

V I R G I N I A:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF LOUDOUN

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

vs.

RICHARD FREEMAN

FRED HAIGHT

MARTHA QUINDE

DAVID SHAVIN

EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

Defendants.

.....

Criminal Nos. 5366  
5369  
5373  
5375  
5380

FILED  
8/24/87  
F. B. HOWARD, CLERK  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA  
DC

S T I P U L A T I O N

THIS STIPULATION of facts is being entered into by and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, JR., Special Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney and WILLIAM T. BURCH, Commonwealth's Attorney, and by each of the above-named defendants, and their attorney, JOHN FLANNERY, by each of the other defendants involved in this litigation and their counsel, subject to acceptance by the Court, and constitutes a knowing and intelligent waiver of any conflicts as further discussed herein.

1. On April 21, 1986, a meeting occurred between John Flannery, Sheriff John Isom and Deputy Sheriff Don Moore.

2. If Sheriff Isom were to testify regarding the substance of this meeting, he would testify, *inter alia*, as follows:

a. Sheriff Isom had known Mr. Flannery through their previous involvement in local politics, and the Sheriff was aware of Mr. Flannery's prior service as a federal prosecutor;

b. Sheriff Isom called Mr. Flannery at his Loudoun home-office to arrange an April 21, 1986 meeting to discuss

certain matters relating to Lyndon H. LaRouche;

c. The meeting took place at Mr. Flannery's home-office on the evening of April 21, 1986 with Messrs Isom, Moore and Flannery present and lasted approximately two hours;

d. At the meeting, Sheriff Isom told Mr. Flannery several times that their conversation must remain confidential;

e. At the meeting, Sheriff Isom told Mr. Flannery that he needed advice on how to get the federal authorities involved in the investigation of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates and explained the progress of his investigation to date;

f. At the meeting, Mr. Flannery reviewed certain data and files collected and prepared by Deputy Moore regarding alleged criminal activities by members of the LaRouche organization, which files included telephone lists, correspondence from victims, data concerning corporate entities and individuals affiliated with the organization, which data contained references to some of the individuals and organizations later indicted in Virginia, documents relating to the corporations, and a stack of handwritten notes prepared by Moore. Moore also explained in detail what he had discovered in his investigation, including his findings with respect to alleged loan schemes, credit card fraud, and weapons violations;

g. At the meeting, Mr. Flannery presented Sheriff Isom with a print-out of a chronological outline of the activities of the LaRouche organization, which chronology had been previously prepared by Mr. Flannery for reasons and purposes not related to

this meeting. A copy of this chronology is attached hereto and made a part hereof;

h. At this meeting, Messrs Flannery, Isom and Moore discussed potential criminal charges which might be brought against members of the organization;

i. At this meeting, Mr. Flannery mentioned that he would like to be appointed a special prosecutor to try the cases;

j. Subsequent to the meeting, Sheriff Isom wrote to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia requesting assistance in an investigation of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., enclosing a copy of Mr. Flannery's chronological outline with references to Mr. Flannery deleted. There was no reference to the authorship of the chronology.

3. If Mr. Flannery were to testify regarding the substance of this meeting, he would testify, *inter alia*, as follows:

a. Mr. Flannery had known Messrs Isom and Moore through their previous involvement in local politics;

b. In April of 1986, Sheriff Isom had a telephone conversation with Mr. Flannery during which Mr. Flannery advised Sheriff Isom that since Mr. LaRouche was a significant political figure, Flannery maintained a computer chronology of Mr. LaRouche's reported political and other activities;

c. During this telephone conversation, Sheriff Isom said he would come to Mr. Flannery's Loudoun County home-office on Isom's way home after work on the evening of April 21, 1986 to discuss Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.;

d. On the evening of April 21, 1986, Deputy Moore arrived first and prior to the arrival of Sheriff Isom, Mr. Flannery discussed Mr. LaRouche's political background with Mr. Moore and told Moore that he could have a copy of the above-referenced chronology;

e. Upon Sheriff Isom's arrival, and after some discussion about democratic politics and Mr. LaRouche's supporters' political victories, Sheriff Isom recounted news reports regarding the federal government's investigation of LaRouche and Deputy Moore showed Mr. Flannery a few papers which contained only information already in the public domain. Mr. Flannery is absolutely sure that Deputy Moore did not make available to him for review, Moore's files and notes as represented above, nor does Mr. Flannery recall Sheriff Isom or Deputy Moore orally disclosing any information other than that in the public domain;

f. There was no discussion about Mr. Flannery representing Mr. Isom, Mr. Moore, or the Sheriff's Office. There was no discussion about any retainer, fee, or billing for any fee. This meeting on April 21, 1987, was purely political in nature with no serious discussion about Mr. Flannery supplanting Mr. Burch as a special prosecutor in any state case, nor was there any discussion about Mr. Flannery becoming a special prosecutor in any federal case.

