

## LaRouche in New England, puts accusers on trial

by Nora Hamerman

In a historically unprecedented series of dramatic events, presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche returned to the United States for campaign events in his home town of Rochester, New Hampshire and Manchester; then testified voluntarily for four hours before a Boston federal grand jury; and was indicted 24 hours later in a blatantly political action by the very same "secret government" under scrutiny in the Iran/Contra affair. All of this occurred simultaneously with the catapulting of the illegal government behind Iran/Contra to national attention with the Oliver North testimony before congressional hearings during the week after the Fourth of July.

The unprecedented nature of these events was recognized even by many members of the U.S. media, to whom candidate LaRouche addressed in-depth reports on the issues which will be crucial in the 1988 elections.

Speaking in Concord, New Hampshire, the capital of the nation's first primary state, on July 9, LaRouche stated: "There are three issues which will define my success, or shall we say, probable success, in reaching the presidency, in the 1988 elections. Number one, the issue of AIDS. Number two, the issue of the economy, which will become as explosive an issue as the AIDS issue, once it becomes apparent to many people, that as leading bankers of the world have said, repeatedly, since about March of this year, we are on the verge of the greatest financial collapse of history."

LaRouche pointed out that he has no "competition" among the declared Democratic presidential candidates, nicknamed the "Seven Dwarfs" by the media. He stressed that Lt. Col Oliver North is just a "small player" in the secret government.

"The issue is the Iran policy." The U.S. government under Carter, and under Reagan, under Secretary of State Alexander Haig, continuously supported the Khomeini dictatorship, LaRouche declared, and has lied to the American people continuously about its policy on Iran and the Contras.

LaRouche blasted the "cover-up" being carried out by Congress. "The Democratic national leadership, as well as the Republican national leadership, have been continuously complicit in this operation," LaRouche charged. He released the first part of his proposal for a repeal of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, which made possible the illegal actions against him and his campaign (see *Feature*) as well as copies of his autobiography, *The Power of Reason: 1988*, which has just been published.

### 'Punctum saliens' defined to voters

Returning to the United States after several months in Europe, candidate LaRouche addressed meetings in New Hampshire on June 27-28. "The United States is going in one of two directions," LaRouche told a Manchester audience. "Either it is going to continue to go in the direction of becoming a new Hong-Kong, based on coolie labor—in which case we're going to be overrun or dominated by the Soviet Empire—or else we are going back to technological progress, industry, high-technology agriculture, the kinds of things we used to think were important 20 years ago. We are going to become a superpower again."

Americans must decide to do that, not by passing a law or constitutional amendment, he said, but by deciding to "improve our character as a nation," to become again a nation

“committed to development of the individual, to use of technological progress, in a capital-intensive, energy-intensive way; to create productive workplaces; to produce wealth; to base society on respect for the dignity of the individual, who uses the development of his mental powers, and other powers, to do some good in society; to contribute to its progress.”

LaRouche pointed out that, with the Soviets in an all-out war drive, as they now are, in a few years the U.S. could cease to exist as a nation. And so: “Either we mend our ways, or we soon cease to exist. This is no time for compromise. . . . This is the time for making decisions on the basis of principle.” The principle is that “this nation, what it stands for, what it represents for humanity must survive. It will only survive if it returns to what it was dedicated to becoming from the beginning, and from that there is no compromise.”

To make the point, LaRouche drew from great drama. The universe is “lawful: That’s the first principle.” This was shown by the Greek playwright Aeschylus, who exposed the gods of Olympus as “nothing but frauds”; by Schiller’s *Don Carlos*; by Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice*, whose theme is “let no man take the flesh and blood of another because he is in debt.” If the world follows policies contrary to natural law—zero growth, free enterprise, environmentalism—he said, the human race will die out, in the first half of the coming century.

