

National News

Deny weapons permits to LaRouche guards

A three-judge panel in Loudoun County, Virginia has denied the applications for concealed weapons permits of four individuals who provide personal security for presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The order, dated Aug. 25, cited the following "reason" for the denial:

"That the applicant's only need to carry such weapon arises out of his employment with a security firm whose sole client is Lyndon R. [sic] LaRouche. While Lyndon R. LaRouche is under indictment by a Federal Grand Jury, it would be improper to issue permits for others whom he has hired to protect him. Furthermore, no need for such protection has been shown to exist at present."

The first finding is completely without legal foundation, according to legal professionals, as the state law in question speaks only to the applicants, and makes no reference whatsoever to the person for whom applicants are providing security protection.

Second, the finding of "no need" reversed three previous court rulings in which LaRouche, a highly controversial figure on four continents, was found to have a need for protection.

As part of the broad political persecution of LaRouche and his associates which began immediately after the 1984 elections, Virginia state and county officials, at the instigation of the Justice Department, began an effort to strip LaRouche of security last year.

The decision is expected to be appealed.

Richard, Trott under 'Irangate' investigation

Justice Department officials Mark Richard and Stephen Trott are becoming the focus of attention of investigative reporters for their role in obstructing an investigation of the

links of the Nicaraguan Contras to drug trafficking.

According to a *Newsweek* magazine report, documents released by the congressional select committee probing the scandal appear to indicate that Richard and Deputy Attorney General Stephen Trott colluded with National Security Council staffers to quash an investigation into an assassination plot against a U.S. ambassador.

A Miami Assistant U.S. Attorney was investigating a Contra network believed to be plotting the assassination of the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Lewis Tambs. According to *EIR*'s information, a contract was put out on Tambs by Colombia's notorious Medellín Cartel cocaine traffickers, because of his involvement in pressing for extradition of captured drug traffickers to the United States.

That the Medellín Cartel was directly involved in Lt. Col. Oliver North's Contra supply operations.

When Tambs was moved out of Colombia to Costa Rica for his protection, a Contra network picked up the Colombian contract on him, and was preparing his assassination, information indicates.

As early as April 1986, the Miami U.S. Attorney's office had confirmed information that the Contra network in question was under the protection of Lt. Col. North, says the *Newsweek* report. Richard and Trott, however, stopped the Miami probe, telling investigators there, "The NSC will handle it."

Justice Dept. opposes independent counsel post

Officials of the U.S. Justice Department went into court on Aug. 31 to argue that the statute creating the office of independent counsel is unconstitutional.

In a brief filed in Federal Appeals Court in Washington, the Department argued that the 1978 Ethics in Government Act violates the constitutional mandate of separation of powers. The filing came in a case stemming

from the Environmental Protection Agency's 1983 Superfund scandal, and follows a number of cases involving administration officials—including Attorney General Ed Meese—who have become subjects of independent counsel investigations.

However, numerous Justice Department officials whose involvement in covering up the Iran-Contra affair has been established by *EIR*, are clearly most concerned with that particular independent counsel investigation.

Deputy Attorney General Arnold I. Burns told House Speaker Jim Wright and Vice President George Bush in letters Aug. 31 that the brief was filed because the Justice Department "was compelled to protect the separation of powers that is so fundamental to our constitutional structure." Burns is acting attorney general in the case, because Meese recused himself due to an independent counsel investigation of his ties to the scandal-ridden Wedtech munitions firm.

Burns said Justice is "firmly convinced that the goal of punishing criminal activity by government officials can properly be achieved within the existing constitutional framework," and had "consistently attempted to administer the law in a fashion that avoids its constitutional infirmities."

Giuliani may seek public office

U.S. Attorney for New York Rudolph Giuliani said Aug. 28 that he will not rule out the possibility of running for public office—including mayor of New York City, senator, or governor of the state.

He told a press conference that he will make no final decision on his political plans for at least a month, but plans to leave his present post within three months to a year.

Giuliani has made a name for himself with aggressive prosecution of Wall Street insider trading cases, such as the famous Ivan Boesky case. His office also prosecuted a number of million-dollar-a-year Wall Street brokers on drug use and trafficking charges.

