

Baltimore coalition mobilizes against 'hit squad' in the DOJ

At a town meeting organized by the Schiller Institute in the heart of Baltimore's black community on April 24, a coalition of forces came together to combat the "hit squad" in the U.S. Department of Justice, which is responsible both for the railroad against Lyndon LaRouche, and for the "Operation Fruehmenschen" political prosecution of hundreds of African-American elected officials — including several who were in attendance at the meeting.

In the following pages, we publish excerpts of the keynote speeches by two Schiller Institute leaders, Debra Hanania-Freeman and Theo Mitchell. Mitchell, as noted below, is also a former South Carolina state senator. Following their speeches, several Maryland elected officials delivered extemporaneous remarks. We excerpt from those of former State

Senators Larry Young and Clarence Mitchell III, both of whom were victims of the "Operation Fruehmenschen" attacks. Among the others who addressed the gathering were Delegate Clarence Davis, one of the first Maryland legislators to call for LaRouche's exoneration; Sen. John Jeffries, who was selected to fill Young's seat, "after Larry was temporarily taken prisoner by the enemy"; and Sen. Ralph Hughes, who defended Young on the floor of the Maryland Senate, despite attempts to intimidate him.

The meeting, which was the first to bring Baltimore's east and west side political machines together, and to include representatives from outlying counties, was the first step in the formation of a formidable coalition for justice in Maryland, and the nation.

Investigate the DOJ permanent bureaucracy

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

Debra Hanania-Freeman is the national spokeswoman for Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. She played a key role in organizing the 1995 hearings of an independent commission of American legislators and international observers, into the Justice Department's politically motivated prosecution of various groups and individuals. She gave the following speech at the town meeting in Baltimore on April 24 sponsored by the Schiller Institute.



I want to try to give a broad overview of what it is that we face in the United States today, on this question of the incredible

misconduct, in fact criminal misconduct, by our own Department of Justice. For those of you who saw the leaflet that we circulated advertising this meeting, the leaflet began by posing the question: If you were around 30-odd years ago, and you had information that would shed light on who and what was behind the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, of the Kennedys, of Malcolm X, and you knew something about this, you knew who was behind it, would you have done something about it? Or, would you have said, "That's not my job. There are Federal agencies designed to deal with this." Would you have been too afraid, because it might be politically controversial to do something about it?

That is the situation that we face today. I want you to just consider the fact that it was more than ten years ago, in January of 1988, that Mervyn Dymally, who at that time was chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, rose to his feet, on the floor of the United States Congress, and placed before the House of Representatives sworn testimony from an FBI agent, from a *sitting* FBI agent, who at that time was deployed out of the Atlanta office of the FBI. In that sworn testimony, this FBI agent talked about an FBI policy that he had been carrying out, and that FBI agents all over the nation had been carrying out, called "Operation Fruehmenschen." *Fruehmenschen* is the German word for "early man," or "primitive man."

Now, according to the testimony of this agent, Operation Fruehmenschen was an FBI directive that called—and I'm quoting from his affidavit—for the "routine investigation, without probable cause, of prominent elected and appointed

black officials in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States.” He testified that “the basis for this policy was the accepted assumption, by the FBI, that these African-American officials were intellectually, socially, and morally incapable of governing major governmental organizations and situations.”

Dymally also introduced, at that time, two studies that had been done by Dr. Mary Sawyer, who is a law professor, who functions out of the University of Iowa. One was done in 1977, called “The Harassment of African-American Elected Officials.” In the first study, which was done before this testimony came to public light, Dr. Sawyer documented what was simply a statistical pattern of disproportionate attacks against African-American elected officials. She documented that at any given time, 40% of all of the African-American elected officials in the United States were either under indictment, under investigation, or had been, within a period of one year. In her first study, she did not say, and she did not propose to know, what was responsible for this policy, except the most obvious thing, which was racism. Ten years later, when she did her second study, the number of African-American elected officials had increased, but so had the attacks. And this time, of course, her study was done when we were all in possession of this sworn testimony.

Congressman Dymally did the responsible thing. He didn’t say, “Fire everyone in the Department of Justice.” He simply said that the House of Representatives should exercise its oversight responsibility and conduct an investigation. That was *ten years ago*. Today, the pattern has continued, the pattern has accelerated, the pattern has spread. But to this day, there has still been *no investigation*. The FBI agent who gave this sworn testimony has never been questioned before a single body of the United States Congress.

I want people to think about that, because, outside the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice is the largest department of our Federal government. They have close to 100,000 employees. It’s like a small city! And they are, without question, the most politically biased and powerful institution that we have.

The permanent bureaucracy

Those of us in the LaRouche movement, over the course of years, came by this in kind of a funny way—actually, not so funny. About ten years ago, the LaRouche organization was targeted by the Department of Justice. I won’t go through every detail of what occurred in that case. But after years of harassment and investigation, Mr. LaRouche was in fact charged, put on trial, sent to prison, along with a dozen of his associates, some of whom are *still* in prison. Mr. LaRouche is not, but it took a full-scale international mobilization to get him out.

But, when we were investigating what was involved in what came to be known as the “Get LaRouche” task force, what we discovered was something that, to me, was absolutely

shocking: We found that inside the Department of Justice was a permanent bureaucracy, a group of men who had been there for decades, whose careers went beyond the tenure of Presidents, beyond the tenure of Attorneys General. The person who, right now, is serving, for the ninth time in his career, as the director of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Mr. Jack Keeney, came to work at the Department of Justice in 1951. That’s three years before I was born! And he has been there. How many Presidents have come and gone? How many Attorneys General have come and gone? But Jack Keeney goes on, and on, and on. And the people under him: Mark Richard. He’s a newcomer, he’s only been there since 1961.

