

1 Q. I see. When did the KGB technique begin?

2 A. That seemed to become more and more prominent after
3 President Reagan's election, the first election, and I think it
4 was in full swing -- by about 1983, the KGB had become the
5 biggest of all bugaboos.

6 Q. I see. So what you're saying is that on a day of
7 fundraising in the LaRouche organization there would be at any
8 given time perhaps 200 people on the telephone calling people
9 and asking them to give money because the KGB was going to be
10 taking over the United States?

11 A. Well, that would be a fair, if somewhat overly broad,
12 characterization of the 1984 period. Prior to that I think that
13 there would be probably something like that number of persons
14 raising money, but fewer of them would specifically be on the
15 telephone and they would have other particular pitches to make.

16 Q. But apparently the KGB technique was fairly successful, is
17 that --

18 A. Evidently, yes, it seemed to be extremely successful.

19 Q. And did Mr. LaRouche -- he was also -- he did have a -- one
20 of his platform positions has to do with drugs, does it not, and
21 his opposition to drug pushers?

22 A. Yes, that's one of his positions.

23 Q. And that, of course -- did his campaign workers mention
24 that?

25 A. Certainly. The campaign workers were more than happy to,

1 depending upon how you look at it, either tailor their pitch to
2 the perceived interest of the person who was being hit up for
3 the funds or to try to speak to the person's interest. However
4 you want to look at it, they were more than happy to shift the
5 focus of the KGB if that didn't seem to be the right button to
6 push for the particular fundraising situation.

7 Q. Did you mention yesterday that Mr. LaRouche had an
8 organization called Drugs -- some reference, Coalition Against
9 Drugs or something like that?

10 A. Yes. At one point the organization created a group called
11 War Against Drugs.

12 Q. But I think -- did you say yesterday that that sort of
13 disappeared at some point?

14 A. Yes, it disappeared very specifically after the state of
15 Illinois began to investigate the group for false representation
16 in charitable fundraising. And then the group, War On Drugs,
17 which I believe -- well, War On Drugs ceased to exist shortly
18 thereafter.

19 Q. What year was that, do you recall?

20 A. I believe it was 1981 or '82. I don't remember a precise
21 year. The organization never said, By the way, you caught us
22 guys. We're not going to do this anymore. Change your scam.
23 It sort of like was dropped. And then ex post facto there was
24 the explanation that the dope lobby -- this was before the KGB.
25 One of the bugaboos was the dope lobby -- had ganged up on the

1 organization and had destroyed War On Drugs in some way using
2 corrupt law enforcement officials.

3 Q. Now, the persons -- you described yesterday a gentleman that
4 came in and ran the '84 fundraising like Patton's Army. His
5 name was again Wirtz?

6 A. Will Wirtz.

7 Q. And is it fair to say that Mr. Wirtz worked up the
8 fundraising activity into what might be characterized as an
9 almost hysterical activity?

10 A. Well, again, I wouldn't use the word "almost," but yes, it
11 certainly was a sort of mass enthusiasm and hysteria that
12 entered into the organization's activities around fundraising at
13 that point.

14 Q. And people on the bottom, lowest level people in the
15 organization, felt under an extreme amount of pressure to meet
16 the quotas?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Is that not correct?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. How many hours a day were worked?

21 A. As many as would be required to meet the quota. That could
22 be until 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 at night.

23 Q. And starting at what time?

24 A. 9:00 in the morning.

25 Q. Now, would it be fair to characterize -- well, strike that.

1 You said that Mr. LaRouche was involved in the intimate
2 details of running the organization.

3 A. Yes, that's correct.

4 Q. And did he ever get involved in the personal details of the
5 lives of the members of the organization?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And could you describe how he did that and for what purpose?

8 A. Well, the usual circumstance was one in which an individual
9 member had expressed uncertainty about the complete accuracy of
10 whatever Mr. LaRouche said. I mean, you had to believe and you
11 had to believe a hundred ten percent in everything that
12 Mr. LaRouche said. If someone expressed some doubt and they
13 were important enough, Mr. LaRouche would want to know what was
14 going on in their personal life and would make a very direct
15 intervention into that person's personal life, very commonly
16 bring them to his home and peppering them with some of the
17 epithets that you have seen here in this memo which I shudder to
18 read to the jury -- but in any event, the -- I mean, we know
19 what we're talking about -- until that person either said, "I've
20 had it. Good-bye," and quit the organization or else recognized
21 the error of his ways and saw the wisdom of, you know,
22 Mr. LaRouche and once again got back on track. So he was very,
23 very interested in the intimate personal details of his members'
24 lives.