4. The foregoing proffers contain the substance of the disputed and undisputed facts regarding the communications

regarding Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates between Sheriff Isom, Deputy Moore, and Mr. Flannery during the April 21, 1986 meeting, and the parties hereto acknowledge that no other substantive matters were communicated during that meeting.

5. There is a dispute between the Commonwealth and Mr. Flannery regarding whether Sheriff Isom consulted with Mr. Flannery in Flannery's capacity as an attorney or in Flannery's capacity as a local political activist.

6. The parties state that the purpose of this Stipulation is to place on the record the existence of this dispute and to have all parties furnish their knowing and intelligent waivers of any conflicts or claims for deprivation of due process of law, so that this collateral matter may be disposed of without the requirement of a lengthy hearing to resolve any factual disputes.

7. Accordingly, the Commonwealth of Virginia, Sheriff Isom, Deputy Moore, each of the defendants and counsel for each of the defendants, knowingly and intelligently waive any claim that any may have arising under Canon 4 and Canon 5 of the Virginia Code of Professional Responsibility regarding this April 21, 1986 meeting between Messrs Flannery, Isom and Moore and Mr. Flannery's participation as counsel for the named defendants and further state that they have no objection to Mr. Flannery's past or continued participation as defense counsel in this matter.

8. The Commonwealth and the defendants agree that Mr. Flannery will not participate in any examination of Sheriff Isom or Deputy Moore during the §19.2-294 hearing.


9. Regarding the conduct of the §19.2-294 hearing, the defendants and each of them furthermore do hereby transfer their rights of confrontation and cross-examination of Sheriff Isom and Deputy Moore during the hearing from Mr. Flannery to other defense counsel and do specifically, knowingly and intentionally waive any claim that they have regarding the conduct of Flannery as their counsel for the §19.2-294 hearing.

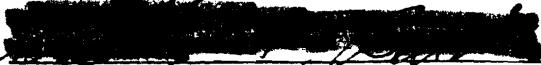
10. It is agreed by and between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the defendants that neither will present evidence, cross-examine, or otherwise inquire at any hearing or at trial, of Sheriff Isom, Donald Moore, or John Flannery as to the substance of any conversations occurring at their meeting of April 21, 1986.

11. Each defendant, through his or her signature, states that he or she has read this stipulation and the chronology referenced in paragraph 2(g) above, and understands the nature and importance of this stipulation as a full and complete waiver of any and all claims for conflict of interest or deprivation of due process as to any and all acts and events described above.

12. Each defendant hereby agrees knowingly and willingly, to waive any claim of error that may arise out of the representation of any individual by John Flannery or through Mr. Flannery's participation in any joint defense regarding this matter. Each defendant agrees to waive specifically any violations of the right to effective assistance of counsel, the right to due process, to the confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses, to the presentation of evidence, and/or any other right guaranteed under


the Constitution of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or as conferred by statute, resulting from Mr. Flannery's participation in this matter.


  
JOHN B. RUSSELL, JR  
Special Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney

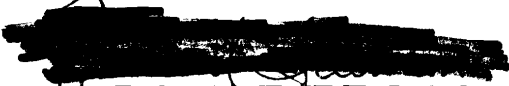
  
WILLIAM T. BURCH  
Commonwealth's Attorney


  
JOHN ISOM

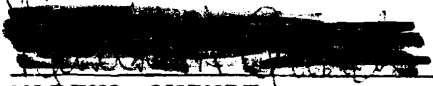
  
DONALD MOORE

  
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RICHARD FREEMAN<sup>1</sup>  
FRED HAIGHT<sup>2</sup>  
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DAVID SHAVIN<sup>4</sup>  
EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

  
DAVID ROSS ROSENFELD, ESQUIRE  
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[REDACTED]

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Counsel for Defendants  
Campaigner Publications, Inc.  
Publication & General Management,  
Inc.