LaRouche explained the idea of a *punctum saliens*—the point of no return, at which a decision must be made to save civilization, or it will be too late. “This *punctum saliens* will be what is determined in this election. We don’t need politicians—we need leadership!” Because the world stands at this crossroads, “If you don’t have the right President of the United States, you can kiss this world goodbye!” LaRouche said he had tried to determine whether there was “some combination which I can help to put together, among leading forces in other countries, to save this civilization.” The answer was “No.” Therefore, he said, if we don’t get the right government in the United States fast, you can “forget civilization.”

We must get our economy moving, he went on; stop usury, get industries going. Put the unemployed to work, producing things. “We’ve got to take people who are selling hamburgers to each other and give them a dignified job to do again, that pays them some money—so they can raise a family.” We must have an adequate national defense: “The Russians have to be convinced you can kill them; then they’ll be peaceful. You have to have the nerve to deal with them.”

### Secret government indicts LaRouche

On June 29 LaRouche testified for four hours before a federal grand jury investigating his campaign and associates, and later that afternoon, told a packed press conference in Boston, “the charges that my campaign, or persons associated with me, engaged in credit card fraud, is a lie, and the government knows it’s a lie. Number two, the charge that

my associates engaged in a conspiracy to obstruct justice is a lie, and the government knows it’s a lie. The entire case was an operation run under Executive Orders 12333 and 12334, orders of Dec. 4, 1981. This was an intelligence community operation, not a Justice Department operation. The entire prosecution is a by-product of a covert, what we used to call, a Cointelpro operation. The purpose of the operation is to prevent me from campaigning in 1988.”

The next day, without leaving as much as a decent interval, the grand jury issued a sealed indictment against LaRouche on the single charge of “conspiracy to obstruct justice.”

Two days later, on July 2, after arrangements had been made between LaRouche’s attorney and the Justice Department for his arraignment, the indictment was made public. In their release announcing the indictment, Justice Department officials declared that the Boston investigation was closed. Unspoken was the fact that they had reached their final political objective, after almost three years of investigation—the indictment of LaRouche.

LaRouche’s indictment is actually part of a second “superseding indictment,” which replaces earlier indictments issued against 13 of his associates in October and December of 1986.

Legal observers noted that there appeared to be no new “evidence,” even in the government’s terms, for the inclusion of LaRouche in the indictment. In fact, one of the alleged “overt acts” cited therein had originally been included in the October indictment, and then deleted in the December one. The only difference between the October 1986 and the July 1987 actions seems to be that the presidential elections are nine months closer.

The timing of the indictment against LaRouche has to be seen in the context of instructions received in the Justice Department and intelligence community from none other than the Russian government! On the day that the Justice Department, and William Weld’s Criminal Division in particular, issued the indictment, a landmark legal case opened in Paris, where LaRouche was suing the Soviet government for libel. Weld’s action made it impossible for LaRouche to attend that trial.

Addressing the press conference after his grand jury appearance, LaRouche explained what was at stake in his presidential campaign, and why he chose to cooperate and testify before the grand jury. “We’re going into financial crisis. The Republicans will probably be irreparably damaged in 1988 by a financial crisis, which would mean a Democrat’s going to take it, which would mean that we’ve got to be serious about having a good Democratic candidate on-line. . . . So it’s important that I be President, not because I am so very good, but because the others are so very bad, in terms of qualifications for this kind of job. . . .”

“I can’t say I’m concerned about my personal well-being. I’m concerned about my country, and I’m concerned about

the world. And I think the next President of the United States is going to decide as a leader, not entirely on his own power, whether we become a Hong Kong junkpile empire, or whether we revert to the pathway of becoming a high-technology, agro-industrial world power, and a leader among nations for the cause of the kind of ideals upon which this country was founded, by the founders of our nation.”

LaRouche also recalled for the press two of the recent travesties of the grand jury system. He said he had told the jury that atrocities like the indictments of former Labor Secretary Ray Donovan and former NASA chief James Beggs were the result of an abdication of responsibility by grand juries. “The time has come,” LaRouche said, “when grand juries must return to the principle on which they were established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 18th century. The function of the grand jury is not to present indictments, but to prevent them by saying to prosecutors, if you cannot present us a convincing case, then take your case and shove it. . . . The function of the grand jury is not to be a rubber stamp for prosecutors. The function of the grand jury is to protect the innocent citizen. . . .”