25 Q. And did he ridicule people that didn't agree with him?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And could you give us examples of how he did that?

3 A. He would -- well, his favorite example was to raise
4 questions about whether or not people's sexual lives were in
5 accord with what he thought was the correct sexual life. He
6 would accuse them of homosexuality. He would accuse them of bed
7 hopping, things of this nature.

8 He would accuse them of pederasty. That became
9 actually increasingly not so much for the membership but for his
10 other enemies. That became increasingly an association in his
11 mind that was an appropriate epithet.

12 Q. Now --

13 A. So he would use these kinds of terms to describe people in
14 the organization and without who disagreed with him.

15 Q. Not to be vulgar, but "pederasty" means?

16 A. Child molestation.

17 Q. Were there occasions when, for example, he would talk about
18 -- let's say there was a man in the organization. Were there
19 instances where there were married couples who were both members
20 of the organization?

21 A. Yes. It was virtually taboo to be married to someone who
22 was not in the organization. So yes, anyone who was married was
23 likely to be married to someone in the organization.

24 Q. And were there occasions when he would refer to, let's say,
25 Mr. X as Mrs. X's wife or husband -- Mrs. X's husband?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Excuse me. I have this wrong. Can you explain what --

3 A. I understand what you're saying. I think -- he thought it
4 was -- he -- what he thought about it I won't speculate.

5 He said on various occasions that so-and-so, a man, was
6 his -- his wife's wife. He thought that was a way of getting at
7 that person.

8 Q. So as well as bringing up ancient history about individuals
9 that might embarrass them?

10 A. Mm-hm.

11 Q. Whether true or false. In other words, if a person was a
12 homosexual -- if he accused a person of being a homosexual, it
13 wasn't necessarily the case?

14 A. Oh, there was no necessary relationship whatsoever between
15 any factual basis and his allegation. I mean, if that was the
16 case, so much the better for him. If he happened to have some
17 dirt on somebody -- and he made a point of accumulating personal
18 information about everybody he could -- then sure, he would
19 ventilate that. But if he didn't have it, he would invent
20 something. He never found the lack of real facts an obstacle to
21 making assertions he wanted to make.

22 Q. Now, you have described at some length his total -- his
23 total preoccupation with assassination.

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And this was a subject of comment and conversation and

1 statements and discussion every day?

2 A. Every, single day -- well, I'm sorry, I can't really say it
3 was -- it was a constant preoccupation. Maybe a day passed when
4 he didn't talk about it. I can't say for sure.

5 Q. And one of the people that was out to get him was
6 Queen Elizabeth, is that --

7 A. Just one.

8 Q. Just one.

9 A. There are hundreds of others.

10 Q. Now, Mr. LaRouche has an obsession, does he not, with spying
11 and counterspies and that type of thing, does he not?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And with the Central Intelligence Agency?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. With agencies of the Soviet Government, isn't that correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Such agencies of other Governments, as well?

18 A. Oh, yes, absolutely. The Israeli Government, the -- all the
19 European Governments, Latin American Governments. He has a
20 whole sort of realm of his fantasy life devoted to his role as a
21 master player behind the scenes in political intelligence, and
22 he supposes himself to have a direct influence on the U.S.
23 intelligence community and the intelligence communities of all
24 the major nations of the world such that they almost never do
25 anything without considering the import for Lyndon LaRouche of

1 what they're doing. So yes, he has such a perception.

2 Q. And is he up on all the language that one uses about spies
3 such as moles and infiltrators and this kind of thing?

4 A. Yes. He peppers his -- his table talk with a lot of those
5 kinds of expressions.

6 Q. And what is it? What does a mole mean?

7 A. Well, a mole is an intelligence term, I guess, for double
8 agent, someone who is burrowed into a hostile intelligence
9 agency to get information presumably in order to surface later.
10 That's the analogy of the mole.

11 Q. And did he worry about moles within the LaRouche -- his own
12 organization?

13 A. Now and again, yes.

14 Q. And I'd like to show you another document, if I could, and
15 ask you to identify it.

16 MR. MARKHAM: Mr. Walker.

17 MR. WALKER: I'm sorry.

18 MR. MARKHAM: Excuse me, your Honor.

19 (Counsel examining document)

20 (Witness examining document)

21 Q. Could you identify it?

22 A. I'm sorry. Identify the document?

23 Q. This document.

24 A. Yes. This is a document of the same general type as the one
25 which I described previously. It's an internal document. This

1 one says specifically NCLC/All U.S. POINTS. It's dated
2 October 21st, 1981; that's to say, a little bit before the other
3 document that I read. And it's addressed to Detroit, the local
4 organization in Detroit, and also with a carbon copy to all
5 members. And there is another document on the other page. I
6 don't know if that's also what you're concerned with at this
7 point.