What you have, sitting at the heads of these various divisions, is a bureaucracy that has a stranglehold on this department, and functions as a political assassination bureau. Lo and behold, what did we find, as we pursued our investigations? The very same individuals, Jack Keeney and company, who were coordinating Operation Fruehmenschen, were also coordinating the “Get LaRouche” task force. And something which is even more remarkable: They are the same individuals who, today, are coordinating the assault on the Presidency.

They make up about 20-25 people. When you talk about Operation Fruehmenschen, you’re talking about hundreds of cases, broad cases, far-reaching cases. When you talk about the LaRouche case, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who served as Mr. LaRouche’s attorney, said that the LaRouche case was the broadest case, involving the largest use of Federal law enforcement agents, of any case that he had ever come across. You look at some of the other cases: the targeting of trade union officials. And always, despite the fact that these are broad cases, complicated cases, it’s always the same 20 guys who are coordinating them.

Any person would ask, especially in these days of budget cuts, “With just 20 individuals running all these cases, what are the other 99,980 employees of the Department of Justice doing?” It really does make you step back and wonder. And the reason why I say this, is that when we say it’s time to root out the misconduct in the Department of Justice, what many people will say, is, “Well, gee, my nephew works over at the DOJ, he’s not a bad guy; he’s not a racist; he’s not trying to lynch black elected officials.” And probably he’s not. I’m not prepared to condemn 100,000 people. I’m prepared to condemn this permanent bureaucracy.

When will Congress act?

And, at this point, I’m also prepared to condemn the United States Congress. Because Mervyn Dymally put this information before them ten years ago. A year later, we provided ample documentation in the LaRouche case. They did nothing! In 1992, after we had some meetings with the Congressional Black Caucus and others, they gave us what I consider some very solid advice. They said, “You can scream about the LaRouche case from now until the day you die,

and the Congress will *never* investigate misconduct in the LaRouche case. It just isn't going to happen. If you are serious about rooting out this permanent bureaucracy, you're going to have to broaden your call for an investigation. You're going to have to take a series of the most outrageous cases, you're going to have to develop a pattern, and you're going to have to bring it to the Congress. If you can do that," we were told, "there will be oversight hearings."

So, we did that. We brought together witnesses from all over the country. We brought in international legal experts. We talked to the 1,000 attorneys, from all across the United States, who had joined as friends of the court in the LaRouche case, and we provided that documentation to the Congress. Did they investigate it? No! Privately, many members told us, "Oh, yeah, I know those guys. I know all about them. They've come before my committee. I know about their dirty work." And we said, "Okay, will you investigate?" "Oh, no! If you get somebody else to call for an investigation, I'll support them. But I'm not going to do it." So, we just kept on working, kept on trying to get an investigation. We were putting together more and more information on Operation Fruehmenschen, and all of the various cases that we were involved in.

Some people here may remember what happened with Congressman Harold Ford, from Tennessee. Congressman Ford was put on trial *three times* by the Department of Justice.

Videos Provide Evidence of DOJ Corruption

In August-September 1995, a group of distinguished state legislators and others, with the aid of the Schiller Institute, pulled together independent hearings "to investigate misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice." They examined three types of cases: Operation Fruehmenschen against black elected officials; the LaRouche case; and the cases brought by the DOJ's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), including that against John Demjanjuk.

The panel authorized the circulation of videotapes and transcripts of the proceedings. Two videos are currently available:

- Overview (90 minutes)**, order number SIV-95-002, \$35.
- LaRouche Case (60 minutes)**, order number SIV-95-005, \$25.
- Or, **both videos** for \$50.

Order from: Schiller Institute, Inc.
P.O. Box 20244, Washington, D.C. 20041-0244.
Telephone orders (toll-free): 1-888-347-3258.
Visa and MasterCard accepted.

They would put him on trial, but couldn't get a conviction, so what would they do? They would move to another county in Tennessee, where they thought they could get a jury of a different composition, i.e., a jury with no blacks on it. And they would try again. They just kept moving the case around. Finally, in 1992, they tried to move this case into a county which was, literally, a stronghold of the KKK.

At that point, the Congressional Black Caucus had had enough. This was just before Bill Clinton was elected President. And Senator Carol Moseley-Braun marched the Congressional Black Caucus over to the Department of Justice (at the time, she sat on the Senate Judiciary Committee; she was promptly removed from the Judiciary Committee, after she did this), and demanded a meeting with George Bush's Attorney General. And she said: We're filing complaints; miscarriage of justice. We have oversight into this matter. We *insist* that this operation be brought under control.

The person who was running the operation against Harold Ford was a U.S. Attorney from Tennessee, whose name is Hickman Ewing. Hickman Ewing is someone who is well known in Tennessee. He ran the investigation of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination, and we all know what a great job he did in that investigation! His name may be familiar to you, not because you know so much about the Harold Ford case, but because today, he is the number-two person in the Whitewater investigation of President Clinton. He is Kenneth Starr's chief assistant. And, as some of you may know, Ken Starr has not had much experience in court; no illustrious career in the courtroom. Ken Starr is a politician; he runs for office when he can. He's somebody they put up front, when the microphones are on. But, Hickman Ewing is the guy who's running this operation on the ground. He's the pit bull that they send into court.

