilateral covert intelligence cooperation between the United States and Britain. LaRouche gave several examples of this special relationship:

"Colonel Walker. And the British intelligence interface with the Iran weapons trafficking, and with the Contra operations. Lewis, Tucker, and Howard were involved, specifically Tucker and Howard, with Colonel Walker, a British official, of the Keenie Meanie Services, who was partly a bag man to the Contra operation. You should recall that recently, Karl-Erik Schmitz, who had been detained some time ago, in Sweden for his part in this, was released, the charges against him were dismissed, because the Swedish government revealed, as a stipulation, that the Swedish government was in the habit of conducting weapons trafficking

through British facilities. So that although Karl-Erik Schmitz was identified as an *Israeli* gun-runner, nonetheless, the Swedish government indicated that the Israeli aspect of the gun-running was merely an adjunct of British intelligence gun-running operations into the Middle East. So, this involves the filthy level of the British government and intelligence services, as well as the U. S. government.”

Col. David Walker, a “retired” senior official of the British Special Air Services (SAS), was the director of an SAS front company that was used on several occasions by Gen. Richard Secord and The Enterprise to carry out “off-line” U.S. intelligence operations in which American involvement had to be concealed at all costs. According to London sources, some of the covert payments to Walker from the Oliver North kitty, particularly during the spring 1986 period in which Walker’s company, KMS, was carrying out airlifts of supplies to the Contras, were made by two Texans, Gary Howard and Ron Tucker. Howard and Tucker were key to the Reagan-Bush administration’s “black operations” against Lyndon LaRouche during both the 1984-85 period and again in the spring of 1986, in parallel with Boston U. S. Attorney and later DoJ Criminal Division head William Weld. Throughout this period, according to statements made by the pair to the *Washington Post*, they were reporting their clandestine activities directly to C. Boyden Gray, then the general counsel to Vice President George Bush.

According to Washington sources, Gray was indeed a pivotal player in Reagan-Bush administration covert operations, functioning as “the man who kept the secret” for Vice President Bush. A broader review of Gray’s background shows him to be a part of the “permanent government structure” in Washington. For 14 years prior to going to work for Bush, Gray was a law partner of Lloyd Cutler at the Washington, D. C. firm of Wilmer Cutler and Pickering. Wilmer Cutler is officially listed as the Washington affiliate of the Wall Street mega-lawfirm of Cravath, Swaine, and Moore, which houses such Establishment bigwigs as Cyrus Vance.

Senior partner Cutler, himself the White House counsel under President Jimmy Carter, has been the leading proponent of abolishing the U. S. Constitution and introducing a British parliamentary system. Cutler is also in the middle of the Europe 1992 scheme that would create an economically unified Europe better positioned to enter into a “Greater Europe” partnership with Moscow.

His “old school” ties ought to make President Bush think twice about Gray’s loyalties.

Throughout the two periods of their involvement in the “Get LaRouche” operation, Howard and Tucker had a third associate, retired U.S. Army Special Forces Sgt.-Major Frederick Lewis. According to a May 5, 1986 classified cable found in the safe of Ollie North, Lewis was being tapped by FBI Deputy Director Oliver Revell and Gen. Richard Secord for “info against LaRouche.” The “info” involved Howard, Lewis, and Tucker’s earlier 1984-85 covert operations against

LaRouche, undertaken at the request of the FBI and the CIA, according to declassified government documents.

According to American and British intelligence specialists, Col. David Walker, throughout his collusion with North and Secord, was operating under the direction of the highest-level officials of British intelligence, among whom were Michael Palliser, a former Foreign Office senior official more recently involved with Midland Bank.

LaRouche commented, “First of all, remember that Michael Palliser is a very close associate of Henry Kissinger, of Kissinger Associates, Inc. In the case of Colonel Walker, the arrangements under which he operated, the *known* arrangements, constitute by no means *plausible* denial, but rather *implausible* denial. This is a case of where there is *technical* denial, but the technical denial is totally implausible. There’s nobody in the world who understands anything about intelligence operations, who would consider Colonel Walker anything but a most blatant sort of agent of the British Secret Intelligence Services.”

Despite the fact that official British intelligence’s own involvement in the Iran-Contra mess was deep, recent British press reports, including the intelligence community-linked *Private Eye*, have begun a campaign aimed at smearing Bush for involvement in that scandal. Asked to comment on this, LaRouche said:

“Well, I would say the answer is, in order to put Adolf Hitler into power in Germany, the Anglo-Americans then had to get rid of their assets, Brüning and von Papen; George Bush is intended to be a short-lived Brüning, in the history of the United States. And, these fellows whom George probably deludes himself to believe are his partners in Britain, are actually among his most deadly enemies. They would like to get rid of him, not because they don’t think he’s an obedient fellow for their purposes, but because it’s convenient for them to dump the American President currently, in order to put the United States under IMF-style conditionalities. So, they wish to destabilize Mr. Bush. So, they themselves are probably more guilty in this operation than he is.”

It all leads to Bush

LaRouche then underscored the reasons behind the Reagan-Bush administration’s decision to jettison the 1987-88 prosecution against him and a number of associates in Boston federal court, and to instead carry out the blatant December 1988 frameup in Alexandria, Virginia.