Briefly

● **VICE PRESIDENT** George Bush, during September, will become the highest U.S. official to visit Poland since martial law was declared in late 1981. His main concern, say Washington sources, is the Polish-American vote in the 1988 presidential elections.

● **FRANK CARLUCCI**, national security adviser, in a letter to the *Washington Times*, said that new covert-operations guidelines have not changed the status of Executive Order 12333, whose provisions remain in effect. "There has been and will be no redefinition of so-called special activities, which will continue to be defined as in Executive Order No. 12333 of 1981." Illegal operations against opponents of administration policies have been carried out under EO 12333.

● **SABOTAGE** of the MX missile program is the clear aim of a suit filed by the Department of Justice the week of Aug. 25, against the Northrop Corp., one of the principal MX contractors. The suit charges Northrop with faulty or no tests of the missile's guidance system, and demands the return of Pentagon monies earmarked for the tests. The suit neatly coincides with a House Armed Services Committee (i.e., Rep. Les Aspin) report questioning the accuracy of the missile's guidance system.

● **GEORGE SHULTZ** has lobbied the White House for weeks, attempting to secure the nomination of Paul Nitze as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, against the wishes of the Pentagon, say Washington sources.

● **SVEN KRAMER**, the son of longtime State Department operative Fritz Kramer, the man who says he "created" Henry Kissinger, has signed on with the presidential campaign of Rep. Jack Kemp. The young Kramer is currently a National Security Council staffer.

Immigrants to be tested for AIDS

The Reagan administration announced on Aug. 28 that, as of Dec. 1, it will require all persons seeking immigrant visas to the United States, as well as all undocumented aliens seeking legalized status, to undergo testing for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Those who test positive will be denied entry visas, or legal status under the amnesty provisions of the new immigration law.

Under rules developed by the Public Health Service, a positive test for AIDS antibodies would be added to the list of eight "dangerous and infectious diseases" that constitute medical grounds for denial of a visa.

The rules state that "any person infected with HIV [human immuno-deficiency virus, the believed cause of AIDS] is assumed to be capable of transmitting the virus."

CDC admits there are more AIDS cases

From 10% to 15% more sufferers of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), will now be allowed to be called AIDS sufferers, as a new definition of what the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control will officially accept as AIDS went into effect on Sept. 1.

The new definition allows for a number of cases previously diagnosed as "suspect cases" or "AIDS-like disease" to be officially recognized as AIDS.

All of these previously non-AIDS AIDS cases, of course, had one thing in common with "classic" AIDS cases—the presence of the AIDS virus, and a number of symptoms of "AIDS-related" conditions. They were not included in the official list of AIDS cases, because "what we worry about is being sufficiently specific—not calling things that

are not AIDS, AIDS," said Dr. Tim Dondero, chief of the surveillance and evaluation branch for the CDC's AIDS program.

Almost immediately, the number of AIDS cases officially recognized as such will rise from more than 40,000 to over 45,000.

Apart from lying propaganda treating AIDS as an exclusively sexual disease, the nominalism of restrictive definitions of AIDS has been a chief means of covering up the extent of its spread by the CDC.

Weinberger to remain in Washington this time

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has canceled a scheduled trip to Rome Sept. 11. He will instead remain in Washington to participate in the planning and preparations for the meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, scheduled for mid-September.

In October 1986, Weinberger was sent half-way around the world to India while President Reagan was meeting with Mikhail Gorbachov in Reykjavik, Iceland. As a result, the President very nearly granted massive strategic concessions to the Soviet leader, advocated by Shultz but opposed by Weinberger.

Plans were under way to ship Weinberger out of the country again for the key Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, but were abruptly changed by the Sept. 1 announcement canceling his Rome trip.

Weinberger's presence could alter the complexion of the meeting, a preliminary for what Shultz hopes will be a second Reagan-Gorbachov summit. At that summit, Shultz hopes Reagan will sign a strategically disastrous intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) agreement.

U.S. government spokesmen say that not only the projected INF accord, but strategic arms and the Strategic Defense Initiative will be key items on the Shultz-Shevardnadze agenda.