8 Q. I'll get to that in a second.

9 MR. WALKER: I would move that this be admitted, your
10 Honor.

11 MR. MARKHAM: No objection.

12 THE COURT: All right. It's received in evidence as
13 Defendant's Exhibit 202.

14 (Defendant's Exhibit 202 received in evidence)

15 BY MR. WALKER:

16 Q. With respect to the item on the left-hand side of the first
17 page, could you tell us exactly who that's from and to whom it's
18 directed and the date?

19 A. Okay. It's from LaRouche, Lyndon LaRouche, to Detroit, the
20 Detroit organization, with a carbon copy to all members. It's
21 dated October 21, 1981.

22 Q. And the first paragraph refers again to the Detroit
23 situation?

24 A. Yes, that's correct.

25 Q. And could you read to the jury, the second paragraph?

1 A. The second paragraph reads:

2 "THERE IS A DRUG-LOBBY MOLE (A DIRTY JUDAS)
3 PLAYING THE DETROIT ORGANIZATION FROM THE INSIDE, AND
4 THE BUSINESS OPERATIONS CENTERED IN DETROIT ARE BEING
5 USED TO COORDINATE AN ATTEMPTING" (sic)
6 "WRECKING-OPERATION AGAINST THE NATIONAL ORGAIZATION"
7 (sic) "THROUGH LYING GOSSIP."

8 I'm sorry, the dangling participle was there.

9 Q. Excuse me?

10 A. The "ATTEMPTING WRECKING-OPERATION AGAINST" -- that's how it
11 reads. I'm sorry, I'm saying that to the Court Reporter.

12 Q. So this is an example of Mr. LaRouche's concern that there
13 is a mole in his organization?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And --

16 A. A dirty Judas.

17 MR. WALKER: May I have a just a moment, your Honor?

18 THE COURT: You may.

19 (Mr. Markham examining document)

20 BY MR. WALKER:

21 Q. He was also concerned, was he not, that various governmental
22 agencies might be playing so-called dirty tricks with him?

23 A. Yes, constantly.

24 Q. Planting evidence on him, that kind of thing?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And showing you another document, that's an edition of the
2 LaRouche magazine, New Solidarity newspaper for November 12,
3 1984, is that not right?

4 A. Yes, that's what it is.

5 MR. WALKER: And I ask that this be admitted, your
6 Honor.

7 MR. MARKHAM: No objection.

8 THE COURT: Defendant's Exhibit 203 in evidence.

9 MR. WALKER: Thank you, your Honor.

10 (Defendant's Exhibit 203 received in evidence)

11 BY MR. WALKER:

12 Q. And specifically, on the first page on the bottom left of
13 the first page -- maybe I'll just hold that up so that everyone
14 can see it -- there is an article entitled "FBI Throws Dirty
15 Tricks at LaRouche Campaign"?

16 A. (Witness nodding head up and down)

17 Q. And is it fair to say that's Mr. LaRouche saying that the
18 investigation of the alleged credit card fraud or the credit
19 card fraud in 1984 was actually an FBI dirty trick?

20 A. Excuse me. Are you asking me if that's a fair
21 characterization of this article?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. I haven't read this article previously. If you like, I'll
24 take a moment to read it. It seems on the face of it that
25 that's a plausible summary, but --

1 Q. Why don't I withdraw the question and just ask you to read
2 the first paragraph of it.

3 A. Okay. Are you asking me to read this out loud or --

4 Q. Yes, if you would.

5 A. "In a pattern of political dirty tricks more
6 outrageous than Watergate or Abscam, the FBI this week
7 launched a political operation of sabotage against the
8 presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr."

9 Q. And I'm also going to show you a copy of New Solidarity that
10 was introduced yesterday -- that is, Government Exhibit 4 -- and
11 ask you if on the second page -- that's dated February 8th,
12 1985, is it not?

13 A. Yes, that's correct.

14 Q. And on the second page there's an article entitled -- well,
15 why don't you read the title of this article here.

16 A. The title is "U.S. Att'y Weld Goes Fishing With New
17 Subpoenas."

18 Q. All right. Why don't we just show that so the members of
19 the jury can see it.

20 And that also appears -- who is that article by?

21 A. That's by Edward Spannaus.

22 Q. And Mr. Spannaus, again, is who?

23 A. Mr. Spannaus is a member of the organization's National
24 Executive Committee. He is the person who runs the
25 organization's legal activities. He, as I mentioned before, had

1 significant responsibilities in moving the organization to
2 Leesburg, Virginia. He is a very long-time member of the
3 organization, and he is one of Mr. Larouche's closest
4 associates.