### **LaRouche arraigned, keeps passport**

On July 7, candidate LaRouche, Jr. was arraigned on charges of “conspiracy to obstruct justice” in an overflowing courtroom by U.S. Magistrate Robert Collings in Boston. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on a combined \$20,000 cash bond and \$200,000 unsecured personal recognizance bond.

Over the objections of the prosecution, LaRouche was allowed to keep his passport until after Labor Day, when he said he would be returning to the U.S. to campaign. He will be allowed the unlimited right to travel between the U.S. and West Germany, and the right to travel internationally upon notice to the government over the next two months.

LaRouche was indicted by the grand jury on June 30, less than 24 hours after he had voluntarily appeared before that same grand jury and testified for almost four hours. It was evident that the grand jury did not take the time to consider the evidence he presented.

The indictment was unsealed in a flurry of publicity on July 2, after arrangements had been made through LaRouche’s attorney for his return and surrender. Part of the agreed-upon arrangement was that the government would not ask for pre-trial detention, as it had done earlier for five of LaRouche’s associates who were indicted by the same grand jury in October and December 1986. However, the government did ask the court to order LaRouche to surrender his passport and to post a \$20,000 bond.

LaRouche’s attorney Odin P. Anderson told the court that both the surrender of the passport and the bond request were “totally unnecessary and inappropriate,” especially since the government had conceded that there was no “risk of flight” and that LaRouche did not pose a danger to the com-

munity. He noted that LaRouche had returned voluntarily the previous week to appear before the grand jury, and then he had returned voluntarily a second time to surrender and be arraigned. He also noted that LaRouche’s wife is a West German citizen and politically active there, and that LaRouche had extensive travel plans for meetings in Western Europe and Africa.

Anderson further pointed out to the court that LaRouche is a candidate for President of the United States, and he is actively campaigning and will continue to campaign, “and if for no other reason than that, he intends to appear for trial.”

### **Fact-finding missions**

In his ruling, Magistrate Collings said that he would allow some foreign travel until after Labor Day, after saying that he was taking into account the fact that LaRouche is a candidate for the presidential nomination of one of the major parties. “It’s reasonably clear that he’s committed to following through on his announced intention to campaign,” said the Magistrate, observing that he wouldn’t be able to do this if he were a fugitive. He also said that LaRouche did not have to inform the government of the purpose of his travel or who he was visiting—although the Justice Department had argued that they had “an interest in looking at his travel plans.”

The trial for LaRouche and eleven of his associates and five organizations is scheduled to begin on Sept. 21 and to last three or four months.

The addition of LaRouche to the “Second Superseding Indictment” was not the only change made by the prosecution. The new indictment deleted one of the most spectacular allegations which has been trumpeted around the world by the news media since last October, the “million dollar credit card fraud” allegation. In the first two versions of the indictment, the government alleged that the defendants were part of a “nationwide scheme” which involved unauthorized credit card charges “in excess of \$1,000,000.” The “\$1,000,000” figure is entirely taken out of the new indictment, and even the amount of alleged unauthorized charges in New England—under \$60,000—is deleted. All the indictment charges now is 115 unauthorized charges in New England; however, the press has continued to use the one-million-dollar allegation in its coverage of the LaRouche indictment.

As if to underscore the political nature of the case, the prosecution attempted to put LaRouche’s name at the top of the list of defendants, so that the case would henceforth be officially known as *United States of America v. Lyndon H. LaRouche et al.* This is the revised caption of the Second Superseding Indictment as issued by the grand jury and distributed to the press. However, the court refused to allow the change, and apparently insisted that LaRouche’s name be added to the end of the list, as is the normal practice when additional defendants are added in a superseding indictment. Therefore, the case will continue to be identified as *U.S. v. The LaRouche Campaign, et al.*