

ADL role in the 'Get LaRouche' task force

The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations filed a petition to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on May 29, 1991, detailing the political persecution of Lyndon LaRouche and associates, and calling for immediate U.N. action to put a stop to these human rights abuses. We excerpt here a small section of that petition, describing the role of the ADL in perverting justice in the case of Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates.

A. Violations of Articles 1, 7, 18 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. 'Task Force' behind 'LaRouche cases' surfaces in trial of Richard Welsh

Throughout the legal proceedings against LaRouche and associates, it was the contention of the defense that the charges were spurious, having been brought for political reasons, with the aim of silencing an opposition figure and destroying his movement. The defense sought repeatedly to bring material into the 1988 trials (held in Boston, Massachusetts, and, after a mistrial was declared there, in Alexandria, Virginia), proving the existence of a "task force" behind the prosecution which, according to the defense, included police, security and intelligence agencies of the federal government, working together with counterparts on the state and local level. Finally, the defense asserted that an independent, non-profit and tax exempt organization known as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) had worked as part of this task force, in defiance of all norms of law. . . .

In the course of hearings held during the trial of Richard Welsh, an associate of LaRouche, before the Roanoke County Circuit Court of Virginia in late May, 1990, the shape and mechanism of this task force began to come to light.

In the course of examination during hearings in this case, Mira Lansky Boland, a member of the information and research division of the ADL, took the stand. Her testimony showed that she functioned as a coordinator of the ADL participation in the anti-LaRouche task force. . . .

In her testimony in Roanoke, Va., Mira Boland acknowledged the animus guiding her action and that of the ADL against LaRouche, and acknowledged precise facts concerning this animus:

- Boland recognized and confirmed that she had been

entrusted, as one of the heads of the Fact Finding Division of the ADL, with investigations into the political activities of LaRouche and organizations affiliated with him, by Mr. Irwin Suall, head of the Fact Finding Division. As part of this effort, Boland confirmed that she collaborated on a constant basis with the police, intelligence and federal judiciary services of a number of states and the federal government. She declared under oath, that she considered the organizations linked to Mr. LaRouche as a "cult, politically extremist, totalitarian and anti-Semitic." She acknowledged that this was the subject of lengthy conversations she had with the prosecutors of trials in Boston, Massachusetts and Alexandria, Virginia. . . .

- Boland acknowledged having been officially in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and as an "agent of the CIA until 1979"; she admitted having worked with the Defense Department of the United States upon "leaving" the CIA. In 1982 she joined the Fact Finding Division of the ADL. . . .

- Mira Boland admitted having participated in two gatherings of political figures, financiers, intelligence agents and media opposed to LaRouche. The first meeting took place in April 1983 at the home of an important banker, John Train. Participants included Pat Lynch of NBC TV, who in 1984 produced a libel characterizing LaRouche as a "small-time Hitler"; Dennis King, a partisan of drug decriminalization, who writes for *High Times* magazine and who authored a slander against LaRouche paid for by American intelligence services. . . . The purpose of the 1983 meeting was to sketch out a public campaign of denunciation and calumny so as "to create a favorable climate for prosecution as well as police actions against LaRouche and his associates." The second meeting, organized after the Alexandria verdict which sentenced LaRouche to 15 years in prison, was to "celebrate the victory. . . ."

- Boland admitted having given the names of prospective witnesses against LaRouche and others to the police and the prosecution. She admitted having had long meetings with the sheriff of Leesburg, Virginia, concerning the associations friendly to Mr. LaRouche, and having warned the sheriff, Mr. Isom, of their activities. She admitted furthermore having met the FBI repeatedly and diffused internal ADL reports on LaRouche to federal as well as state government officials. She told about meeting the prosecutorial teams of the "LaRouche trials" in Boston (Mass.), Alexandria (Va.), Leesburg (Va.), New York City and Roanoke (Va.).

- Boland admitted to having met and having communicated with Roy Godson, a longstanding LaRouche enemy within the American intelligence establishment.

In order to cut off further questioning of Boland, prosecutor John Russell entered a stipulation, that Mira Boland and the ADL had animus against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates and entities associated with him; that she communicated that animus to law enforcement; and that she played an integral part in all prosecutions and investigations.

The 'Get LaRouche' Strike Force

