

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.