[REDACTED]

BRIAN P. GETTINGS, ESQUIRE  
Counsel for Defendant Richard E.  
Welsh

We, the undersigned defendants, after consultation with  
counsel, hereby acknowledge our full awareness of the above  
Stipulation and attachment, and, by our endorsement, acknowledge  
our agreement with all waivers set forth in this Stipulation.

[REDACTED]

BARBARA M. BOYD

[REDACTED]

LAURENCE M. HEICHT

[REDACTED]

KATHY G. WOLFE

[REDACTED]

STUART ROSENBLATT

[REDACTED]

FUSION ENERGY FOUNDATION, INC.,  
by JOHN A. KENTS, Counsel for Fusion Energy  
Foundation, Inc.

[REDACTED]

ROCHELLE J. ASCHER

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ANITA G. GALLAGHER

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RICHARD E. WELSH

PGW  
CP7  
CAP7  
KPK  
RFR

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LYNDON HERMYLE LAROCHE  
{ AKA LYN MARCUS }

9/8/22 ● LaRouche was born in Rochester, New Hampshire and moved with his family to Lynn, Massachusetts when he was 9. His father was a manager of a shoe manufacturing company and his mother was a strict Quaker.

41 ● LaRouche was a conscientious objector and worked in a Quaker camp in New Hampshire. LaRouche then enlisted in the Army and served in a noncombatant role in the Burma theater.

[TURN TO THE LEFT]

late40s ● About 1948, LaRouche joined the Socialist Workers Party ("SWP"), a Trotskyite sect and started using the pen name, "Lyn Marcus". He remained an active member until 1957.

late60s ● LaRouche worked as a management consultant, systems designer and computer programmer first with his father and then on his own. He married a psychiatrist and then divorced her; he had a son by that marriage. He left the Socialist Workers Party with Carol Schnitzer, and later lived with her until she left him in 1972. LaRouche said that starting in the early 60s with Schnitzer's assistance, he tried to start a number of movements "from scratch". In fact, he appeared in various movements in the 1960s as a management consultant. By the late 60s, LaRouche attracted a small group of followers who attended his Greenwich Village lectures on Marxist economics; he was known then as a Marxist theoretician. He made several unsuccessful efforts to form leftist organizations.

7/65 ● The Free University of New York (FUNY) was formed "in response to the intellectual bankruptcy and spiritual emptiness of the American educational establishment." Dr. Allen Krebs, fired from Adelphi University after he traveled to Cuba in 1964, contrary to State Department regulations, and others involved with the Progressive Labor party, founded FUNY. The 1966 FUNY summer catalog described Marcus as a "professional economist and Marxist."

66 ● LaRouche co-founded the Village Committee for Independent Political Action, aligned with the Students for a Democratic Society ("SDS") and authored The Third State of Imperialism.

68 ● LaRouche followers briefly took leadership of a student strike at Columbia University but they ended up arguing with other leftist groups; a Ford-funded project to restructure

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Columbia University followed resulting in the current University Senate; the project run by then law professor Mike Sovorn (later Dean of the Law School and now president of the University) examined the participants' roles; undergraduate engineering student John Flannery (later a federal prosecutor and Special Counsel to the Senate) was one of the student representatives that participated in the project to restructure the university.

69 ● LaRouche's and his 30 followers were expelled from a leading New Left Organization, Students for a Democratic Society ("SDS"). This was one year after LaRouche began calling his group the National Caucus of Labor Committees ("NCLC"). The group was more familiarly known as the Labor Committee. It went unnoticed until about 1972. Most of its members were young people of upper middle class backgrounds who believed that LaRouche's Marxist theories and attempts to organize workers during strikes and the like provided the best opportunity for socialism.

early70s ● LaRouche, who had tolerated dissent earlier, resorted to "psychological intimidation" of his followers.

mid-72 ● LaRouche split up with his common law wife, Carol Schnitzer, who then moved to England to marry an English follower of LaRouche's. LaRouche made house with a young woman in her 20s who was in the Labor Committee. LaRouche traveled to West Germany where he remained for several months and returned with what one former member described as a messianic vision. The internal debate and discussion was replaced by dictatorial pronouncements by LaRouche. Later LaRouche married a West German national, Helga Zepp LaRouche. LaRouche began forming ideas of a vast conspiracy against him, led by the Rockefeller family and anything having to do with England. He spent much of his time in a bathrobe in his New York apartment, surrounded by a security force. Cartons of canned food, acquired for a "siege" lined the halls.