Now, what do you think the result was, when Carol Moseley-Braun, of the Black Caucus, went over to demand an investigation? The Attorney General at the time — it may have been Bill Barr, I'm not quite sure — said that they'd take it under consideration. Within about three hours, he called a press conference, and threatened to indict Carol Moseley-Braun and the entire Congressional Black Caucus, for conspiracy to obstruct justice, because he claimed that they were interfering in an ongoing legal investigation.

Here we have a group of Congressmen, exercising their oversight responsibility, and he wants to indict them! And this is, undoubtedly, the way that much of the damper was put on any drive to actually have an investigation.

Assault on the Clinton Presidency

Then, Bill Clinton was elected President. And one of the priorities of the Clinton administration, one of their stated priorities, when they were still running the transition out of Little Rock, was to clean out the permanent bureaucracy in the Department of Justice. They set up a task force of 120 individuals, who were to investigate the permanent bureau-

cracy and come up with recommendations as to how it should be dealt with. That was Clinton's operating idea, when he came to Washington.

You may also remember, that when Bill Clinton came to Washington, he couldn't get an Attorney General confirmed by the United States Congress. It was the last cabinet position he was able to fill. It wasn't until March of his first year in office, that Janet Reno was brought up, and finally was confirmed as Attorney General. But what happened to Janet Reno, was that within three weeks of being sworn in as Attorney General, she had to face the final phase of the confrontation at Waco. And it was under advice of the permanent bureaucracy, Mark Richard, the person who is right under Jack Keeney in this monstrous apparatus, that Janet Reno ordered Federal troops to move against that situation. A situation that had been going on for weeks! It wasn't any worse than it was the day that it started. Now, I'm not going to go through the details of what happened at Waco. But just imagine, sitting in the Attorney General's seat for three weeks, and being confronted with a situation like that. And I'll tell you, from that day on, Janet Reno became a hostage of the permanent bureaucracy. And any idea that Bill Clinton had previously, of rooting out this permanent bureaucracy, was gone. It was simply gone. There was no discussion about it ever again.

Now, there was a public outcry about the events at Waco. And just around the same time, you had a situation that broke in a remote area of the American heartland, where an alleged white supremacist, who was holed up in the mountains somewhere, had a run-in with Federal agents. People may remember the Randy Weaver case. Before Randy Weaver fired a single shot, the FBI agents on the scene murdered his wife, and his oldest child, and, I believe, also killed his dog.

Regardless of what anybody thinks about Randy Weaver, there was no question in anybody's mind that what had occurred was an outright act of murder by the Federal government. And there was, again, a big outcry on Capitol Hill, this time led by John Conyers, who was the senior member of the House Judiciary Committee.

By the spring of 1995, we had agreement that, in fact, there would be a full-scale, broad, oversight investigation of the Department of Justice. And the cases that would be examined would be very, very far-reaching: the OSI cases, the Office of Special Investigations, the supposed Nazi-hunting unit, which functions as a political arm of the Anti-Defamation League, investigating any eastern European whom the ADL deemed undesirable; Operation Fruehmenschen was to be investigated; the LaRouche cases were to be investigated; the Waco massacre was to be investigated; the Weaver case was to be investigated. There were other important cases. There was broad, bipartisan support for such an investigation. Because a number of Republicans who didn't really care that much about Operation Fruehmenschen, or about the LaRouche cases, were in fact very concerned about the OSI

case, about Waco, about Randy Weaver. Their constituents were clamoring for an investigation.

But in the process of this, the tide turned. You had the Gingrich Revolution, and those hearings were hijacked, and were essentially turned into a lynch mob against the President.

It was at that time that the Independent Commission was pulled together. Senator [Theo] Mitchell was one of the witnesses before that commission. He had just been released from prison, after having been a victim of Operation Fruehmenschen. The hearings were chaired by Jim Mann, a former United States Congressman, who served 12 years on the Judiciary Committee, who had played an important role in the Watergate hearings; they were co-chaired by JL Chestnut, one of the foremost civil rights attorneys in the United States; and the testimony was heard by a panel of prominent state legislators from across the United States, with a broad group of international observers sitting right behind them. Absolutely rivetting testimony. The attorney for John Demjanjuk, one of the OSI victims, came all the way from Israel to give testimony. Many of the Fruehmenschen cases were presented. Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson presented testimony on the LaRouche case, as did Mr. LaRouche himself. Rivetting testimony.

This body called on Congress to conduct an investigation, in the summer of 1995. The proceedings of the hearings were delivered to every member of the United States Congress.

No investigation.

Six months later, during their national convention, after a presentation by Sen. Theo Mitchell, the National Black Caucus of State Legislators passed a resolution, supporting the findings of the Mann-Chestnut Commission, and calling on Congress to conduct an investigation. *No investigation.*

And now, here we are today. What do we find? Because this murderous apparatus has been allowed to proceed unchecked, what are we faced with? Every person of color in the Clinton administration is either under investigation or has already been pushed out. Ron Brown, Secretary of Commerce, was under investigation, about to be indicted, and "conveniently" died. Mike Espy, Secretary of Agriculture: currently standing trial. Henry Cisneros: forced out of office, with an agreement that if he resigned, the case against him would not be pursued, currently on trial; Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor, who already answered charges during her confirmation hearings, now again under investigation.

