

The ADL role in the LaRouche railroad

On April 12, 1990, Judge Clifford Weckstein of Roanoke, Virginia, the presiding judge in the state trials of 19 associates of American's leading anti-Establishment statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., revealed that he had received a packet of slanderous material about LaRouche and his political movement from the Virginia director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. It was not enough that Judge Weckstein was himself the protégé of an ADL National Commissioner, Murray Janus, and had already meted out draconian sentences of 77 years and 25 years in prison to two LaRouche associates convicted in his court of white collar infractions in cases dominated by the most serious breaches of constitutional rights.

The ADL letter and accompanying documents (see graphics), in thinly veiled language, offered Judge Weckstein ADL backing for a promotion to a higher court in return for his continued efforts to destroy the LaRouche political movement. Judge Weckstein has so far refused to recuse himself from the ongoing cases. He took no steps against the ADL, although the League had arguably committed mail fraud, obstruction of justice, attempted bribery, and conspiracy to violate the defendant's civil rights.

In a hearing in the same court two weeks later, a parade of "Get LaRouche" prosecutors and state and federal investigators got on the witness stand and all admitted to having collaborated with ADL official Mira Lansky Boland in cooking up the prosecutions of LaRouche and scores of his associates over at least a four-year period.

Yet, when the Kastigar hearing ended, Weckstein decided that there was no taint, and demanded that the trial proceed.

ADL role exposed

For six days, Weckstein heard testimony that the ADL, specifically Mira Lansky Boland, had been an intimate participant in the "Get LaRouche" taskforce. The witnesses included prosecutors from state and federal agencies. They all testified to numerous contacts with Lansky Boland; that she had access to Welsh's immunized testimony; and that she transmitted information about the various prosecutions of LaRouche and associates among different prosecutors, the news media, and other private hostile parties.

Ms. Lansky Boland herself was subpoenaed to testify to her role, but she was unavailable, having mysteriously left the country the day she was subpoenaed.


Judge Weckstein ultimately vacated the subpoena, thereby allowing the ADL to evade justice.

But the revelations did not stop there. As a result of an agreement between the defense and prosecution, another hearing was convened on May 14, this time on the question of selective and vindictive prosecution against LaRouche's associates.

The first witness put on the stand by the defense was ADL national commissioner Murray Janus. But, before Janus could testify, Judge Weckstein suddenly disclosed that he had failed to provide all evidence of contact between himself and the ADL in the previous hearing. He then produced four letters which he had exchanged with John Lichtenstein, a partner in Janus's law firm.

The effect of Weckstein's contact with ADL was blatant during defense attorney Randolph's questioning of Janus. Weckstein argued against relevancy of Janus's role against LaRouche associates. Randolph argued that the questioning was relevant because the ADL worked with the federal and state governments in a common scheme to eliminate the LaRouche political movement. "The ADL went the extra mile to inflame the government," Randolph said, "They went the extra mile to the point of obstruction of justice when they

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North Carolina/Virginia Regional Office

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The Chairman
MURRAY JANUS
1000 W. WASHINGTON
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304
1000 W. WASHINGTON
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304

Dear Judge Weckstein:

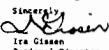
At the suggestion of our friend Murray J. Janus, I am enclosing several of our publications concerning Lyndon LaRouche, his organizations and their various activities.

I am sharing the Executive Intelligence Review article with our good friend, Judge Bert Sachs, who has been actively involved in our organization for many years.

The publications enclosed are:

1. "The LaRouche Cult's Fantasy World"
2. "Special Edition--The Limits of Propaganda: Lyndon LaRouche Goes To Jail"
3. "LaRouche on Trial: a 1987 Update"
4. "The 1986 LaRouche Primary Campaign: An Analysis"

With all good wishes for a happy Passover, I am

Sincerely,

Ira Gissen
Regional Director

cc: Paul M. Lipkin, Esq.
Judge Leonard Sachs

P.S. I am also enclosing a copy of our newsletter which contains a resolution (on the fourth page) which you may find of special interest. The resolution has been distributed to the members of the Courts of Justice committees and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, as well as the presidents of all of the Bar Associations in the Commonwealth.

Enclosures
Suite 126 - 6130 Newtown Road

TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OR VIRGINIA

CLIFFORD A. WECKSTEIN, JUDGE
NORTHEAST DIVISION
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Clerk of the Court
April 10, 1990

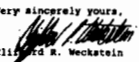
Mr. Ira Gissen
Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Suite 126
6130 Newtown Road
Norfolk, Virginia 23502

Dear Mr. Gissen:

Thank you for your letter dated April 2, 1990, which I received on April 9.

I am scheduled to preside over a number of additional trials of associates of Lyndon LaRouche. To this point, I could say, if anyone asked me, that I had not read any ADL literature about Mr. LaRouche. Though I appreciate your sending me the documents enclosed with your April 2 letter, I will avoid reading them in order to continue to be able to make that statement.

