

Former NSC aide tells of LaRouche's input

Richard Morris, an aide to National Security Adviser William Clark during the first Reagan administration, testified in court in Roanoke, Virginia on May 21, that Lyndon LaRouche had given important policy advice to the administration in 1981-82, on issues ranging from the Strategic Defense Initiative and Soviet policy, to the Ibero-American debt and the Contras.

He said that the National Security staff found the information "useful" and that "it is possible, though I have no precise knowledge, that some of the input from the LaRouche people was integrated to the reports," written by Judge William Clark to the President.

The testimony came during hearings convened to determine whether defendant Richard E. Welsh, a LaRouche associate, is being "selectively and vindictively prosecuted" in a case alleging that he committed violations of the state securities law. The case is one of dozens set off by the national "Get LaRouche" task force as a political vendetta against LaRouche's ideas.

Morris testified that he came to Washington in January 1981 as Executive Assistant to Deputy Secretary of State William Clark, and assumed a similar position as Clark's Executive Assistant when the latter was promoted to the President's Adviser for Security Affairs in January 1982. He was in this position until November 1983.

Morris said that in 1982 he first met with a representative of Lyndon LaRouche, after having received material from LaRouche and his supporters reporting "intelligence that they had gathered themselves privately that they felt affect the national security." He determined that such "input had been ongoing at the time I arrived there" in early 1982.

"I met personally with Mr. LaRouche probably on three occasions," Morris reported, adding that he met LaRouche's representatives "probably every other month . . . six, seven times in the two years that I was there."

"The LaRouche people represented an organization, whatever their political views, that had demonstrated some proficiency in intelligence gathering," Morris said. "When they came to you and stated that they had a particular item that was of national security concern . . . why, it seemed to be in the interest of national security that we would at least find out what this item was and make a judgment on it later."

He added, "We had our own intelligence of course, far more expensive than Mr. LaRouche's, but we, nevertheless,

felt that it [was] prudent to hear all we could from some source that had some proficiency."

Morris said that presentations were made by various persons, "whatever the area was, whether it be economics or Soviet policies or the ballistic missile defense subject matters or whatever, somebody else would have that expertise in the LaRouche organization that would actually make the presentation."

In addition to these areas, he testified, "They often discussed . . . whether or not our government should support the Contra issue, Contras in Central America and, well, the national debt, the bank indebtedness . . . crises forthcoming, inability of Central American countries to pay off the bank loans. And on some occasions they discussed the South African issues. . . ."

Morris noted that LaRouche was "in general opposed to the aid to the Contras."

A key area of such input was "antiballistic-missile defense," Mr. Morris said. Mr. LaRouche, he affirmed, "brought in physicists who were doing work in this area. They presented the possibility of defending against ballistic missiles shot from Russia to the United States by defense mechanisms which relies on principles of physics that had not yet been developed."

"While the cost of the research and development would be large, they urged that it would pay for itself in the fallout for civilian use of the principles that were developed. For instance, laser beams is one of the things that they had urged that be further researched and developed. . . . They urged that it would be a political advantage in our negotiations with the Russians for them to be aware that we were embarking upon a program."

Under questioning, Morris noted that President Reagan came out in support of such a program in March 1983. "There was considerable opposition," the witness stated, to this announcement by the President, both before and after March 1983.

LaRouche opponents named

Asked by defense attorney Don Randolph whether there was "criticism by certain members of the council over the fact that Mr. LaRouche was having input to the council and presumably to the President," Morris said there was. He then named Kenneth deGraffenreid, the senior member on the intelligence staff, who was supported in his objections to LaRouche's input "by a consultant for intelligence purposes, Roy Godson." Another vocal opponent was "Walter Raymond, who was also in the intelligence community who thought he should not continue to receive input from the LaRouche people." Raymond, according to Morris's testimony, "was responsible for what was known as Project Democracy, which was an effort to diplomatically sell democracy to countries that were not yet democratic or which may become democratic."