A political lynching in Maryland

During the last six months, we've seen a whole new round of indictments of black state legislators around the country. We, here in Maryland, witnessed what was nothing less than a political lynching, in the Larry Young case. The Larry Young case is a classic. I don't care what people think about Larry Young; some people really like Larry, are very dedicated to him, think he does a fine job; other people don't like him at all. I don't really care. If you live in Senator Young's district,

and you don't like him, then you shouldn't vote for him! But the fact of the matter is that he was elected to office, he also was targeted by the *Baltimore Sun*.

In every bit of testimony that has ever been taken on these cases, it always works the same way: Somebody in the Department of Justice leaks a story to their favorite reporter, at some newspaper somewhere. The reporter does an exposé. That exposé becomes the basis for an investigation. The story came from a leak from the DOJ in the first place, and then, after that, it's all history.

In the Larry Young case, what was absolutely amazing to me, was that within one month of that first *Baltimore Sun* story, the Ethics Committee took their evidence, in a star chamber proceeding, in a closed hearing. I don't know what they discussed; do you know what they discussed? Did you see the evidence that was presented? No. Was Senator Young given an opportunity to present his case? No. Was he represented by attorneys before the Maryland State Senate? No. Within one month of that first story being presented, Senator Young, who was not charged with a crime at that time, was not even being investigated—there was no sitting grand jury. Simply based on this story, and whatever went on behind closed doors in these Ethics Committee proceedings, he was out of office. The first legislator since Reconstruction to be expelled from office! And it was only after he was expelled, that the Department of Justice said, "Well, there were all these allegations in the newspaper, and furthermore, this esteemed body, the Maryland State Senate, saw fit to expel him. Certainly, we should form a grand jury to investigate."

Now, there are many questions are on the table in this case, and many people have talked about the fact that Young's rights were violated. I'm not an attorney, but I think that's probably true. But the fact of the matter is that Larry Young is a very intelligent person, and I'm confident that he knows how to run his legal defense. The question that I have, is what about all the people who live in Larry Young's district, who voted for him, who were deprived of representation? And the last time I checked, the state of Maryland was still actually under watch, for the Voting Rights Act. And the one question that I would really like to see looked at, in particular, in these Fruehmenschen cases—and the Larry Young case is a classic example of it—is that, aside from the rights of the individuals who were targeted, there is no question in my mind that this entire operation is a direct violation of the Voting Rights Act, because people are being deprived of elected representation. And nobody has been prepared to take that question on.

The responsibility lies with us

This has proceeded unchecked. It is now escalating. And what we now find ourselves faced with, is a situation where this group, which is so arrogant, which is so dizzy with power, now sees fit to attack the highest office in the United States, and are now conducting an assault on the Presidency. And we are able to document this completely. We actually made a grid; we looked at every individual, public and private. We

took a white board, as long as this dais, and we wrote down all the names of the people in seven different categories, who were involved in Operation Fruehmenschen. Then, we made a plastic overlay, and did the exact same thing, with the LaRouche case. And then, we did a third overlay, and looked at every single person, public and private, involved in this operation against Bill Clinton. Coincidence of coincidences! All the same people involved. All the same private institutions financing it. Richard Mellon Scaife, who people think is some billionaire, right-wing conservative. Well, he *is* a billionaire, right-wing conservative, but he also has very close ties to foreign intelligence services, to British intelligence services.

Look at what we've allowed to happen! Because this went unchecked, unchecked when Mervyn Dymally brought it up; unchecked when the Congressional Black Caucus complained about the court case; unchecked when we brought delegations from all over the world to talk to members of Congress about what was going on with the LaRouche case; unchecked after the Independent Commission did a broad investigation of all of the cases, heard what the U.S. Congress was too afraid to hear. Unchecked. Now, they are assaulting the highest institution in the United States, and they are doing it legally!

My question is, when is the population going to do something about it? These are nothing short of lynchings. And the fact is, that you have the very nation itself under assault. And I'll say the same thing about Bill Clinton that I said about Senator Young: I don't care what you think about Bill Clinton. I don't care if you like him, you don't like him, I don't care if you voted for him or not. This is much bigger than Bill Clinton; this is the institution of the Presidency, and it is under attack.

You have a permanent bureaucracy that can target the President of the United States with impunity, based on the allegations—of whom? Paula Jones? Monica Lewinsky? Linda Tripp? Don't get me started! These people give white women a bad name! I never saw such a group of women! (One of the things that I would normally not say, in front of a microphone, in front of a public audience, is that if Bill Clinton should be indicted for anything, it would be for hanging out with some of the ugliest women I've ever seen! Paula Jones has had seven makeovers, and she's still ugly!)

It really is up to us. We've presented some of this. Lavonte Somersall, who's done some of the articles [in *New Federalist* newspaper] on the Larry Young case, made a presentation the other night, before a small meeting in our office. And people were up and complaining, "I'm not interested in Larry Young! I'm not interested in Bill Clinton!" The very people who are the victims of the operation, are profiled into going out and buying the rope and delivering it for the lynching. Why? Because they're cynical, because they have all kinds of problems, because they don't step back and look at the pattern. When you look at the pattern, this is not about the individuals. It's not even about the guilt or innocence of the individuals involved.

We right now are in a crisis as a nation. We face a financial crisis, a global financial crisis. We cannot be served by the people we elect for office, if we have a political assassination bureau functioning in our Department of Justice, where anyone who steps out of line, anyone who speaks out, speaks out for the have-nots, speaks out against the establishment, or anyone who even shows the potential to speak out, can be targeted, driven out of office, sent to prison. If that is allowed to happen in this country, then there is no freedom anywhere in the world. And the responsibility at this point, as far as I'm concerned, is out of the hands of Congress, and in the hands of the people. And it is only when we organize a stampede in Washington, that this will be heard.

