

FBI's 'Buck' Revell on hot seat in trial

by Herbert Quinde

Oliver "Buck" Revell, the FBI's number-two man, has become a central focus in the political-venedetta trial against presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates. Subsequent developments are expected to lead to new revelations of Revell's complicity in the Irangate fiasco. Revell was subpoenaed April 21 to testify in the context of ongoing government misconduct hearings, in which it has emerged that Revell was linked to Oliver North in an operation against LaRouche.

The revelations also indicate that Revell had access to information that covert shipments of arms were going to the terrorist regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, with the complicity of American officials, at least as early as 1983, a full three years before the story made headlines. By virtue of his knowledge, seemingly, Revell became a participant in attempting to cover up for North's "Project Democracy" in the spring of 1986, when the Contra side of "The Enterprise" dropped its pants. The cover-up included the use of KGB-style tactics to harass, spy on, and intimidate, critics of the worst foreign policy disaster of the Reagan-Bush years, Larouche included.

In an evidentiary hearing on the prosecution's failure to reveal to the LaRouche defense team that Ryan Quade Emerson (a.k.a. Ivan Nachman) had served as an FBI informant against the "LaRouche organization," Emerson named Revell as the FBI official to whom he sent a letter, which led to his role as an informant.

The letter, dated October 1985, offered dubious "intelligence" information about an "international terrorism" case of the early 1980s. It involved Reginald Slocombe, a business associate of ex-CIA covert operative Ed Wilson, convicted of selling arms to Qaddafi. Slocombe, whom the FBI reportedly considers an asset, had helped convict Wilson. Yet, the letter became the centerpiece of a declassification brawl, with the FBI invoking "national security" as its justification for not releasing the letter. Although the defense team had obtained the text of the letter earlier, the FBI reclassified the letter as *top secret* after Emerson's testimony implicated Revell.

LaRouche lawyers charged cover-up. Only after Revell was personally subpoenaed on April 21 to appear in federal court in Boston, did the FBI "precipitously reverse its position" and cough up the letter, dropping all pretense as to its "national security" import. Prosecutors have moved to quash

the subpoena of Revell.

Although declassified, the letter was released heavily "redacted," with all information blotted out that would tell how it was routed through the FBI bureaucracy. Legal and intelligence specialists believe the letter, which was classified as part of an "international terrorism" (IT) case file, was part of a phony paper trail the FBI used to empower them to take extraconstitutional measures as specified under Executive Order 12333. It became part of the pretext for Emerson's deployment against the "LaRouche organization." "IT" designations have been used by the FBI to justify operations against domestic critics of the Contra policy.

In the "Defendants' Response to Government's Motion to Quash Subpoena to Oliver B. Revell," the LaRouche team lawyers charged that the prosecution was shielding Revell.

First, when Emerson was shown the letter, he changed his story, saying he now remembered that he had not sent the letter in question to Revell, but could not recall whom he had sent it to. Hardly a credible statement from a man whom the prosecution admits has been a professional FBI "snitch" and "sting artist" for over 20 years.

Second, a KL-43 telex message was found in Colonel North's safe, which concerned an effort to obtain "info against LaRouche." (It was obtained by the defense team under the Freedom of Information Act.) In one location, it referred to "our man here." The prosecution revealed that the "our man here" referenced was "Buck" Revell. The dramatic revelation linked Ollie North and Buck Revell to an operation "against LaRouche." The prosecution's admission was later recanted, with the lame explanation that they had "made a mistake."

An interview with one Glenn Robinette appended to the "Defendants' Response" indicates that Revell and North were prepared to use "pretextual accusations" to investigate and harass critics of Project Democracy. The defense charges that LaRouche and associates were targets of such an operation.

Robinette was the "security officer" for Project Democracy under Maj. Gen. Richard Secord and North. In the interview, he detailed how he played along with North and Revell in accusing Jack Terrell of threatening the life of the President to provide a pretext for an operation to silence Terrell. A disaffected Contra supply worker, Terrell had gone public, fingering North and charging the Contras with corruption and narcotics trafficking.

The "Defendants' Response" points out Revell's motivation for wanting to silence LaRouche. "Oliver Revell signed a classified affidavit preventing Defendants from learning the details of Cyrus Hashemi's relationship with U.S. intelligence just before Hashemi served as the key intermediary between the Government of Iran and Oliver North for the ill-fated Iran-Contra arms deal."

LaRouche and *EIR* were the first to expose the arms shipments originating with the Carter administration and continued under the Reagan-Bush administration. And Revell knows LaRouche and *EIR* still have the file.