72 ● LaRouche ran for the Presidency as the U.S. Labor Party Candidate, under the alias of Lyn Marcus.

March -

April 73 ● LaRouche ordered members to attack members of the Communist Party ("CPUSA") and others in a plan called "Operation Mop-up". NCLC's newspaper, New Solidarity, then announced NCLC had launched this "mop-up" and that NCLC would enter Communist meetings to accomplish this. "We destroy the CP[Communist Party]", it went on, "because it is an absolutely necessary step to ensure that the working class in the USA and Western Europe is prepared with competent leadership..." He claimed he wished to destroy the last vestige of left hegemony of the Communist Party in the United States. It was a movement, apparently in retaliation

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for the Communist Party's opposition to LaRouche's founding of the National Unemployed and Welfare Rights Organization and involved considerable violence in New York and other east coast cities where LaRouche's goon squads brok up rallies and meetings of various leftist groups. The objective was simple to assert LaRouche's leadership of the left. 40 fights occur at gatherings of Communists and others. Some LaRouche supporters arrested; none convicted. Reporter Rees states: "Mobile squads of helmeted, club-wielding goons invaded bookstores and offices of the CPUSA, Socialist Workers Party and Peking-line groups, attacking their members there and on the street."

73

Reportedly, in this period, an FBI source said LaRouche's supporters underwent guerilla and terrorist training which began at a hunting lodge in Pennsylvania and was continued at a farm the group acquired near Salem, New York. Classes were given by Vietnam veterans and European members who had military or Communist underground experience. According to those who reportedly attended such sessions, members were taught garroting, knifing and booby trapping, small-unit maneuvers and usual toils of boot camp.

LaRouche's intimidation of his members continues. In a memo to members, LaRouche said that he was "taking your bedrooms away from you until you make the step to being effective organizers.-..Your pathetic impotence in your sexual life" is a political matter. He said, " I will take away from you all hope that you can flee the terrors of politics to the safety of 'personal life'." LaRouche also said that mother was the "principle source of impotence...Can we imagine anything much more viciously sadistic than the Black Ghetto mother?"

12/73

LaRouche speech to members in New York that Christopher White, then 26, an associate who had married LaRouche's former common law wife, Carol Schnitzer, had been kidnapped and then released by the CIA and the Soviet secret police, that White had been brainwashed with drugs and electric shock treatment and forced to eat his own excrement, and to set up LaRouche's assassination. According to some ex-members, that's when LaRouche's group became a cult.

74

FBI characterized the NCLC in its Annual Report as follows:

" The National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), a violence oriented organization which has described itself as an 'organization of revolutionary socialists', originated as the Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee and is continuing its efforts to become the dominant Left Group in the United States. It

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now has chapters in 40 cities in this country and affiliated chapters in Italy, Sweden, France, West Germany and Canada."

[TURN TO THE RIGHT]

Mid70s ● Other instances of reported military training: LaRouche associates were trained in the use of guns, knives and others weapons at a "counterterrorism" school in Powder Spring, Georgia, operated by Mitchell WerBell III, a former guerrilla operative for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and an alleged international arms dealer who had served as an adviser for Latin American dictators including Fulgencio Batista and Anastasio Somoza. WerBell consistently claimed to continue his contacts with the CIA. The training at the camp costing \$200 a day per person for six days involved rifle, knife and pistol use for defense against assassination.

● LaRouche met Roy Frankhouser of Reading Pennsylvania, a top official in Pennsylvania's Klu Klux Klan (he called himself the Grand Dragon) and also active in the American Nazi Party and who pleaded guilty in 1975 to dealing in stolen dynamite (sold a half ton). He marched on Fifth Avenue in a black Gestapo uniform. Frankhouser had also been an informant for several federal and local law enforcement agencies and provided intelligence to LaRouche.

● LaRouche publications began to criticize Jewish leaders and wealthy Jewish families for their supposed role in the international narcotics trade and other conspiracies.

● LaRouche membership was estimated at 2,500 by 1975 but it declined in the years after LaRouche's turn to the right and anti-semitism.