There are opportunities. Right now, there is a bill before the Congress, called the Citizens Protection Act, sponsored by 66 members [now 111 members—ed.] of Congress. Some people who are among the sponsors of the bill have actually been victims of this DOJ operation. One of the things that

they are demanding, is that this apparatus be investigated, and that prosecutorial misconduct be actually treated as a criminal charge. It's *not nearly enough*, not nearly enough to deal with a professional assassination squad, but it's a step in the right direction. And, if we start to do our job, and if we make sure that when town meetings like this are held, in the wake of the lynching that we just saw in the state of Maryland, the issue should not be that people came in late because they hit the traffic going to the Orioles game! The issue should be that the Orioles game starts late, because of the traffic coming into the town meeting! Because that's the nature of the problem.

And I do hope that people will take some of the information presented here. We have all of the documentation—I've just glossed over it. Theo Mitchell will enlighten you much more than I possibly can, because he's lived through it. But I do hope that people will walk out of here armed with information and ready to fight, because there is not very much time left for us to do that. Thank you.

'A republic, if you can keep it'

by Theo Mitchell

Mr. Mitchell served for two decades in the South Carolina Legislature, first in the House, and later in the Senate. In 1990, he was the Democratic nominee for Governor of the state, when an FBI sting operation known as "Operation Lost Trust" brought down virtually the entire South Carolina Legislature (the convictions were later overturned). In 1994, while campaigning for the office of Lieutenant Governor, he came under heavy attack by the Justice Department, as a result of which he was sentenced to 88 days in Federal prison. On Jan. 17, 1995, when he was within 10 days of completing that sentence, he was ejected from the State Senate, without ever having had the opportunity to defend himself. Today, he maintains a law practice in Greenville, S.C., and serves on the national board of the Schiller Institute.



In a speech to the Schiller Institute-sponsored forum in Baltimore on April 24, he recounted the history of Operation

Fruehmenschen, beginning with the assault on Adam Clayton Powell. He described two decades of abuse and political targeting: Richard Arrington, Floyd Flake, Harold Ford, Michael and Clarence Mitchell, Operation Lost Trust, his own case, and the case of Larry Young in Baltimore. He hailed his friend Lyndon LaRouche, who remains, Mitchell said, "undaunted in boldly telling the truth, and fighting for it."

Here are excerpts from Senator Mitchell's speech:

I hope that there is something I can add to what Dr. Freeman has given you, in regards to a major problem facing our nation.

I am reminded that at the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, as the delegates were disembarking and going their separate ways, amidst the crowd of people, Benjamin Franklin came out of historic Independence Hall, and someone called to him, "Dr. Franklin, what kind of country, nation have you given us?" And the history says he said, "A republic, if you can keep it."

That is the battle in which we find ourselves tonight. In this city, where the "Star Spangled Banner" was written, in a war that tested the American will against Britain, at a time when America as a young nation was testing itself as to whether it would endure and survive, in a place that certainly has no second place as a great city in a great state. I believe Maryland has on its license plate "The Free State," isn't it? I'm from a state where cotton used to be king, South Carolina. . . .

There are those out there who are hell-bent on seeing to it that only a handful of people benefit from the bounty of this great nation and its blessings, which are unlimited. So we must come from behind, ladies and gentlemen, and stop hiding. Because it takes guts to be able to mobilize into this coalition that is so needed and necessary, and essential, to deal with this. For as long as we run, and think that our silence is going to be something that we can get away with, it doesn't

work that way. All you've got to do is say the wrong thing, at the wrong time; if you make a speech, or issue a statement, the hounds of hell will soon be on your heels.

How long must we, in this free land, remain hostage to those whose only mission is to destroy? How long are we going to remain impotent when we see our neighbor get "busted" by the Feds, an IRS audit, an FBI investigation, a Department of Justice indictment and prosecution? . . .

I just want to say to each of you, that this is not going to go away on its own. It needs some help. You must help it find itself. We must find the conscience of this country, again. We must *be* the conscience of this country, if necessary. . . .

This is the time that we continuously need your help. We need each other. People who are of like minds coming together is what is needed. We don't have to be the same color, we people who realize that we have a nation to save, for future generations to enjoy. None of us can do it alone, but together we can preserve the decency and dignity which all nations hopefully will be able to enjoy after we are gone.

We owe it to our children. We owe it to those who fought down through the generations, down through the years, so that there would always be a fair judicial system, a fair law enforcement system, a fair and equitable Congress to appropriate the resources for the education, the health, and the wel-

fare, and the dignity and the decency for senior citizens after they have reached their golden years, after giving so much in building this nation.

We owe it to them, to defend an idea that was never utilized before in bringing about representative government, where people are citizens and not subjects, of their country; not slaves to any oligarchical system. We owe it to those whose ideas were imaginative and bold, who dreamed dreams of the greatness of this great nation, and the perpetuation of it, in a written Constitution that has lasted longer than *any* constitution, the first and the greatest that was written, and still allows amendments from time to time, to protect the individual's rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

America is indeed the melting pot of the world. It is the rainbow. It is the nation of nations that no one ethnic, racial, or religious, or any other type of group can claim ownership to, a nation in which we, the people, are the ones in which government enjoins and leads.

