

Strike force demands that LaRouche not leave jail alive

The Get LaRouche strike force, over the signature of Assistant U.S. Attorney Kent Robinson, filed a memorandum in June with the U.S. Parole Commission demanding in effect that Lyndon LaRouche not leave jail alive.

Robinson also demanded that LaRouche's co-defendants, William Wertz and Edward Spannaus, be given the latest possible release date from prison and no parole.

LaRouche was told before his December 1988 conspiracy conviction, by representatives of the highest levels of the Anglo-American Establishment, that they had rigged his conviction all the way up through the Supreme Court, and that he would spend at least 10 years in prison and not come out alive. The 15-year sentence imposed by Judge Bryan in January 1989 was calculated precisely on that basis.

In fact, on June 11, the U.S. Supreme Court decided not to even hear the appeal of LaRouche and his fellow appellants, filed by a team of lawyers led by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. LaRouche's frameup conviction has drawn international outrage, particularly in Europe and Latin America, for the blatant way in the defendants' constitutional rights were trampled, a story recorded in the book *Railroad!* and most recently brought to the attention of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the "Helsinki" commission (see *EIR*, June 29, 1990, p. 38).

President Bush could still order the release of exculpatory evidence, suppressed in the railroad trial of 1988, that would prove the total innocence of LaRouche and his associates.

ADL imprint

The Robinson memorandum, 22 pages of lies and venom, bears the unmistakable stamp of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Its appearance in this form coincides with the fact that the ADL's role in the frameup of LaRouche and his associates was smoked out in court hearings in Roanoke, Virginia, this past spring. Once the ADL was exposed in Roanoke, it became necessary for the ADL to cover its tracks by getting the U.S. *government* to tell the Parole Commission what the ADL wanted to say, to make sure LaRouche is kept incarcerated.

The Robinson memorandum exposes the fact that the warnings LaRouche received before his conviction were true and is proof that George Bush has given the ADL a "lettre de cache" to make sure LaRouche never gets out of jail alive.

The memorandum spends 20 pages recounting the ADL lies that LaRouche fundraisers illegally target the elderly. Robinson then lies about the subsequent Virginia state prosecutions of LaRouche's associates, and asks the Parole Commission to consider civil suits by contributors Yoder and Overington, featured on a recent NBC national television broadcast attacking LaRouche, as part of the same conspiracy for which the defendants were convicted.

The memo states that two firms named as principal borrowing agencies in the "loan conspiracy" for which LaRouche and associates were convicted, were forced into bankruptcy, but omits to say that a federal bankruptcy judge, Martin v.B. Hostetter, ruled in October 1989 that the U.S. government acted in bad faith in filing the bankruptcy initiative in violation of its legal requirements for doing so.

"This appears to be a case where the criminal prosecution served not as a deterrent to committing further crimes, but rather as an educational tool on how to commit crimes more effectively," Robinson writes, in blatant disregard of the facts.

"This is not a typical crime and these are not typical defendants," the memo goes on, betraying the Task Force view that further political activity is the real "crime" for which LaRouche and his associates have been jailed.

'No contrition'

Robinson continues, "None of the defendants have ever admitted to any wrong doing. None have showed contrition or remorse. On the contrary, they have aggressively contended that they are the victims of a political vendetta (a claim repeatedly rejected by the courts). None have taken any steps to stem the bloodletting represented by the continuing frauds of their subordinates Billington and Asher. They simply do not regard themselves as bound by the same laws as the rest of us.

"This case . . . establishes to a moral certainty that the defendants will break the law again. The contempt for humanity they have shown has not changed. Their belief that their need for money overrides the interest of individuals in their own property has not changed. It is just a question of who, and when they will rob again . . . this case presents extraordinary circumstances calling for the Commission to arrive at a release date outside the guidelines.

"Whatever range the Commission employs, the release date arrived at should be at the highest end of the applicable range. Society has the right to be protected from these defendants. Their sentence has not served its deterrent effect until the defendants and the organization they control stops stealing, and until they acknowledge that they have done wrong. They have not shown themselves entitled to reenter society."