● LaRouche lived well, returning from Europe on the Concorde and, while in New York, he lived in the Riverdale section of the Bronx in an apartment that reportedly cost \$900.00 a month. A guard with a shotgun was stationed outside the apartment door.

76 ● LaRouche began transmitting intelligence reports on left-wing movements to the FBI and local police departments.

76 ● LaRouche founded the Fusion Energy Foundation, a tax-exempt foundation which later published Fusion magazine. It is a pro-nuclear antienvironmentalist publication which combines accurate information on nuclear and fusion issues with political essays. By 1978, they had raised \$103,897 and they claimed that none of those funds were spent on political purposes.

76 ● LaRouche again ran for the Presidency as the U.S. Labor Party Candidate; this time, however, LaRouche ran using his



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true name. LaRouche's platform took a turn to the right and it was obvious that LaRouche recognized the right could be his allies.

**Nov76** ● LaRouche's party claimed that the presidential election cost him \$180,000 in expenses. LaRouche was on the ballot in 24 states and the District of Columbia and he got 40,043 out of the 80 million cast. Virginia gave LaRouche the most votes with 7,508 followed by New York with 5,413, Massachusetts with 4,922 and Ohio with 4,335. LaRouche requested but was denied \$110,000 in Federal matching funds. The FEC denied him the funds for irregularities in the reporting of contributions.

**late76** ● LaRouche worked with Republicans and conservative groups, primarily through a front organization, the Committee for Fair Elections, which charged the Carter campaign with massive voter fraud. The Washington Post called this "one of the year's strangest political alliances." They instituted law suits in New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The Republican National Committee declined to give blanket endorsement to the legal effort. It was individual Republicans associated with conservative causes who took part or contributed funds. In Wisconsin, where the Republicans also were charging voting irregularities, the GOP briefly joined the U.S. Labor Party actions; it may however have been because the Labor Party had the only action timely filed, that is before the deadline.

**76-77** ● Following the election of Carter, LaRouche, then living in Germany for months at a time, actually plotted the assassination of President Carter and others, according to former security consultant Larry Cooper. (NBC's First Camera interview) who claims to have attended a meeting with LaRouche where assassination plans were discussed.

**77** ● LaRouche begins to commercialize his "intelligence gathering." Reports on anti-apartheid groups were reportedly prepared for South Africa. Student dissidents were investigated for the Shah Iran's Savak. The anti-nuclear movement was examined for power companies.

**10/78** ● LaRouche had an investigating team of more than one hundred work for more than a year to produce a book, Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the U.S. It was published by the LaRouche-controlled The New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company. Ironically he later named his book store in Leesburg after Benjamin Franklin too. The book purports to show that the British Crown controls a vast worldwide drug traffic. It also claims that Jewish organizations were behind the drug trade. The book also endorsed the infamous "Protocols of the Elders

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of Zion", the fabricated anti-Semitic text used by Nazis worldwide to "prove" fictitious international Jewish conspiracies; just before the book was published, LaRouche stated that "only" 1.5 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust; some of LaRouche's allies say the holocaust never happened.

• LaRouche, who had argued he was a conscientious objector as a Quaker, also published a two-part essay on the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in his publication New Solidarity. LaRouche called the Committee the "American Friends of Sodomy Committee" stating :

"The AFSC is not only an evil organization which this writer has known since adolescent first acquaintance with that entity; it is currently linked to certain of the vilest of the operations deployed under the cover the environmentalist and proterrorist 'left' in the USA and abroad."

79 • Max Dean, a LaRouche associate, who would in 1981 challenge Democratic Senator Carl Levin (Michigan), claimed in an interview with the Detroit Free Press "the Democratic Party is a front for drug pushers." Several months later Dean joined the Democratic party in Flint, Michigan. Then he began holding meetings around the state charging that Senator Levin was somehow an agent of Moscow.

80 • LaRouche wrote members that he was informed of the financial details of companies associated with the group and he was highly critical of the companies' operations; members of the group were heavily urged to give and lend money. Many members come from well-to-do families and have parted with substantial trust funds. Reportedly some contributed putting them on the brink of economic ruin. LaRouche's presidential campaign raised \$2.14 million that year of which \$513,000 was in matching funds.