5 Q. If you would -- could you read us, let's say, the second --
6 well, could you read us the third paragraph of that article?

7 A. "Observers are viewing the issuing of the broad-
8 ranging subpoenas as an indication of weakness,
9 demonstrating that Weld has been unable to obtain any
10 testimony which would support his public allegations of
11 wrongdoing against The LaRouche Campaign organizations.
12 Informed sources have confirmed that Weld and the FBI
13 have no worthwhile evidence to support the charges of
14 'credit card fraud' they made last November, and that
15 therefore they are attempting to use the document
16 subpoenas as a fishing expedition to obtain or
17 manufacture evidence to give them a pretext to go after
18 LaRouche personally."

19 Q. So was it characteristic of Mr. LaRouche to think that or to
20 say, rather, that his enemies might be manufacturing evidence to
21 get him?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Now, you testified, did you not, that at one point you were
24 involved in patrolling Mr. Larouche's estate down in Virginia?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And how many times did you do that?

2 A. Scores of times. I don't have an exact number. Many times.

3 Q. You were mostly in New York, however, were you not, when you
4 worked for the organization?

5 A. Well, as a member of the Security staff I constantly had the
6 responsibility maybe every other week to do a security shift.
7 So after Mr. LaRouche's move to Leesburg, those shifts were, of
8 course, in Virginia; and during that period of time I had to fly
9 down to Virginia. And so that I spent a good portion of my time
10 down there. So during that period I was sometimes in New York
11 and sometimes in Leesburg.

12 Q. And could you describe in detail how these security shifts
13 worked?

14 A. I'm sorry. Could you clarify -- when you say "describe in
15 detail" how they worked --

16 Q. Well, how many people were involved?

17 A. In Mr. Larouche's security altogether?

18 Q. Well, specifically with respect to maintaining security of
19 his estate down in Virginia, how many people -- let me ask you
20 this. Were there people with arms and guns?

21 A. Oh, yes, yes. I think I get your drift. There were -- if I
22 don't, please -- well, there were five or six persons on each of
23 two shifts, morning and night, all of them armed, a number of
24 them retired or in some cases active New York City police
25 officers hired through a personnel agency that hires those kind

1 of people. And those persons would assume positions in the
2 house and on the premises, on the property of the house, to ward
3 off any and all potential assassinations from the Queen of
4 England to Raisa Gorbachev who might come storming through at
5 any moment to kill Mr. LaRouche.

6 Q. And were there patrol cars or how did people -- how were
7 people deployed around this estate as part of this --

8 A. Usually on foot. There would typically be a car which would
9 sometimes, you know, go for what we describe as a perimeter
10 check so that we could have a little more advance notice of
11 these sundry assassins.

12 Q. Were most of the people stationed right in the house with
13 guns, or were they walking around or --

14 A. Well, there would usually be a couple in the house, let's
15 say, one with a dual responsibility of answering the telephone,
16 watching the video screens. Also, there were, you know, some
17 electronic communications kinds of devices that they would
18 monitor. And the balance of them would be out on the grounds.

19 At Woodburn in particular -- I don't know what the
20 present arrangements are at all, but at Woodburn in particular
21 there were a bunch of guard houses; and when it was cold or
22 raining, the guards, of course, would be in the guard houses.
23 At other times they would be on the property. They would have a
24 definite area that they were supposed to watch. Now and again
25 they would volunteer to do a perimeter check and they would walk

1 around the property and, you know, see if there happened to be
2 any assassins nearby and come back if there weren't.

3 Q. Was there any barbed wire?

4 A. Well, yes, I think there was barbed wire. I don't believe
5 at the Woodburn site in any case that the barbed wire was
6 installed by the Security staff. I think it was just part of
7 the farm's protection because the farm abutted a cattle field
8 with cows and stuff. So that I think they wanted to -- I think
9 that actually most of that was done by the previous tenants and
10 the farmers.

11 Q. And were there booby traps of some sort?

12 A. Well, not at Woodburn. There was -- the fence had sort of
13 an electronic monitoring device so that presumably if somebody
14 tried to jump the fence, that the monitor device would go off.
15 It was useless because every time the wind blew, a branch hit
16 the fence and the alarm went off; and we began to just routinely
17 ignore it. But that was, I think, about the limit of the
18 electronic devices at Woodburn. There was also spikes in the
19 driveway so that if cars attempted to enter the premises without
20 permission, they would get their wheels blown off. And there
21 was a gate. It was guarded -- I should mention, I guess, there
22 was a guard, of course, at the front gate who would clear people
23 for entry and so on.