I am enclosing, for your information and amusement, an additional publication which discusses both the ADL and me, which was being distributed in this area last week.

Very sincerely yours,

Clifford A. Weckstein

CRW/ddh
Encl.

contacted this court.”

“Murray Janus knew or should have known that you had cases pending before you,” Randolph told Judge Weckstein. “By the standard of reckless disregard, which is being applied to these defendants, Murray Janus is guilty of obstruction of justice.”

Judge Weckstein nonetheless struck Janus’s testimony from the record.

In response, Randolph renewed a motion for Weckstein to recuse himself from the case—since he had not originally disclosed all of his contact with the agency he admitted was hostile to LaRouche—the ADL. During the hearing on the motion May 17, Randolph underlined the appearance of impropriety on Weckstein’s part, including the fact that he was actually the one to initiate contact with the ADL. After further heated back and forth, Weckstein denied the motion.

Snapshot

The ADL’s blatant illegal interference in the Roanoke ‘LaRouche’ trial provides a snapshot profile of what had already been a 16-year ADL campaign to destroy the political movement founded by Lyndon LaRouche, a campaign punctuated by wild slanders planted in dozens of news outlets, attempted incitements of violent attacks against LaRouche and associates by terrorists associated with the international drug mafia and the Jewish criminal underground, and, most of all, persistent efforts to force federal and state prosecutors to frame-up leaders of the movement—beginning with LaRouche himself.

While the ADL had been engaged in highly illegal guerrilla warfare against LaRouche since no later than January 1974, 1978 marked a significant escalation in the ADL’s dirty tricks campaign. For the first time, the ADL chose to place LaRouche in the “anti-Semite” category. The reason for this shifting emphasis in the anti-LaRouche effort was the publication of the booklength expose of the international narcotics trade, *Dope, Inc.*—which named prominent Anglo-American financiers as well as leading figures in the ADL, including Honorary Vice Chairman Edgar Bronfman and Max Fisher, as kingpins of the dope business.

ADL media moles, including Dennis King and John Foster “Chip” Berlet, who had been prominently associated with the dope lobby *High Times* magazine, were shifted over to full-time duty stalking and slandering LaRouche and his associates.

In addition to the mud-slinging and high pitched calls for government action, the ADL also deployed terrorists in a series of attacks in Detroit and New York City.

The earlier phase

By 1975, the ADL had been drawn into a coalition of social democratic groups running an ambitious harassment and containment effort against the NCLC, the philosophical association founded by LaRouche. Thus, on Oct. 22, 1975, Steven Schlossberg, the general counsel to the United Auto

Workers (UAW), wrote a memorandum to then-Department of Justice Criminal Division chief Richard Thornburgh, demanding prosecution of the NCLC for attempting to organize among auto workers. Attached to the Schlossberg letter was a two-page memo by ADL collaborator Charles Baker of the UAW-funded *Homefront* newsletter, proposing a war council meeting involving the ADL to escalate these efforts.

At this time, Lyndon LaRouche was actively engaged in efforts to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East, based on joint economic development projects involving Israel and the moderate Arab states. LaRouche had visited Baghdad and had conferred with senior Israeli Knesset officials. According to documents later released under the Freedom of Information Act, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger personally intervened to short-circuit the LaRouche effort, threatening draconian economic embargo measures against Iraq if they kept talking with LaRouche.

Shortly after the Baker-UAW and Kissinger actions, the ADL published its first “special report” targeting LaRouche and the NCLC.

The Kissinger war

In the early 1980s the ADL teamed up with Kissinger to launch a major drive to get FBI Director William Webster, a close ally of both the ADL and the former secretary of state, to launch a witchhunt against LaRouche.

On Dec. 16, 1981, ADL stringers Dennis King, Chip Berlet, and Russell Bellant had been sent to Washington, D.C. to lobby officials of the Justice Department and the IRS to open prosecutions of LaRouche.

Between July 1982, when Henry Kissinger met privately with FBI Director William Webster during the Bohemian Grove gathering in California to discuss an anti-LaRouche campaign, and January 1983, when Kissinger allies on the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board formally demanded action against LaRouche, the ADL effort to bring the federal government in on the Get LaRouche drive jelled. By election day 1984, a federal grand jury had been opened in Boston. The ADL would provide a continuing flow of contaminated witnesses and “cooked” evidence.

Both the ADL and Henry Kissinger’s Get LaRouche efforts gained new impetus following President Ronald Reagan’s March 23, 1983 televised address announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative. The Reagan SDI speech represented a presidential endorsement of a new military doctrine advanced by Lyndon LaRouche in a well-publicized initiative since early 1982. From the autumn of 1983 on, Soviet state publications were punctuated with demands for LaRouche’s scalp. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* editor Fyodor Burlatskii labeled LaRouche as a “casus belli” for World War III in late 1983. By 1984 the Soviets were openly calling for the Justice Department to prosecute.

Throughout the course of the LaRouche trials, there was a consistent coverup of the ADL’s role in the prosecution. We begin here to redress that problem.