80 • Jonathan Prestage, a reporter with the Manchester Union Leader, wrote an article about LaRouche, then stumping New Hampshire for President. When Prestage asked LaRouche about his intelligence gathering network, he was told he could not use that. Prestage asked, "Why not?" LaRouche said, "We have ways of making it very painful for people." The next day an article ran in the paper reporting this exchange. The day after that, Prestage's three cats were found dead on his porch.

Spring80 • LaRouche gave a two-hour interview to Mark Nykannen, NBC-TV's First Camera correspondent.

10/80 • New York State Supreme Court justice dismissed a



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defamation suit the NCLC had filed against the Anti-Defamation League and ruled that calling the NCLC anti-Semitic is merely "fair comment" or a matter of opinion.

81        ● LaRouche criticized group members for "a poor income performance" that he ascribed to members' "resistance" to his policies. He praised members money-raising in New York, Italy and France, but said others must sharpen their political attacks on targets such as Kissinger. In 1981, the group was taking in an average of \$500,000 a month.

81        ● LaRouche memo to members that the group should conduct "ruthless political campaigns" against its enemies and that "we measure political performance by the number of enemies of humanity each region of the organization prodded into apoplectic fits that day."

81        ● Following the election of Reagan, it is reported that LaRouche was considered for an appointment in the Administration.

7/81       ● Two senior National Democratic Policy Committee members (NDPC) members were breakfast guests of Interior Secretary Watt; reportedly Watt considered hiring LaRouche as a consultant but wiser heads discouraged the move.

81        ● Starting in '81 and later, there were about a dozen meetings between members of the National Security Council (NSC) and LaRouche and his aides. Norman Bailey, a former NSC member and later adviser to Reagan in his 1984 re-election campaign, admitted (NBC's First Camera) that he and others had meetings with LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees ("NCLC"). The NCLC members are discouraged from having any personal relationships with people outside the group. Bailey said he felt LaRouche had some influence on Reagan policymakers.

● When Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, since indicted, was being investigated for alleged links to organized crime in New Jersey, LaRouche people attempted to defend the secretary and discredit the investigators by seeking damaging information on them; in June 1982, the police record of Frank Silbey, Chief investigator for U.S. Senate Labor Committee, crippled his effectiveness; in June 1982, Labor Committee Chair Orrin Hatch appointed former federal prosecutor Flannery to investigate the confirmation hearings of Donovan, resulting in a very critical report in May 1983. According to NY writer Dennis King and NCLC ex-members, Donovan supporters met with the Provenzano crime family in New Jersey.

82        ● LaRouche met with Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo

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just before Mexico's 1982 default, apparently to discuss Mexico's debt moratorium.

7/8-9/82 • NBC's First Camera aired its LaRouche segment.

10/82 • LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche, founded the Club of Life, which their campaign staff announced as "the self-described counterpole to the zero-growth club of Rome."

11/82 • NDPC candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania placed second in a field of four with 20% of the total vote; NDPC candidates for Congress in Maryland and Minnesota received equally impressive tallies. An unprecedented number of NDPC candidates ran in local and municipal races, and two won primary nominations for the New Jersey state legislature.

4/83 • Press Release by LaRouche: Candidate LaRouche "for three years, has not only maintained a cooperative attitude toward the president, but has exerted his resources consistently in the effort to defend the president's life against sundry threats."

[ON TO LEESBURG, VIRGINIA]

8/83 • LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche lease Woodburn estate, 25 acres, as residence, living in its 185 year old 13 room Georgian mansion, located on Rt. 704, just south of Leesburg. Men in camouflage fatigues patrolled the grounds. The guards patrol with Colt Combat commanders, Walther PPKs, MAC10s. At least five of LaRouche's bodyguards have permits on file with Loudoun County Sheriff Isom's office. There were cement barriers along the road and sharp metal spikes in the driveway. As for who pays for it, LaRouche testified in court in the NBC action in 1985 (see below) that he had no idea who paid the rent, the heating or the telephone bills. LaRouche has no income, so he claims, and he testified, again in the 1985 action, that he has paid no income taxes since the early 1970s. LaRouche claimed in an affidavit filed with the Loudoun County Courthouse that his total assets are \$5,000, including \$3,700 in cash, some books and record albums, and three guns.

10/83 • LaRouche was the keynote speaker at a Bangkok conference sponsored by the Thai government; LaRouche boasts of extensive contacts with officials and public figures in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, West Germany and France.