24 Q. Did you say there was a video surveillance inside the house
25 or screens or something of some sort?

1 A. Yes. There were -- you know, I'm trying to think now if
2 those were -- if we had those up at Woodburn. I remember them
3 actually more distinctly in West Germany, come to think of it.
4 There was a video screen. I don't remember, quite frankly, if
5 it was working when I was there. Electronic surveillance is
6 really not their strong point.

7 But there were screens there. I forget whether they
8 were up and running at the time. Of course, when I was on duty
9 I looked at them. I didn't really have the impression that I
10 was going to see the Queen of England on television at any
11 moment, so I have to say I'm not really too sure if they were
12 working.

13 Q. Well, it sounds like you didn't take this altogether
14 seriously.

15 A. Well, initially I took it very, very seriously. That is
16 absolutely the case. I was as determined as any of those people
17 that were there that even if each and every one of myriad
18 assassination plots that we said existed might not quite be as
19 serious as they are cracked up to be, that Lyndon was an
20 extremely important person and a very valuable person and that
21 his life should be preserved at all costs. And early on I
22 believed that there might be persons who indeed wanted to get
23 him out of the way, thought he was a political nuisance.

24 Later on when I was actually made a member of the
25 Security staff and had the opportunity to meet Mr. LaRouche and

1 interact with him on a daily basis over a period of years the
2 realization came to me rather suddenly and demonstrably and
3 obviously that the man was a paranoid schizophrenic, that he had
4 delusional fantasies of his own importance and delusional
5 fantasies that he was the target of all manner of enemies. It
6 was a very standard and very obvious kind of pattern.

7 I remember when I was at Woodburn one of the gifts that
8 somebody gave Mr. LaRouche was a copy of the Encyclopedia
9 Britannica, and there was an article on paranoid schizophrenia.
10 And I was on duty at night, had nothing better to do, and I took
11 the volume down from the shelf. I looked it up and I read it.
12 And I kept going, "Oh, my God. This is a character sketch of
13 Lyndon LaRouche." And at that point I realized that everything
14 that I had been thinking at that point for some years about how
15 this man's mind worked was correct and undeniable and that the
16 only real question was, given how -- given how unstable he was,
17 how unstable his followers were, the fact that at the time he
18 was beginning to have contacts with people who really were
19 important in the intelligence community, the only question for
20 me at that point was how was I to get myself near enough to an
21 exit door that I could get out in one piece.

22 Q. If I could just bring you back to the -- thank you -- the
23 patrols on the estate. You stated that there were a bunch of
24 retired or active New York policemen that were down there on
25 so-called paid details?

1 A. Paid by the organization, not by New York -- not by the New
2 York police.

3 Q. I understand.

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. This was when they had time off from the police department,
6 they were allowed to make money on the side?

7 A. I don't know what their moonlighting regulations are. I
8 know that they were there. I don't know what -- I don't know if
9 they were there in accordance with NYPD regulations.

10 Q. Did they take Mr. LaRouche altogether seriously, according
11 to your observations?

12 A. Some, I believe, did. I know that most of them considered
13 him a joke. There were a number of occasions when I had
14 breakfast with them after a security shift and they would be a
15 little tired and they would begin to joke about Mr. LaRouche.
16 And they would stiffen up and say, Wait a minute. Some of his
17 followers are having breakfast with us. Be nice now. Don't
18 start any trouble.

19 Q. And Mr. Frankhauser, did you observe him from time to time
20 in this security operation down there?

21 A. Yes, that's right.

22 Q. And was Mr. Fick down there?

23 A. Yes. Mr. Fick was also part of this.

24 Q. Now, with reference to the so-called Security staff, the
25 members of it, once again -- who was in charge of it?

1 A. Well, Paul Goldstein was the person who was director of
2 security. Just immediately alongside him virtually as security
3 director was Jeffrey Steinberg. And I mentioned the other two
4 persons who were on the Steering Committee who ran -- actually
5 three other persons on the Steering Committee who ran the staff.

