

FBI tries to hush up corruption charges

by Nancy Primack

Federal Bureau of Investigations Director William Sessions is frantically trying to hold off a class action civil rights suit against the Bureau which may be brought by over 200 black FBI agents. Sessions met with black agents and their attorneys on April 5 and offered to waive the 30-day limit for filing grievances, permitting agents with past complaints to file a claim. Sessions also said he would continue to work with the group.

Sessions is still smarting from a three-year discrimination suit which last August resulted in an out-of-court agreement to pay the plaintiff, former FBI agent Donald Rochon, over \$1 million. Rochon had filed suit against over 20 FBI agents and supervisors in 1987 for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and threats. The Rochon case points to blatant racial discrimination, and also raises many questions about the immoral behavior and racist ideology of several FBI agents and supervisors centered in the Omaha, Nebraska office, and other agents responsible for investigating heinous crimes of child kidnaping, murder, and pornography. Omaha is a notorious center for crimes of pedophilia.

Threats and intimidation

According to court documents obtained by *EIR*, Donald Rochon, a former investigator for the Los Angeles Police Department, joined the FBI in 1981. He was assigned to the Los Angeles bureau until his transfer to Omaha in 1983. Rochon helped investigate child murder and kidnaping cases. In one case, he received written praise from a father who complained that he had received no help from the Omaha City Police Department in finding his three-year-old daughter, but that Agent Rochon responded immediately and his daughter was found. However, from the time he began his assignment at the Omaha bureau, Agent Rochon was subjected to a campaign of harassment, discrimination, and threats of violence carried out by a small clique of agents.

Rochon received harassing phone calls at his home and curious mail in his office mail slot, a place only accessible by other agents. One piece of mail was a picture from FBI files of a badly beaten black man, a victim in a civil rights investigation. Rochon found a picture of an ape taped over the faces of his children on a photo he kept on his desk. Several false and demeaning stories were spread about Rochon to ridicule him.

The agents sued by Rochon made frequent racist remarks

about black people. They also made derogatory statements about civil rights leaders. In one instance, these FBI agents said loudly in a bar that Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jesse Jackson were "commies" and later laughed about the effect their utterances would have, coming from FBI men. Two agents expressed support for the goals of the vigilante group Posse Comitatus.

Rochon complained to his supervisors about this harassment, but no action was taken. In June 1984, Rochon was transferred to Chicago, even though his request was for Los Angeles. Every other agent got his transfer request. Rochon went through the proper channels to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and to the Department of Justice. Both eventually ordered relief and the FBI was ordered to retrain the harassing agents.

FBI agent 'deviants'

Once transferred to Chicago, Rochon submitted an affidavit to the Office of Professional Responsibility complaining of deviant sexual behavior on the part of some of the agents harassing him. A few agents were subjected to an internal inquiry when incidents of "french kissing," exposing themselves, defecating in coffee cups, urinating on each other, and other deviant behavior were reported. The leader of the clique was also known to display his stock of homosexual pornography kept in his desk drawer. The U.S. Attorney General defended this behavior by saying that the agent, "as part of his official duties in the office's investigation of the kidnap, mutilation, and murder of two young boys, had to interview homosexuals and young male prostitutes for any information they might have, as well as review homosexual publications periodically for leads."

The ringleader of the harassment clique in Omaha was also transferred to Chicago, and when he learned about Rochon's affidavit complaining about sexual misconduct, the harassment against Rochon escalated to the point of death threats. Rochon received a "death and dismemberment" insurance policy. Pictures of black men with mutilated sexual organs were sent to his home.

Seven years after Rochon first brought complaints to his supervisors, a special task force of the FBI has publicly admitted that it has uncovered enough evidence for possible criminal prosecution, but the FBI will not prosecute. The Bureau released a statement April 2 which stated, "The FBI will consider the actions of 11 employees to determine if discipline is warranted." The 11 employees are both agents and supervisors. Rochon has demanded that the task force release its report publicly, saying that "the wrongdoing and the crimes should be outlined publicly and shouldn't be covered up."

The public should scrutinize the bizarre and perverted behavior of FBI agents assigned to solve child molestation and murder cases. What is the real coverup? Who has prevented a thorough-going investigation of these crimes?