Questioned about the frequency of criticism of contacts with LaRouche coming from these named individuals, Morris said that it began in "late summer of 1982 and occurred several times again throughout the time I was there." The most persistent critic, he said, was Mr. Godson, who gave two reasons for wishing for Morris to sever his relationship with Mr. LaRouche. "One was that I was exposing national security, internal matters to the LaRouche people. That they were clever in being able to pick up information from conversations." Godson also argued that LaRouche "did not have the national—the U.S. national security interests. . . . They described him as many things. As a socialist, as a communist, as a member of the KGB, as a fascist, and always he was an extremist. Whatever he was, he was an extremist."

Morris was asked by attorney Don Randolph if there were issues discussed in his presence with Mr. LaRouche and/or his associates which cannot be discussed in open court due to the continuing national security interests involved. Morris responded that, "Yes, there are such matters that if I were asked, I would feel compelled to not respond if I could manage to not respond."

Judge Clifford Weckstein, who presided over the hearings, denied a motion by prosecutor John Russell to have Morris's testimony struck from the case.

ADL 'Get LaRouche' operative worked for the CIA

The hearing on government selective and vindictive and bad faith prosecution in Roanoke ended on May 24 with testimony that the key operative of the Anti-Defamation League in the "Get LaRouche" task force worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Mira Lansky Boland, the Washington D.C. Fact-Finding director of the ADL, testified that she went to work for the CIA for 14 months after graduating from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy, where she studied under Uri Ra'an. After leaving the CIA in September 1979, Lansky Boland worked as a subcontractor for the Defense Department's Office of Net Assessment, before joining the staff of the ADL in December 1982.

For nearly a month, in two separate hearings before Judge Clifford R. Weckstein, virtually every member of the state-federal "Get LaRouche" strike force has testified to the central role Lansky Boland played in the prosecution of

LaRouche and his associates. Previous testimony showed that she spread the animus of the ADL to the government agents working on the prosecution. When she finally took the stand herself, she revealed her connections to the secret government apparatus which originally targeted LaRouche because of his growing influence on policy matters internationally.

Earlier in the week, Richard Morris, the former deputy to Reagan's national security adviser, William Clark, testified to LaRouche's policy influence on the early Reagan administration. Morris testified that opposition to LaRouche from within the administration came principally from three individuals, Roy Godson, Walter Raymond, and Kenneth deGraffenreid.

Lansky Boland, when asked during her testimony, conceded that she knew Mr. Godson. She met him at a meeting at the New York City residence of financier John Train. Also at that meeting, according to Lansky Boland, were NBC's Pat Lynch and dope lobby journalist Dennis King. At this meeting, the international propaganda campaign to slander LaRouche, in order to facilitate the prosecution of him and his associates, was planned. This propaganda campaign continues today.

The testimony also revealed how Lansky Boland is actively engaged in an effort to completely shut down any entity associated with the political philosophy of LaRouche. She testified that shortly after LaRouche's conviction in Alexandria, Virginia, she was the only private citizen attending a party in which the prosecutors and investigators celebrated LaRouche's incarceration.

At that time, Lansky Boland also wrote in the *ADL Bulletin* that the next task for the prosecution is to stop contributions to any entity associated with LaRouche's philosophy, singling out the Constitutional Defense Fund, a legal defense fund.

The nature of this effort was exposed in the testimony of Virginia State Police agent C.D. Bryant.

Bryant testified that he had been in touch with Lansky Boland since the trial of LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher, in Leesburg, Virginia in early 1989. Bryant said that he and Lansky Boland have exchanged information.

Most recently, Bryant testified, he referred the families of supporters of LaRouche to the ADL, specifically Lansky Boland, to help them launch civil suits against companies which publish and distribute *EIR* and other publications. In one of these cases, that of Elmer Yoder, Lansky Boland helped prepare two government witnesses, Loudoun County Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore, and Chris Curtis, for their testimony in a private civil suit.

In the recent case of Mrs. Helen Overington of Pennsylvania, Bryant and Lansky Boland are implicated in an extortion threat, by encouraging the family to threaten to launch a criminal procedure to incarcerate Rochelle Ascher, unless Ascher paid Overington a substantial amount of money.