6 Q. All right. And was that Michele Steinberg?

7 A. That's right. Michele Steinberg was one of those other
8 persons.

9 Q. And Robert Greenberg?

10 A. Robert Greenberg, yes.

11 Q. And these are four of the people whose notebooks you were
12 identifying yesterday?

13 A. Yes, that's correct.

14 Q. And whose handwriting you were identifying?

15 A. Yes, that's correct.

16 Q. And are any of those people in court today or not?

17 A. Jeff and Michele Steinberg, Robert Greenberg and Paul
18 Goldstein?

19 Q. Right.

20 A. No, none appear to have come today.

21 Q. They had, I think you testified yesterday, four or five
22 different functions, depending on how you count the functions?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. And one of those functions was to receive intelligence from
25 -- so-called intelligence from around the world about things

1 that were going on and, in particular, things that were going on
2 that might be negatively directed towards Mr. LaRouche, is that
3 correct?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. Is it true that most of the day the members of the Security
6 staff would be on the telephone talking to so-called informants
7 or gathering information from sources?

8 A. Well, that's substantially correct. I just wanted to be
9 precise --

10 Q. Clarify, if you would.

11 A. -- if I may.

12 Some members of the Security staff were doing physical
13 security, so they, of course, were not on the phone. Other
14 members were calling persons under pretext. They were
15 pretending to be, you know, priests, ministers, rabbis,
16 newspaper reporters, you know, doctors, lawyers, Indian chiefs,
17 in order to secure information from people. And then others
18 were talking to sources and consultants.

19 Q. And so, for example, Mr. Goldstein or Mr. Steinberg, who
20 were the two sort of leaders of the Security staff, they would
21 actually be going around with guns, as well, and doing all of --
22 doing this perimeter physical security check?

23 A. They would seldom undertake personal responsibility for
24 physical security. They did like to work around the house and
25 and they did so, but they didn't do the perimeter checks and

1 stand out by the south forty and stuff like that.

2 Q. But how much of their day, then, aside from that function,
3 would they be on the telephone talking to people?

4 A. Oh, they were on the phone constantly, all the time. You
5 know, the staff joke was that Jeff Steinberg was born with a
6 telephone in his ear.

7 Q. And who would Mr. Steinberg, for example, talk to?

8 A. Well, Mr. Steinberg talked to many different sources. Some
9 of these were retired military officers or the like who he
10 cultivated relationships with. Some were among the paid or
11 unpaid sources who -- consultants the organization had
12 maintained over a period of time. There were many such people.

13 Q. And these are the people, are they not, who gave information
14 that was recorded in these notebooks?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. And did they operate under code names and that kind of
17 thing?

18 A. Yes, commonly. Well, when you say they operated, I don't
19 mean to be too picky. Whether or not they operated, I can say
20 in some cases, not in others. Mr. Frankhauser operated under a
21 code name. Some sources probably had no idea what codes were
22 used in describing them within the staff. We described them by
23 code names.

24 Q. And what was the point of your describing them by code
25 names?

1 A. Well, remember, the staff believed or had to act as though
2 they believed that these persons in many cases were really heavy
3 hitters in the intelligence community, and they had top-level
4 secret contacts, all very, you know, hush-hush, and that it was
5 necessary, you know, in order for us to protect their covers and
6 be good sports about our role in the intelligence game not to
7 bandy about their names and let people know who they were. So
8 we described them by code names.

9 Q. So in other words, if the person's name was John Smith and,
10 let's say, Mr. Steinberg called up John Smith and Mr. Smith
11 agreed to talk to Mr. Steinberg, then for some reason or other
12 because of this -- or afterwards they would write down the
13 substance of what John Smith had said, but they would use a
14 completely different name?

15 A. Well, they might use -- it would vary. I don't think this
16 really can be described as a consistent practice. The
17 organization, whatever virtues it may have, consistency is not
18 one of them, and that pertains both to their political beliefs
19 and also the way they do little things, like make entries -- you
20 know, like characterize their sources. So if there were a John
21 Smith, he probably would start out being "John Smith." The
22 organization would deduce he was the most important intelligence
23 operative since Kim Philby. He would cease to be "John Smith"
24 and he would become "John" or he would become "JS" or he would
25 become, you know, the ice man or whatever it might be that

1 seemed an apt characterization for this person. And then that
2 would sort of become the staff way of describing him. That's,
3 of course, a totally hypothetical example.

4 Q. Right.

5 A. That's the way it worked. Sometimes he might be "JS";
6 sometimes he might be "John"; sometimes he might be "Mr. Smith";
7 sometimes he might be "the ice man."

8 Q. Could you tell the members of the jury who some of these
9 people were that Mr. Steinberg and others would get information
10 from and what names were used for them?