“Under U. S. law, there is an arrangement called the Classified Information Procedures Act. This arose because of the many cases in which the government was prosecuting these people, for matters in which the government itself was involved. And, when people would come in as defendants, and say, ‘Well, but the government did this,’ the government would turn around and say, ‘Well, that cannot be discussed in court because this is classified, these are secrets of government, they cannot be brought forth in public, cannot be brought

forth in court.' The defense attorneys would say, 'Since the government is withholding exculpatory information, the government cannot prosecute the defendant.' So, in order to try to regulate this gray area of law, which sometimes is called the 'graymail' area of law, as distinct from blackmail, the Classified Information Procedures Act was enacted.

"Now, all the legal actions against me, most of this stuff involves the back room secret intelligence and related kinds of warfare, factional warfare. Whenever I go into court as a defendant in one of these matters, or my friends are defendants, what is up is immediately, 'Okay, what happened in the back room, in the secret corridors of international intelligence.' The U. S. government says, 'No, we can't talk about that. Look, that doesn't exist, there is nothing.' And, of course, it's a damned lie.

"In Boston, what happened is, during the trial there, which ended in mistrial, it was shown that the government was lying on this point. Only a modest part of it, but it was enough to blow the trial up. In Alexandria, the judge is a crook, as manifest in the fact that he *ordered* the defendants to lie, at a point that he *knew* that he was ordering them to lie, which was sufficient to prove he was a crook. The judge obviated the defendants' right to present, even identify, speak of, refer to, any of this highly relevant information. So, in both cases, in all cases, this would have sunk part of the Democratic Party. The leaders of the Democratic Party would have been sunk. But also, Bush personally would have been brought to the limelight on this. He couldn't stay out of it.

"So, this all leads back to Bush, it leads to Ollie North, as Ollie North's case leads to Bush. There's no way a true trial of North could not lead to Bush. There's no way in which an honest trial of any of the charges against him would not lead directly to George Bush."

Asked to characterize the new Bush administration, LaRouche explained:

"The Bush administration was constituted, essentially, over a period of 1985 to the present, as a project, by largely the old OSS crowd, the liberal Establishment, first, second generation, to the third. Some of the old boys were going to gather, bring all the factions together around Georgey-Porgey Bush, and this administrative consensus, under the direction of George Bush, was going to avoid all problems, simply by using administrative will to tell unwanted problems to shut up and go hide. Which would mean especially a move toward authoritarian-totalitarian measures. They assumed they could get by with this. What you've heard from the Bush crowd, and similar circles all around, is, 'Bush will do it, Bush can do it, Bush can feint, we can stall, we can postpone, everything can be managed, it's simply a matter of crisis-management, the balance of power,' all this sort of nonsense.

"Now, what's happened is, as I warned them, 'It can not work. That the kind of administration you're proposing to build around George Bush, will be like the captain and crew

of the *Titanic*, which was professionally quite competent. But because they followed company policy, right into a field of icebergs, they sank the unsinkable *Titanic*.' And that's what will happen to the Bush administration, under that present policy. I said, 'I give the Bush administration 60 days after inauguration before it begins to disintegrate, because of these circumstances.' I find that, after 30 days of the Bush administration, it has reached the point of disintegration that I thought was inevitable by 60 days."

Other voices sound the alarm

LaRouche's deep concern that domestic covert operations have been run by the Reagan-Bush team to curb legitimate domestic political opposition to administration policies are shared by some prominent veterans of the intelligence and political wars. In January, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark sent a publicly released letter to Judge Albert V. Bryan, the federal judge who ran the Alexandria railroad-ing of LaRouche, urging him to release the defendants on bail pending appeal, given the serious constitutional issues.

And on Feb. 28, an associate of LaRouche received a letter on the letterhead of the Association of National Security Alumni, a recently founded organization of senior intelligence community veterans committed to ensuring a proper role for American intelligence within the framework of law. The letter, signed by a former CIA National Intelligence Estimates officer, David MacMichael, expressed a commitment of the organization to assure that the circumstances of the LaRouche prosecution and sentencing are fully investigated and publicly aired:

"The Association of National Security Alumni has as its principal objective the elimination of the use of covert operations for the implementation of United States foreign policy. Among the concerns of the Association is the manner in which covert operations involve intrusion into and corruption of the domestic political and judicial processes of the United States. The recent Iran-Contra affair has demonstrated again that covert operations abroad utilize propaganda and misinformation activities against the people of the United States and that domestic political groups are infiltrated and used in one fashion or another in support of the conduct of these operations. The federal and state courts themselves are obstructed on grounds of secrecy and national security.

"The recent court actions of the United States government against your associate Lyndon LaRouche and some of his colleagues in federal courts in Boston and in Alexandria evidently involved some aspects of this. The mistrial declared in Boston after the defense raised the issue of government infiltration, the haste with which the subsequent trial in Alexandria was conducted, the gravity of the sentence given Mr. LaRouche and the denial of bail, all strained, if they did not deny, due process. Other limitations on the defense in Alexandria indicated typical concern for national security at the expense of due process."