We owe it to ourselves to make real the answer to the question that Dr. Franklin gave, "What kind of nation have you given us, Dr. Franklin?" The answer was, "A republic, if you can keep it." We must keep it. For never again will the world have a chance to have this experiment repeated.

Thank you, and God bless you.

It's time to launch a counterattack

by Larry Young

Mr. Young served in the Maryland State Legislature from 1975 to 1998, and was chairman of the Black Caucus. In 1988, he assumed the Senate seat held by Clarence Mitchell III, after Mitchell was targeted in the FBI's "Wedtech" sting. On Dec. 3, 1997, the Baltimore Sun printed an article charging that Young had used his Senate office to boost his personal business. Within hours, an ethics probe was launched, and on Jan. 16, he was expelled from the State Senate, the first such expulsion in the Senate's 221-year history. At the time of his expulsion, he had been charged



with no crime, although both Federal and state criminal investigations were later opened against him. Here are excerpts from his remarks to the Baltimore town meeting on April 24.

. . . Let me just say to you especially Senator [addressing Theo Mitchell], I came by, because they told me you were going to be speaking. And I just thank you, because you have really raised us up tonight; you have allowed us to understand that this thing, this pattern of attacks, is bigger than you, and it's bigger than me; and it's certainly bigger than all of us here. You've got to understand that they take us on one at a time; we think it is only one attack, on one individual, but it becomes like a snowball, and it grows. . . .

I want to also thank the LaRouche organization and *EIR*. And, I can say this: For 23 and a half years, I had some concerns about their agendas. But you've got to be careful who you say is or is not going to be with you on certain issues. Because on this issue, they have stood up when some of our so-called civil rights and other groups have not even stood up. And for that, I wanted to not only thank you, but tell you I appreciate you for standing on this issue. I mean that. . . .

And, I do want you to understand this. I have learned over the last 116 days and 19 hours and 30 minutes of this ordeal I've been put through, that you have got to have some sure-enough stuff in you, to withstand what they will do if they begin to target you. And I have come full circle now to understand that. It's almost to the extent that I have become immune

to their attacks, but not so immune that I don't mind being unjustly attacked. And what I want to start doing now, is, well, there comes a time when you've got to start attacking back. You've got to start gearing up.

And, that is what we're going to do. You've got to not always listen to your lawyers. You've got to start attacking back. And so, you're going to start seeing and hearing more, because, quite frankly, we've got to do it. We have to do it. And, more importantly, it is important that they see that every time they make an attack on us, there's going to be a response to it; a counterattack. Because you simply don't have the liberty or the freedom to think, if they just constantly bombard you, and bombard you.

And I decided that beginning tomorrow, 2:00, on my radio show, they're going to feel our first salvo. And then we're going to talk to you about returning back to the *Baltimore Sun*

some of their own medicine. Wouldn't it be nice if the *Sun* never rose in this town? And so, we're going to start talking about it. . . . I'm now able to give you documented evidence that they [the *Baltimore Sun*] fleeced money, millions of dollars, from this community. So, why don't we return the "favor" to the *Baltimore Sun*? And maybe then they will understand that some of us are not going to sit back and let them constantly bombard us with attacks, after attacks, after attacks.

Now, just in case there's any doubt about it, I love Sen. John Jeffries, who is seated up front here. He's done an excellent job in Annapolis. He stepped in there for us, on Feb. 22 or 23, after they stole my Senate seat, and he did a great job. But, John, I want my seat back! And, I'm going to get it back the old-fashioned way; the only way I know how. I'm going to get out there on the street, and I'm going to earn it back!

Thank you.

We need a coalition for justice in America

by Clarence Mitchell III

Clarence Mitchell III is one of the most respected black political leaders in Maryland, and served for 24 years in the Legislature. His father, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., was for many years the NAACP's lobbyist in Washington. Clarence III was a founding member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and worked with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As he describes in the speech excerpted here, he then ran for office, becoming the youngest person elected to the Maryland Legislature. In 1986, when his uncle Parren Mitchell retired, he ran for his Congressional seat, against Kwesi Mfume. During that race, Clarence and his brother were caught up in the Wedtech sting. He was one of the founders of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), and has become a national spokesman against Operation Fruhmenschen.



I'll be very brief. You've heard from some very eloquent

young elected officials. And I am now in the posture of trying to share the experience and the knowledge that I gained over the 24 years that this community allowed me to serve them in the Maryland Legislature, and the experience that I gained, having an opportunity to work with legislators from all over this country, like Theo and others, when I was one of the founders of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators. I am still the longest-serving president; I served for seven years, while I tried to institutionalize that organization, with the help of those like Theo and others. You see, we were gearing up to fight this attack, this method of attack, long before I became a victim. . . .

It is important for us to understand that the words of Frederick Douglass are as true today as they were when he first said them: "As a community, we can afford no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only permanent interests. If our interests are true, then our allies will be true as well." And I say to you, I salute the members of the LaRouche organization, and the work that you've done. The first time I read about Mellon Scaife and the role that he was playing in funding those organizations that seek to suppress not only us, but anybody who is outspoken, or anybody who does not agree with the right-wing philosophy, was in the LaRouche newspaper. Yes, I get the paper in the mail, and I read the paper. And certainly there are some issues that we disagree on, but I also know that there are issues we agree on. And it's important for people of good will to all come together and sit down, and determine those issues on which we agree.

The only way we were able to build a National Black Caucus of State Legislators, was, we set up issues that everybody could agree upon. We did not take up those issues where there was disagreement. Those issues could be dealt with outside the confines of the caucus. We were about building a caucus and an organization. And you have to

focus on those things that you have in common. And I'm here tonight to join with this effort.

