cles in the civil rights movement, for example, began to move to threaten the President that if he did *not* invade Haiti, bad things would happen to his *essential* Congressional Black Caucus constituency in the Congress.

Under these circumstances (and I have some dirty information on this, which I'll develop later, once we have the facts fully confirmed), a group around the FBI, that is, Jonathan Demme, the director of the "Silence of the Lambs," who was very close, very intimate, with the Quantico Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the same Federal Bureau of Investigation which is running frameups against black political figures around the country), began to move, through his friend, whom he controlled, to stage this hunger strike, this Hollywood rebellion, and so forth, and suddenly he found a very powerful gutter faction, not black alone, but gutter faction around the country, which lined up for this operation.

The "EIR Talks" interview with Mr. LaRouche is put up on audio satellite three times each week. "EIR Talks" goes up twice on Thursday evenings—at 8 p.m. and 12 midnight Eastern Time on C-1, 137 degrees west. Reverse polarity. Audio programming mono, narrow band. 7.56 MHz audio. Transponder 15. "EIR Talks" also airs Fridays at 1 p.m. Eastern on Satcom C5, Transponder 15, Channel 16-0. Any radio station in the world can pull the satellite broadcast down for re-transmission.

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Cessna pilot makes attack on the White

by Scott Thompson

President Clinton was the target of what may have been an assassination attempt on Sept. 12, as a single-prop Cessna piloted by Frank Corder crashed into the White House lawn, skidded, and pieces of the wreckage hit the White House itself. According to the Sept. 13 Washington Times, "The number of threats on the President's life has surged." The Italian daily Corriere della Sera on the same day reported that the threat level against President Clinton is reminiscent of the period before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. However, a spokesman for the Secret Service told EIR, one reason for the appearance of an increased threat level is the greater technological efficiency brought to bear in countering threats—an analysis that overlooks the fact that there has been a campaign to drive President Clinton out of office, inspired by the British royal family through the Hollinger Corp.-controlled press.

At least a dozen significant threats to the President's life were known to the public before the Cessna attack on the White House, and the Secret Service has confirmed to *EIR* that many incidents, which might open a multitude of cases, are being kept secret as a matter of policy. Among these incidents are the following:

A chronology of threats

Oct. 20, 1992: Gary Steven Foster, 41, a Chicago man on anti-psychotic medication, is arrested for threatening Clinton as the candidate campaigns in the city. (Washington Times)

Oct. 22, 1992: Edward Carroll, 43, of Nevada is indicted for threatening Clinton. The former Marine had a history of mental problems. (Washington Times)

Feb. 25, 1993: Michael Bernard Shields, 28, a Virginia Beach, Virginia gun dealer, is ordered to undergo a psychiatric evaluation for threatening to kill Clinton. He told Secret Service agents that Clinton "needed to be eliminated, by force if necessary." (Washington Times)

February 1993: Larry Peoples of Biloxi, Mississippi makes a threat in a letter to President Clinton after listening to populist television host Rush Limbaugh. (This case symptomizes a rash of threats following political attacks on the White House by Limbaugh and televangelist Jerry Falwell.) Peoples is arrested by the FBI in December 1993, but not

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'kamikaze' House

until after he had bought a pistol and a two-way ticket to Washington, D.C. (Corriere della Sera)

July 1993: Matthew Bennett is arrested in Woodstock, New York for threatening the President. (Corriere della Sera)

Oct. 15, 1993: James Lee Buchanan, 41, a Kansas City, Missouri mental patient, is charged with threatening Clinton after telling police he intended to kill the President. (Washington Times)

November 1993: Ralph Dulaney Mason, a self-described member of the Branch Davidians, threatens the President. (Corriere della Sera)

Dec. 13, 1993: David Craig Davis, 33, of Great Falls, Montana is arrested for threatening to kill Clinton. (Washington Times)

February 1994: Rollen Frederick Stewart of Orange County, California threatens the President. Stewart (a.k.a. "Rainbow Man," "Rockin' Rollen") had a record that included four felony counts for placing explosive devices in various public places, and he had been sentenced to three concurrent life sentences in an altercation in which he took a hotel maid hostage in 1992. This product of the rockdrug-sex counterculture had made a name for himself by attending sporting events wearing a multicolored wig and waving a sign citing a Biblical passage. He was a heavy user of marijuana and other drugs. "Rockin' Rollen's" ability to attend sports events around the world apparently resulted from a \$50,000 inheritance that he invested in an auto repair shop.