11 A. Well, the example closest at hand, of course, is
12 Mr. Frankhauser. I'm glad to describe others, if you wish.

13 Q. If you would.

14 A. Would you like Mr. Frankhauser's code names?

15 Q. I think you mentioned a name -- well, yes, go ahead.

16 A. Well, there are a number of them. Again, this sort of
17 became a matter of fashion, if you will. He was referred to as
18 Frick and Frack, as I mentioned. Sometimes that would be
19 written down as F and F. He was referred to or his source was
20 referred to as -- his purported source was referred to as down
21 the way, sometimes abbreviated as DTW. He was referred to as
22 Roy. Sometimes simply that was you know written down as R or RF
23 or F. He was Mr. Clay, sometimes Clay.

24 Sometimes discussions with him would be set down as
25 Green/Clay, referring to Dr. Green, who is Jeffrey Steinberg, or

1 Greenjeans. I have no idea what that means. If anybody knows,
2 I'd be more than glad to find out. Greenjeans was another
3 acronym sometimes used to describe conversations between
4 Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Frankhauser.

5 Those are the major ones. There may be one or two
6 others that I don't think of at the moment.

7 Q. Now, if you would go on to some of the others.

8 A. Well, there is a gentleman named Dan Murdock. He was
9 referred to usually as Dan any or DM or as The Major. That was
10 the big one. I think beforehand he was The Captain. I'm not
11 really sure about that. I think he got a promotion somewhere
12 along the line either in real life or in the organization's
13 mind. But those were some of his acronyms.

14 Q. And what role did he play?

15 A. He played a role which I'd have to characterize from the --
16 you know, the staff's standpoint as being not unlike
17 Mr. Frankhauser's role. That is, he would be called and asked
18 to provide information on, you know, various intelligence topics
19 and he would give the organization this kind of information. He
20 had apparently had some position in U.S. intelligence and
21 bandied this about a great deal, sort of, you know, intimated
22 that he was, in fact, something more than you might think, that
23 he was, in fact, some kind of government agent, much the same
24 impression that we had about Mr. Frankhauser. And therefore,
25 his information was considered very much in the same way that we

1 considered Mr. Frankhauser's information. And he, again, was
2 somebody who had apparently in fact been some kind of government
3 agent or intelligence agent at one point or another. He is
4 another example.

5 There was a person named Mordechai Levy. Mordechai
6 Levy is the head of a group which I believe is called the Jewish
7 Defense Organization. And I'm not sure whether or not one is
8 supposed to confuse that with the Jewish Defense League. I
9 don't know. It's some kind of militant organization like the
10 JDL, I guess. He was a source for some period of time. He was
11 referred to as Levit, as Morty. Sometimes -- well, he was also
12 referred to as The Furry Creature, so sometimes he was set down
13 in notebooks, I believe, as Furry.

14 Those are simply three examples. I'd be glad to name
15 more if you want. I hope that that's instructive of the kind of
16 way that --

17 Q. Just a particular couple of ones. Was there somebody called
18 Juval, J-u-v-a-l?

19 A. "Juval," yes. I believe -- I'm not absolutely certain that
20 Juval refers to someone from a company called Interfor. I could
21 be mistaken about that. He -- I think the name -- the full name
22 I believe is Juval Aviv, A-v-i-v. He was yet another one of
23 these persons who characterized himself or at least I was told
24 that he characterized himself as an intelligence source having
25 ties to Israeli intelligence, which made me immediately wonder

1 why he would want to have anything to do with this organization.
2 But in any event, he did indeed have some dealings with
3 Mr. Steinberg and others for some period of time. I really
4 don't know what about. He was a pretty carefully-concealed
5 secret even within the Security staff. But yes, he is another
6 one of those persons. I believe he is usually set down as
7 Juval. I don't recall offhand another acronym describing his
8 pearls of wisdom, and I'm not even a hundred percent sure that
9 that's who Juval is.

10 Q. Just one more.

11 A. Sure.

12 Q. Was there somebody called The Baron?

13 A. Yes, yes. The Baron is a gentleman named Ed Von Rothkirk, I
14 believe that's R-o-t-h-k-i-r-k. Baron Von Rothkirk. He is
15 apparently some sort of a baron. I don't know. I don't really
16 care. But that's why he is referred to as The Baron. He is a
17 freelance journalist, I guess is the most polite way to describe
18 him, living in Washington, DC. He runs a news agency, the
19 precise name of which escapes me. The organization sometimes
20 uses his news agency as a cover in the manner I described
21 before. In other words, he would accredit somebody with a press
22 card to appear as though he was a real reporter working for real
23 newspapers so that he could do interviews. Did I make that
24 clear?

25 Q. Oh, I see. In other words, he has a press --

1 A. He has a press service of some sort. And he, you know -- he
2 accredits reporters as stringers for his press service. And in
3 the U.S. that doesn't do you any good because sooner or later
4 people find out who it is. But in Europe, for example, people
5 would say, I come from whatever the name of this news service is
6 and this would be accepted by most people as reasonable. They
7 would begin to talk then with the Labor Committee member acting
8 as though he were a legitimate newspaper reporter for some
9 regular publication.