Time to wake up

When I first came out of prison—and I don't apologize; I never hung my head when I went to prison. Those of you who know, before I walked in those gates, my head was high, and my fist was in the air, and I walked through those prison gates with my head held high and strong! Because I knew that this was the attack of enemies. It was a confirmation. And I came out of that prison still just as strong, and began to put on forums all over this country. I went to the National Bar Association, had people like Bill Kunstler, Alcee Hastings, others who had been victims of these attacks. I went to my own caucus. And unfortunately, a lot of those brothers and sisters were not—some of them were even out shopping while I was putting on the forum. One good little lady, Pat Davis, out of Birmingham, told me, she said, "Oh, I missed your forum. I was downtown, shopping." She is presently in a Federal prison, a former state representative from Alabama.

I don't say that in a derogatory way. What I say to you is that, unfortunately, too many of our people are asleep. Theo just said it: You don't know how hot it is, until you touch it, or it touches you. And in so many instances, that is what happened.

We put together a Center for the Harassment of African-Americans. I raised over \$300,000 from a white church. But when black folks wouldn't support it, including black elected officials, the white church said, "Well, obviously they don't think it's a problem. We don't either. We're not going to continue to fund that kind of effort." And so, we closed.

Shortly after we had to close our doors for lack of funding, I got a call from Theo Mitchell. He was running for lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and had been indicted. And what was he facing? He was facing the possibility of going to court to fight scurrilous charges, and draining all of his resources, what little resources he had. Theo Mitchell's never been any corrupt official. He ain't got no money! I mean, he looks like a million dollars, but Theo has no money. Because Theo Mitchell always stood up for his community. That's why he was attacked.

And, as you know, we began to build a database which showed that outspoken leaders who remembered where they came from, and who stayed close to their community, were the first targets. But we also found out that anybody else who got into power, eventually they got to them too. Now, [Baltimore Mayor] Kurt Schmoke has done everything our enemies wanted him to do—and they're still going after him. They're *still* going after him. . . .

The bottom line, my friends, is people in power will do whatever we let them do, as long as we sit on our hands, and as long as we don't turn out in numbers. When the walls of communism fell, they didn't fall because of missiles, they didn't fall because of threats from this country. The communists couldn't care less about what we were threatening. They

knew we weren't ready to be blown up, either. . . . What happened? Millions upon millions of people mobilized, and they finally got in the streets. And the soldiers weren't going to kill their cousins, their mothers, and their fathers. Soldiers started laying down their weapons, and joining the crowds. And the walls of communism fell.

Why do I say that? Because I want you to understand that no matter how powerful this government thinks it is, all of that power comes from *us*. We are the people who put those people in office. We are the people who, once we make up our minds, can take them out of office. Do you have any doubt about that? Just think back to Oct. 16, 1996, when a million—more than a million—African-American men, and some women who said "No, you ain't going to leave us behind," and went anyway, stood out there in the capital. The President left town, the Congress closed, half the businesses in D.C. closed. They didn't know what a million folks were going to do, and they didn't want to be around to find out.

So, I'm saying to you, I came to understand a long time ago—I was one of the founders of SNCC [Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee]. I worked for two years with Martin Luther King before I came back home, because I could not continue to be non-violent. And I told Martin Luther King, "I love you, my brother. I admire your courage. But the next white boy that spits on me, or throws something at me, is gonna get it. And I don't want to hurt your movement. I'm going back home."

And I came back home and ran for office. And with all the political machines that controlled this city! I was only 22 years old. I had \$536, but I knocked on 11,000 doors, and got elected. So don't tell me that the people can't be brought around, if we go to the people, and if we mobilize the people, if we are willing to do the hard work that's necessary to get our people out, and have the kinds of issues that the people can respond to.

So, I say to you, as I seek your support—in the legislature folks used to call me "The Bear." Well, folks have been trying to get me to write a book, and I'm going to do a book. And the title of it is going to be *Still the Bear*. I make no apologies for understanding political power, and the importance of our participation in that political power. I see my good brother Rev. Aaron Powell, who's 81 years old, is here. And, that's the kind of energy that put me in office. He was up there on Pennsylvania Avenue at our headquarters. He was going to get out literature, he was mobilizing communities, as well as hundreds of others. And that's how we did it.

And we can do it again. And we've got to march on City Hall, we've got to march on the state capitol of this state, and everywhere else. We've got to have the kinds of coalitions that will enable us to work together, and to address the issues that are common. You can't come to the table and want all the issues that you are about, and expect others to join with you. We have to sit down and say, "Debbie, what are your issues?" "Theo, what are your issues?" And

“Stu, what are your issues?” And everybody sits around the table, and you come up with an agenda, a set of issues that everybody can agree upon, and then go to work.

The Wedtech sting

So, I say to you, I’m in no way tired. Anybody who thinks that Clarence Mitchell is finished, [I’m not.] A black Republican came to me, after leaving a meeting with [then-Attorney General] Ed Meese, and told me that Meese said in that meeting, “I want Clarence Mitchell’s ass!” I said, “Let him come. Let him come. I haven’t done anything wrong.”

And that was naive. Because the people who are running our system of justice will corrupt that system to the extent necessary, to accomplish whatever they want. We got to court. My brother Michael Mitchell and I were indicted. And poor Michael, he had just won my Senate seat, after I retired to run for Congress. Michael had just won his seat, but he was also my lawyer. The prosecutor had been up against Michael on three different occasions before, and Michael had beaten him. So, what did they do? They reconfigured the sting. Everything that was in the original papers, focussed on me. They reconfigured, and came back with an indictment that included both of us, so Michael couldn’t represent me.