Feb. 23, 1994: Ronald Gene Barbour, 45, is arrested at a psychiatric hospital in Orlando, Florida for threatening to kill Clinton. He is accused of stalking the President's jogging route in a park in Washington, apparently following the President on one of his regular 7:30 a.m. outings. The attempt prompted the Secret Service to expand its protective detail—including adding joggers and bicyclists—but agents still allow people to walk up to the President unimpeded. Barbour was armed with a pistol at the time of his threat against President Clinton.

April 3, 1994: Michael Mower, 36, of Dayton, Ohio, kills his mother and himself at a motel where he was staying after wounding two law-enforcement agents investigating his threats on the President. Mower began shooting after a Secret Service agent and three deputies went to the motel at 3 p.m. A SWAT team returned at 6 p.m., finding Mower and his mother dead. Cincinnati Secret Service Special Agent in Charge Dick Rathmel described Mower as obviously mentally ill.

July 2, 1994: Ralph Dulaney Mason, 44, of Lake City, Michigan is sentenced to five years in prison for threatening Clinton verbally and by mail. (Washington Times)

June 22, 1994: Matthew Thomas sent a death threat to President Clinton through his computer. The threat, whose contents were not disclosed but which allegedly told Clinton that he was going to be killed, had been sent on Feb. 21 to the President's confidential E-mail address at the White

July 19, 1994: The Secret Service charges Paul Walling, 46, a suburban Philadelphia man who opposes gun control, with threatening Clinton. He also wanted to kill Attorney General Janet Reno. He told the Secret Service he wanted to shoot the two "for what they have done to the American people by trying to take guns away from them" with the Brady law, which establishes a mandatory waiting period for handgun purchases. "I have seen Clinton in the crosshairs on my scope."

When police arrested Walling, they found he had acquired two dozen weapons; all were loaded, and some had military rounds in them. Walling was charged in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia with threatening the President, illegally obtaining some 40 weapons over the past three months, and interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle.

Aug. 30, 1994: Glenn Robert Armstrong, 26, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, is arraigned on charges of threatening to kill Clinton, who is vacationing on Martha's Vineyard. He is arrested while waiting to board a ferry to Martha's Vineyard after reportedly telling a ticket reservation clerk he was "going to kill the President."

Armstrong pleaded not guilty in Barnstable District Court and was ordered to undergo 20 days of psychiatric evaluation at Bridgewater State Hospital. Secret Service agent Mike Johnston of Boston would not say whether Armstrong was armed, but White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers said the Secret Service would investigate further.

Facts surrounding the Cessna attack upon the White House

Some time after the last security inspection of small planes at Harford County, Maryland airport north of Baltimore, Maryland at 8 p.m. on Sept. 11, Frank Eugene Corder (born 1956 and raised in Aberdeen, Maryland) stole a twinseat, single-prop Cessna and began his flight toward the White House. The flight ended when he crashed into a spot two floors below the Clintons' living quarters at 1:49 a.m. on Sept. 12. The plane was torn to pieces as it struck the

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South Lawn, skidded some 75 feet, and collided with holly bushes, as well as a magnolia tree planted by Andrew Jackson, striking the White House proper.

At that moment, the heaviest concentration of Secret Service agents was at the Blair House to the northwest, where the Clinton family was temporarily staying during repairs on the White House. However, after the incident, the Secret Service went into an emergency drill sealing off several streets with heavy equipment.

