U.S. v. LaRouche

July hearings set to probe U.S. conduct

At a hearing held in Boston on June 15 in the case U.S. v. The LaRouche Campaign, et al., U.S. District Judge Robert E. Keeton set a trial date of Sept. 21. Evidentiary hearings are scheduled to begin on July 8, and, according to defense attorneys and Judge Keeton, could continue until the end of July.

The case is at the center of the efforts of a corrupt, Soviet-connected faction within the U.S. Justice Department to stem, or if possible eliminate, the growing policy-influence of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

While Judge Keeton has not yet made a final decision on the nature of the evidentiary hearings, he indicated that they will be held on at least three issues: 1) defense's motion to dismiss on grounds of prosecutorial misconduct, involving charges of harassment and intimidation of defense attorneys; 2) a motion to dismiss on grounds of Sixth Amendment violations arising out of the government's institution of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against two corporate defendants in the Boston case; and 3) a motion to suppress evidence that the defense charges was illegally and unconstitutionally seized during the Oct. 6, 1986 raid on defendants' offices in Leesburg.

Challenge to Oct. 6 Raid

Defense attorney Robert Collins told the court that he will be submitting a supplementary affidavit on the motion to suppress evidence, utilizing tapes and photographs of the Oct. 6 raid, and said that he would be raising "serious allegations and evidence" challenging the government's conduct of the search. Defense attorney Daniel Alcorn said that he is still waiting for answers from the government, as to whether or not the government used national security electronic eavesdropping in this case.

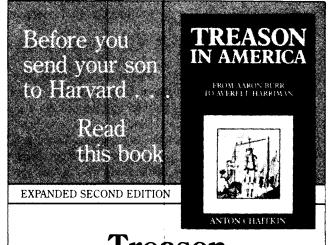
On the other side, the government has continued its attempt to portray the defendants' political fundraising activities as part of some mafia-style swindle. At the June 15 hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham told a rather bemused courtroom, "This is not a political case." Responding to arguments made by defense attorneys concerning the effect of the "political overtones" of the case on jury selec-

tion, Markham said "the crimes are very plebeian—fraud and obstruction of justice." Observers noted that even the Judge seemed barely able to suppress a laugh during Markham's remarks.

Defense attorney Alcorn then suggested that if this is not a political case, then the government should withdraw the parts of the Superseding Indictment which say that the defendants induced people to make contributions toward the war on drugs, the advancement of fusion energy, the Strategic Defense Initiative, or for the fight against AIDS. "It's in the indictment," argued Alcorn. "We'll have to see how they [potential jurors] feel about those political issues."

CIA Disavows Frankhauser

Meanwhile, in carefully worded affidavits received by defense attorneys June 15, CIA officials denied that defendant Roy Frankhauser was ever an employee of the CIA, in either a staff or contract capacity. Frankhauser, a former security consultant to associates of presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, is charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. According to documents filed in the case, Frankhauser had repeatedly represented himself to LaRouche associates as a CIA contract agent over an eleven-year period. The affidavits were filed by the CIA's Director of Security, Director of Personnel, and the Chief of the Information and Management Staff of the Directorate of Operations.



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