84 • LaRouche raises about \$2 Million a month, some of it in loans.

84 • LaRouche runs another set of candidates for office,

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this time in Michigan. Max Dean runs for Senate against Levin; although petition circulators must be registered voters in Michigan, some of Dean's circulators were from New York and Chicago. Ron Ziegler filed as an NDPC candidate against Congressman John Dingell in the 16th District; Ziegler's petitions included the names of at least two who were deceased (one in 1977) and the petitions had numerous signatures, according to a police handwriting expert, that had been signed by the same hand. Another NDPC candidate, Howard Schorr, claimed to be a security supervisor for a private firm that does security for Conrail; but Conrail doesn't use a private firm, they never heard of Schorr, nor had the Conrail personnel department.

Spring84 • National Democratic Policy Committee, a self-styled "citizens militia", that says it hopes to sweep the country, disrupts Mondale meetings and characterized as a possible effort of the Reagan Administration and Republican National Committee to disrupt the Democratic party and the candidacy of Walter Mondale. Also alleged to be "one of Reagan's connections into the US Nazi network".

6/13/84 • LaRouche's Leesburg 60,000 sq. ft. printing plant, 9.8 acres in Cardinal Industrial Park, was bought from Dudley C. Webb by Lafayette/Leesburg Ltd., a partnership, at a cost of \$373,000, reportedly paid in full at the closing; Edward Spannaus and J.S. Morrison are trustees, the former a top LaRouche aide and the latter a LaRouche supporter from New Jersey; J. Scott Morrison, a farmer in Lebanon, N.J. gave \$2,500 to LaRouche's presidential campaign as well; as many as 200 LaRouche followers are expected to move from New York to Leesburg to work in the new printing plant and office complex the group is building.

Summer84 • LaRouche supporters call Carl Swanson of Lutherville, Md 10 times a day insisting he contribute to LaRouche; in all they took \$5,000 from the couple's credit card account; apparently under pressure Mr. Swanson agreed that LaRouche could have all but \$500 of the monies they charged.

• LaRouche supporters call Ordel Bradley of Modesto, Calif. until she agreed to loan them \$950 with her credit card. Then they talked her into two loans amounting to \$30,000, her life savings she said in an FEC complaint. When they didn't make their loan payments, she asked for all the money back. Thus far she has gotten only \$450 back.

• LaRouche supporters call Carmen Canns of Vermont and although she only subscribed to a \$25.00 LaRouche magazine, they nevertheless billed her for \$850.

7/25/84 • LaRouche's Publication Equities Inc. bought Western Loudoun Farm, 64 acres, called Sweetwater farm, near Neersville

for \$400,000; Spannaus is the only director mentioned.

**July 84** o NDPC convened the founding conference of a German-American institute whose stated purpose is to revive the "golden soul" and the "classical soul" of Germany where LaRouche has a sizable organization. The goal of LaRouche's European Labor Party in saving the German "soul" is to revive German nationalism and end guilt over the Holocaust and World War II (it was Britain's fault). Co-sponsor of the event was the German-American National Congress, a small pro-Nazi group.

**9/28/84** o LaRouche's Publication Equities Inc. bought Leesburg bookstore, naming it "Ben Franklin Bookstore", located at 27 S. King St., for \$275,000.

**Fall84** o LaRouche top aide Spannaus signed a contract to buy a 171 acre estate with a 14 room manor house, three other houses and numerous other buildings outside Leesburg for \$1.3 million; the sale did not go through because the seller was legally incompetent and the judge was "not totally satisfied" with the buyer's financial condition, reportedly because Spannaus would not supply the necessary financial statement thought to be necessary; David Nick Anderson, a contributor to LaRouche's presidential campaign (\$1,000), agreed to buy the same property under different terms.

**Fall84** o LaRouche applied for a zoning variance to open a children's summer camp at Sweetwater Farm, the 65-acre tract near Neersville. At the zoning hearing, a photographer took pictures who claimed he was with Campaigner Publications, the LaRouche publishing co. The picture-taking was legal, but the Sheriff and others said the purpose was intimidation. Mrs. Powell Harrison spoke against it. So did Pauline C. Girvin who had collected signatures from neighbors on a petition to stop the camp, fearing that it might become a weapons training ground.

