

Black lawmakers call for probe of DOJ misconduct

On Dec. 18, the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), the nation's largest organization of African-American elected officials, representing 574 legislators in 44 states, made public the resolutions adopted at their 19th Annual Legislative Conference, in Birmingham, Alabama on Nov. 28-Dec. 2.

Resolution 20 was first adopted on Nov. 30 by the NBCSL Task Force on Ethics, chaired by Sen. McKinley Washington (S.C.), and was ratified by the full conference on Dec. 2. It endorses the independent hearings facilitated by the Schiller Institute to investigate political targeting of groups and individuals by a nest of corrupt permanent bureaucrats inside the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. It was drafted following a presentation by former Sen. Theo Walker Mitchell (S.C.), a leader of the NBCSL since its founding, and a key participant in the independent hearings.

Resolution 20

A Call for Congressional Hearings to Investigate Misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice

Whereas, a series of extraordinary independent public hearings, facilitated by the Schiller Institute, to investigate allegations of gross misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice, occurred just outside Washington, D.C. on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1; and

Whereas, many distinguished members and former members of the NBCSL, including Sens. Robert Ford and Maggie Wallace Glover of South Carolina; Reps. William Clark and John Hilliard of Alabama; Reps. Toby Fitch and Howard Hunter of North Carolina; Rep. Ulysses Jones, Jr. of Tennessee; Rep. Percy Watson of Mississippi; former Sens. Theo Mitchell and Herbert Fielding of South Carolina; former Reps. Frank McBride and Judge Tee Ferguson of South Carolina; and Judge Ira Murphy of Tennessee, among others, participated in said hearings; and

Whereas, the hearings focussed on cases where there was evidence of political targeting of groups and individuals by corrupt officials inside federal governmental law enforcement agencies, working in tandem with a concert of private organizations; and

Whereas, the evidence presented was organized into three panels: 1) the campaign of harassment and selective and vindictive prosecution conducted against African American public and elected officials called "Operation Frühmenschen (primitive man)" by the FBI; 2) the conduct of the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (including the cases of John Demjanjuk and former U.N. Secretary General and President of Austria Kurt Waldheim); and 3) the case of Lyndon LaRouche, described as the largest-scale single case, involving the same corrupt Department of Justice apparatus that operated in the OSI and "Operation Frühmenschen" cases; and

Whereas, in case after case, the panel heard decisive evidence of rampant Department of Justice corruption, prosecutorial misconduct, withholding of exculpatory evidence, and conscious perjury and fraud upon the court, politically motivated and designed to deprive American citizens of effective representation in violation of the Voting Rights Act; and

Whereas, the evidence was presented, not by the good word of the witnesses alone, but documented by the government's own documents, records, and memoranda, first suppressed and later obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, and other legal actions,

Be it resolved by the 19th Annual Legislative Conference of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), assembled in Birmingham, Alabama, Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1995, that this body, the 19th Annual Legislative Conference of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, join this independent panel of distinguished individuals, in demanding that both Houses of the United States Congress exercise their oversight responsibility and conduct investigative hearings to examine these allegations of gross misconduct by the Department of Justice in the three areas of testimony heard by this panel, and urge our colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to do the same.

prescription requirements. . . .

Schedule II substances have the highest level of control allowed for substances that have legitimate medical use. . . . In 1986, quotas for MPH were the subject of an administrative hearing. . . [and] DEA initiated a number of changes to ensure that production quotas could meet medical needs. . . . In truth, DEA has provided unprecedented increases in MPH quota in recent years. The aggregate production quota for MPH has increased almost sixfold since 1990. . . .

Data indicate that far fewer children would be diagnosed

as having ADHD if the diagnostic criteria established for ADHD were applied. Data show that once diagnosed with ADHD, 80 to 90% of these children are placed on stimulant therapy as the sole treatment approach. Very few children are actually provided with other medical services. Contrary to FDA-approved usage, children under the age of six are receiving MPH for ADHD and many children are staying on the medication through adolescence and young adulthood despite the lack of studies that examine the long-term effects of this type of treatment. . . .