Then, we went to court, with an initial hearing, after they read the indictment, which said, “no criminal charge.” The Federal government brought an indictment, and we had

it, in writing, that stated “no criminal charge.” So we filed a motion to throw out the indictment. We didn’t even know what we were defending ourselves against! In response to our motion, the prosecutor said, “Well, Your Honor, we didn’t know what to charge them with.” And the judge said, “Well, that’s kind of strange, however, what we’ll do, is, we’ll give the prosecutors a continuance, and I’m sure they’ll find something.”

Sure enough. Sure enough, after an extensive search, they went back and found a law that was passed in 1910. Michael Mitchell and Clarence Mitchell made history. We were the first people to be prosecuted under a law that was passed in 1910 that applied to administrative violations. We were alleged to have corruptly attempted—not that we influenced, but that we attempted to corruptly influence our uncle, Congressman Parren Mitchell.

Now, that prosecution has been written up in journals across the country. And what they’ve called it, is a “creative prosecution.” It’s darn creative!

So then, we really didn’t know what we were going to defend ourselves against. And the prosecutors finally, in their closing argument to the jury, said—this is the record—“We don’t have any evidence that Clarence or Michael Mitchell did anything wrong. But we think that they *intended* to.” That was the whole case of the government versus Clarence and Michael Mitchell.

Bridge Across Jordan

by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

From the civil rights struggle in the South in the 1930s, to the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma, Alabama in 1965, to the liberation of East Germany in 1989-90: the new edition of the classic account by an American heroine who struggled at the side of Dr. Martin Luther King and today is fighting for the cause of Lyndon LaRouche.

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It was a four-count indictment. The jury was out for three days. They couldn't reach a verdict. The judge threatened to keep them in over the weekend, and the foreman said, "Wait a minute, Your Honor, I think we can work this out." They went back to the jury room. They said, "All right. Those of you who are holding out for guilty, we'll give you two counts, those of you who want not guilty, we'll give you two counts."

So we were found "not guilty" on conspiracy, "not guilty" on one of the wire-fraud counts. But then we were found guilty of aiding and abetting a conspiracy that we were found *not* guilty of being a part of, and we were convicted on a wire-fraud count that consisted of one of the Wedtech Corp. people having made a phone call to my answering machine, with no evidence that I ever even responded to the message that was left on my answering machine. But that was what we were convicted of.

Why do I share that? Not because I want you to feel sorry for Clarence or Michael Mitchell. We ain't looking for no sympathy. When we got out there, we expected that the enemy would go to any length. And we're still fighting. They only wounded us. They sure didn't take us out. But I want to say that, and share that with you, because I want you to understand, that as you look at what's happening with Larry Young, you will begin to understand that the prosecutorial arm of our system will go to any lengths, *to any lengths*, to destroy outspoken leadership that doesn't toe the line that they want.

Another example of that is Lyndon LaRouche. Another example where they were willing to stoop to all kinds of things, just to get him off the street. Now, I have to admit, I'm one of those who sat back and said, "Well, you know, that's LaRouche's problem." And I'm sure LaRouche sat back when he saw me and said, "That's Clarence's problem." And while we were all sitting back and saying that's somebody else's problem, who gets hurt in the process? The people are hurt, masses of people who depended on leadership that would tell them the truth, and that would help to guide them in a direction that would enable all of us to enjoy a better way of life.

So, we're now coming together. Time tends to cause things to happen that maybe should have happened earlier, but I believe that everything happens at the right time for a reason. So, I'm happy to be here with you, and to share with you. I apologize for taking the time that I took, but I wanted to help to try to put it into perspective, as one who has been in the war. They only wounded me slightly. . . .

And that's where we are today. Fortunately, our people are beginning to wake up. . . .

One of the major strengths of any fight that we fight, is coalition. And I'm here tonight, in coalition, and hope that we will continue to flesh out this coalition that will enable all of us to realize the proper solution of the issues that we know are important for the people that we seek to be of assistance to.

Thank you very much.

Documentation

McDade-Murtha 'Citizens Protection Act of 1998'

The following bill, H.R. 3396, was introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives on March 5 by Reps. Joseph McDade (R-Pa.) and John Murtha (D-Pa.), and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

To establish standards of conduct for Department of Justice employees, and to establish a review board to monitor compliance with such standards.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. short title

This Act may be cited as the "Citizens Protection Act of 1998."

Sec. 2. Interpretation

It is the intent of this Act that the term "employee" shall be interpreted so as to include, but not be limited to, an attorney, investigator, special prosecutor, or other employee of the Department of Justice as well as an attorney, investigator, accountant, or a special prosecutor acting under the authority of the Department of Justice.

Title I— Ethical standards for Federal prosecutors

Sec. 101. Ethical standards for Federal prosecutors

(a) In general—Chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 530B. Ethical standards for attorneys for the Government

"(a) An attorney for the Government shall be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each State where such attorney engages in that attorney's duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State.

"(b) The Attorney General shall make and amend rules of the Department of Justice to assure compliance with this section.

"(c) As used in this section, the term 'attorney for the Government' includes any attorney described in section 77.2(a) of part 77 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations."

(b) Clerical amendment—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"530B. Ethical standards for attorneys for the Government."