**10/84** o Boston's Frank Murray discovers, after repeated refusals to lend LaRouche any monies for his presidential campaign including a \$1,000 loan, that his credit card account was debited \$1,000 to Independents for LaRouche; William Weld, the U.S. Attorney in Boston opened an investigation in Murray's claims and the claims of others; Daniel Small is the AUSA handling the case on a day-to-day basis.

**10/84** o Newark had a similar investigation. Newark-based First Fidelity Bank processed numerous unauthorized transactions on credit cards amounting to more than \$540,000.

**10-11/84** o LaRouche runs half-hour nationwide paid televised

presidential advertisements.

**11/6/84** o LaRouche was not elected President but he admitted raising a substantial amount of money in his presidential bid amounting to \$6.1 million qualifying him for \$494,000 in federal matching funds.

**11/84** o LaRouche filed suit against the First Fidelity Bank of Newark for placing \$200,000 of LaRouche's funds in escrow; LaRouche's followers also distributed literature claiming that First Fidelity Bank is tied to organized crime and narcotics dealings.

**11/15/84** o LaRouche filed suit in federal district court in Boston to try to stop Boston U.S. Attorney Weld's investigation of LaRouche; LaRouche's **New Solidarity** magazine also described Weld as corrupt, a liar and a "Harvard punk".

**11/84** o LaRouche attends the opening of his Leesburg bookstore with three of his bodyguards.

**11/25/84** o LaRouche gathers 1,500 people from 40 nations at a Crystal City Hotel for a conference of the Schiller Institute, named for the 18th century German poet Friedrich Schiller.

**March 85** o FBI S/A Richard Egan filed an affidavit that Campaigner Publications Inc. "passes funds to and through other LaRouche-related entities. Egan said the corporation had three accounts at one New York bank and that in a four-month period in 1984, one of those bank accounts had deposits of \$4.5 million.

**4/2/85** o US District Judge A. David Mazzone ruled that 4 LaRouche related groups were in contempt of court for not responding to subpoenas and that as of 4/2/85 each group had to pay fines of \$10,000 a day. As of 4/86, those fines amount to \$15.7 million.

The order and the fines are scheduled to be considered on appeal.

**11/1/85** o LaRouche's NBC libel suit, tried in Alexandria, and dismissed; NBC countersuit resulted in Judgment for NBC of \$3 million for LaRouche's efforts to sabotage an interview; NBC alleged that LaRouche followers impersonated an NBC employe and a Senate aide in an effort to sabotage a scheduled interview with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY); LaRouche was on the stand for three days and compared his writings to the works of Dante, St. Augustine and Plato; LaRouche also testified that he likes Virginians because he thinks that he has done well there in presidential elections and that they are receptive to his message; no explanation why the six Virginians on the jury (three



men, three women) didn't buy his line at the libel trial. After the adverse verdict, LaRouche said of U.S. District Judge Cacheris, who tried the case, "He rigged the trial... The judge was corrupted in some way."

3/26/86 o As in Michigan (see '84), LaRouche runs a slate in a statewide Democratic primary but this time he wins. Two political unknowns Mark J. Fairchild and Janice Hart of LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee threw the once-powerful Illinois Democratic organization into chaos by snatching from the regular democrats the positions of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State on a ticket headed by Adlai Stevenson 3d, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The losing Democratic candidates George Sangmeister, a State Senator, and Aurelia Pucinski, a Chicago sanitary district commissioner were hand-picked by Stevenson for his "dream ticket". What is Stevenson's nightmare for the fall election is incumbent Governor James R. Thompson's dream ticket. That's why Stevenson abandoned the democratic ticket in his bid against incumbent Thompson.

4/86 o LaRouche calls the Leesburg Garden Club a "nest of Soviet fellow travelers" and its members "clacking busybodies in this Soviet jellyfish front, sitting here in Leesburg oozing out their funny little propaganda and making nuisances of themselves."

o LaRouche calls Ms. Harrison a member of the drug lobby.

o While Ms. Girvin was being interviewed on a Leesburg street by WRC-TV, she was threatened.

o LaRouche files a \$2 million libel suit against a citizen interviewed on TV; LaRouche does not sue the TV station that interviewed him. Just the private party. Defense fund established by Leesburg Mayor and local businessman. Only \$5,000 raised; \$5,000 more promised.