

EIR Feature

Exonerate LaRouche, to stop America's political lynchings

by Susan Welsh

The fact that 111 U.S. Congressmen, from both parties, have now signed on as co-sponsors of the Citizens Protection Act of 1998, shows the growing concern of many Americans, at the political lynchings that are being carried out by the permanent bureaucracy of the U.S. Department of Justice. The bill would establish standards of conduct for DOJ employees, and set up a Misconduct Review Board to assess wrongdoing and impose stiff penalties.

In this *Feature*, we present documentation of some of the most outrageous examples of prosecutorial misconduct, which should come under investigation by such a Congressional review panel: the railroad trial of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.; the battle of the LaRouche Democrats in Virginia, led by Nancy Spannaus, against the friends of former Democratic National Committee chairman, racist Don Fowler, who are trampling on their constitutional rights; "Operation Fruehmenschen," the FBI's racist targetting of African-American elected officials; and, the Internal Revenue Service's politically motivated persecution of many citizens, including Congressmen and other national leaders.

Then there is the assault against President Clinton himself, which is being conducted by the very same DOJ permanent bureaucracy, in collusion with British-steered networks outside the government (Richard Mellon Scaife, the *American Spectator*, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard).

Anyone who wants to stop these abuses, should start with the LaRouche case, which is uniquely suited to the task.

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who served as LaRouche's attorney on appeal, commented that the LaRouche case represented "a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time, utilizing the power of the Federal government, than any other prosecution by the U.S. government in my time or to my knowledge."

That shocking and far-reaching character of the operations by the public-private "Get LaRouche" task force, which resulted in LaRouche's imprisonment on "con-



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. testifies on Aug. 31, 1995, before an independent panel of attorneys, civil rights activists, and other dignitaries, convened to investigate prosecutorial misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice. The commission was chaired by JL Chestnut, Alabama's most renowned civil rights attorney (right), and former Congressman from South Carolina James Mann (third from right).

spiracy” charges from 1989 to 1994, makes this case the most efficient way to dismantle the whole corrupt apparatus of which the DOJ’s permanent bureaucracy is a part.

During the past decade, *EIR* and LaRouche’s legal team, in an effort to secure LaRouche’s freedom and exoneration, have painstakingly documented the prosecutorial misconduct that went on. Six volumes of evidence were presented to the Federal appeals court in 1993, but never received a hearing. Demands for a Congressional investigation were also rejected, starting in 1994.

Yet, had the evidence in the LaRouche case been given a full and open hearing in 1994, the actions that are now being taken against the President and others, would have been impossible. Every single one of the prosecutorial tricks and violations that are now being used against the President, were used first against LaRouche, ranging from the collusion of DOJ prosecutors with agents in the news media, to the obliteration of the supposed “Chinese wall” between civil cases and criminal prosecution.

Even the personnel are the same, as we showed in a recent *EIR* cover story (“Any Enemy of LaRouche Is an Enemy of Clinton,” *EIR*, April 3). Take just one prominent example: Richard Mellon Scaife. Scaife was a top operative of the “Get LaRouche” task force, a participant in the infamous spring 1983 “Train Salon,” of Wall Street investment banker John Train, which mapped out a media slander campaign, to promote fraudulent government criminal and national security probes of LaRouche and his associates. Today, Scaife has

emerged as the moneybags of the “Get Clinton” assault.

Reading the Citizens Protection Act of 1998 (also known as the McDade-Murtha bill, see p. 36), one is struck by the fact that each of the categories of prosecutorial abuse identified there, was a substantial issue in the LaRouche case. There is no other legal case in America in which the vital issues are so sharply posed.

The strategic setting

The importance of LaRouche’s exoneration has a further dimension, beyond the issue of simple justice. Until his name is cleared from the scurrilous charges against him, LaRouche, although paroled, is not free. At a time when the world is hurtling toward a financial breakdown crisis of untold proportions, LaRouche’s creative solutions, and his hands-on role in implementing them as an adviser to governments, are urgently required.

The fact that the Clinton administration has not acted to exonerate LaRouche is a big factor in how many foreign governments, especially from the developing sector, view the administration. “How can we expect anything good from Clinton,” their representatives ask privately, “when he is not willing to act for justice in this matter?”

But it is ultimately not President Clinton, but the American people, who have the crucial role to play. Only once they make it clear that they will settle for nothing less than full and open hearings on the LaRouche case and the DOJ permanent bureaucracy, will this matter be put to rest.