According to all major newspaper accounts, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), from its offices at National Airport, picked up Corder's plane on radar minutes before it entered the restricted flight zone over the White House. However, it appears that, with the airport closed and only a skeleton crew on duty, no one was monitoring the radar screen, and no warning was given on the hotline to the White House. This may be the reason why stinger missiles assigned to the Secret Service unit guarding the White House were not used. Some experts claim the plane would have been shot down as it entered within a mile and a half of the White House airspace, if the Clintons had been in residence there. (This somewhat exaggerates the size of Restricted Area P-56, which includes an area that extends three blocks north of the White House and includes a bubble, where planes must fly at least 18,000 feet over the Capitol Building, the Mall, the Lincoln Memorial, and the White House.) But, more importantly, the later printout from the unmonitored radar at National Airport shows that Frank Corder flew his Cessna at tree-top level over Blair House as well, while en route to the White House.

The Washington Post reported on Sept. 13 that, as part of the investigation ordered by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, the FBI and Secret Service plan to pore over FAA records to determine what the FAA's radar showed, especially whether it seemed to indicate a potential threat and what was done with the information.

Once the high-level alert was proclaimed, Secret Service agents searched the plane wreckage to see if it was carrying explosives—they found none. As for the pilot, Frank Eugene Corder, he appears to have died on impact, with both arms and legs broken and extensive damage to his head. According to the Sept. 14 Washington Post, Corder, during the preliminary autopsy, was found to have both cocaine and alcohol in his bloodstream. But, so far, there is a puzzling discrepancy between the first alcohol level reading of 0.37, which would put most people in a stupor, and 0.045, which is only slightly above the legal limit for a pilot.

John Corder, Frank Corder's brother, told the press that Frank expressed great enthusiasm for the 1988 exploit of Mathias Rust, who had landed a Cessna in Red Square. Moreover, Frank Eugene Corder recently boasted that he would like to kill himself by flying a plane into the White House in the presence of his brother John and friends. This was said to be taken as a joke, but apparently had been a

long-held fantasy.

Was Corder a 'Manchurian candidate'?

There are numerous leads that Frank Corder may have been certifiably insane, as well as a victim of "Manchurian candidate" brainwashing.

Although John Corder denies that his brother had been treated for mental illness, Frank Corder was clearly in a deeply depressed state at the time he acted. He had just separated from his wife. His small trucking business had gone under. His father had recently died. And he was living in his car or a local motel.

In what may be a reference to information not yet made public, Secret Service spokesman Carl Meyer told the news media: "He [Frank Corder] has a prior history of mental illness." But Meyer refused to disclose the nature of the illness or the treatment. At the least, it may have been treatment for Frank Corder's record of alcohol and drug abuse.

This included treatment at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Perry Point, Maryland, where Corder lived on the base with his wife Lydia, until they broke up recently. Apparently, Lydia is working at the VA center as a nurse. As previous EIR investigations have shown, there are a lot of MK-Ultra psychiatrists utilizing VA patients as guinea pigs. MK-Ultra was the British SIS-CIA plot, carried out through psychiatrists and members of the eastern establishment, to introduce hallucinogenic drugs to the U.S. population at large, thereby helping launch the rock-drug-sex counterculture in the 1960s. Thousands of pages of declassified MK-Ultra documents, supplemented by statements of experts such as Col. Fletcher Prouty, show that one facet of the program was to create Manchurian candidate-style assassins who would give their life to kill, say, a President.

There is also the curious record of Frank Eugene Corder's career with the Army during the Vietnam War, where, apparently after only 6-9 months training as a generator mechanic, he was released from service without being sent to Vietnam. This is most unusual, and veterans state that it only occurs when individuals are classified as "Section 8," i.e., mentally ill, or whose resignation is essential to cover up a major blunder

On Sept. 13, the *New York Times* printed synopses of state court records showing that Frank Corder was arrested in October 1993 on two drug charges. One charge was dropped, but he was given a 90-day suspended sentence on the other, for possession of a controlled substance. While John Corder intimated that his brother had a drug problem with marijuana, neighbors say it was cocaine. Court records also show that Frank Corder was arrested in April 1993 on a theft charge, but the authorities decided not to prosecute.

Meanwhile, Frank Corder had at least two charges of driving while intoxicated, of which the first, in 1986, was dismissed.