10 So that's Mr. Von Rothkirk. And he represented himself
11 as having all kinds of Government contacts. And I think he also
12 had some kind of old OSS ties. That is the Office of Strategic
13 Services, the predecessor of the CIA.

14 Q. Were any of these people other than Mr. Frankhauser -- and
15 you've testified about that -- paid for their services, if
16 that's the proper word?

17 A. You know, I'm not sure. I think Mr. Von Rothkirk may have
18 been now and again, but I don't believe that any of the others
19 that I mentioned received regular payment. In fact, I'm
20 reasonably certain that none of the others that I mentioned
21 received regular payment in the way that Mr. Frankhauser
22 received it. They may have gotten an occasional commission or,
23 you know, money to tide them over or money per assignment.

24 Mr. Murdock, I gather -- but I say this on the basis
25 of, you know, press reports and stuff, not on the basis of

1 personal knowledge -- may have had some business dealings with
2 the LaRouche organization at a subsequent period.

3 Q. Moving on to one of the other activities, I just want to
4 cover the other topics that the Security staff was responsible
5 for.

6 You mentioned the counterpunch activity, the household
7 -- providing for Mr. Larouche's personal needs and
8 Mrs. LaRouche's needs, and then the coping with internal dissent
9 within the organization.

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. All right. Incidentally, you mentioned -- when these
12 people, these sources, would be talked to -- well, let me ask
13 you this. Strike all that.

14 The Security staff operated in New York, you said, down
15 the hall in its own little suite of rooms away from the
16 moneyraisers and all those -- the other people.

17 A. Well, they were in a separate bunch of offices, but all
18 around them would be moneyraisers.

19 Q. Oh.

20 A. And again, during the period I guess that we're most
21 expressly discussing, the 1984 period, the Security staff did
22 indeed do a certain amount of fundraising.

23 Q. I see. Now, did they discuss the information that they --
24 or supposed information that they were being fed by various
25 people? Did they bandy this about or did they discuss this with

1 the other people in the organization that were raising money?

2 A. Oh, no. These were the organization's equivalent of state
3 secrets. I think that people occasionally told others, you
4 know, as a sign of how important they were, but they were not
5 supposed to talk about anything like these things with other
6 people. And in fact, I was sort of shocked at one point in
7 roughly 1982 that a member walked up to me and asked whether or
8 not we still had any dealings with Roy Frankhauser. She was a
9 member of the Latin American organization. They didn't like Roy
10 Frankhauser for various reasons, and they were concerned about
11 the idea that we might still have such dealings. And I, of
12 course, said something noncommittal, as I was supposed to, and
13 changed the subject.

14 Q. The --

15 A. So they didn't know, is the point I'm trying to make.

16 Q. And did the Security staff in dealing with these sources
17 think of themselves as a kind of mini-intelligence organization;
18 in other words, something like the CIA?

19 A. Yes, precisely.

20 Q. Or a law enforcement agency that was getting information
21 from people about various activities?

22 A. Well, at a certain point Mr. LaRouche put forward the
23 conception that the organization had to build a sort of parallel
24 CIA for the reason that when Admiral Stansfield Turner, who was
25 director of the CIA under President Carter, took office, he

1 fired a very, very large number of CIA operatives. Mr. LaRouche
2 took this as his cue to do the Government a service by offering
3 the good offices of the Security staff to take the place of all
4 of these laid off CIA agents. So very expressly the Security
5 staff was to function as an intelligence entity.

6 Q. So this was his, Mr. Larouche's, contribution or one of his
7 contributions to the country was to provide a replacement for
8 the CIA, so to speak, with his Security staff?

9 A. Yes. That was to be one of its functions.

10 Q. Right.

11 A. Replacement may not be the word. Supplement.

12 Q. Supplement?

13 A. Just so long as we understand, I'm not suggesting that he
14 was advocating that the Security staff storm Langley and take
15 over. I just mean that we were to aid and abet the CIA and
16 other intelligence agencies which had taken a body blow from
17 Stansfield Turner.

18 Q. By "Langley" you're referring to --

19 A. To the CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

20 Q. So is it fair to say that, according to the -- it was -- the
21 way the Security staff operated was to listen to the information
22 that came in from the sources and to record that information?

23 A. I'm sorry. Excuse me?

24 Q. Well, I guess what I'm saying is they didn't with one source
25 start telling one source what another source was saying or give