

Peddlers of hate against LaRouche

by Bruce Director

One of the most clear-cut cases of Anti-Defamation League involvement in violent criminal acts against a “political enemy” of the City of London and its Wall Street allies, is the 20-year campaign of persecution, slander, violence, and, ultimately, judicial frame-up, against Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement.

In the early 1970s—long before the name “LaRouche” had achieved widespread public recognition—the ADL, the FBI, the KGB, Britain’s MI-5, and the *New York Times* were already in bed, plotting the “elimination” of LaRouche and the destruction of the political movement he was then in the early phases of launching. While the general public knew nothing of LaRouche’s activities, certain leading figures within the Eastern Liberal Establishment, including the Ford Foundation’s McGeorge Bundy, were painfully aware of the power of LaRouche’s ideas, and had already delivered warnings that any signs of further growth in his movement would be met with harsh “containment” measures.

In November 1973, FBI officials in New York City, under the auspices of the Bureau’s notorious Counter-Intelligence Program, or Cointelpro, made plans to assist the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) in an effort to “eliminate”—i.e., assassinate—Lyndon LaRouche.

All the necessary components of the conspiracy were assembled. LaRouche himself was targeted and some of his associates were subjected to physical attacks, stemming from the FBI/CPUSA plot, which also involved such foreign intelligence services as Britain’s MI-5 and the East German Stasi (State Security Service). Running cover for the FBI/CPUSA murder plans were the Anti-Defamation League and the *New York Times*, which both lied, accusing LaRouche of heading a violence prone, “right-wing cult.” By spreading this lie, the conspirators sought to create the climate of hatred and fear, necessary for a successful political murder.

LaRouche exposed the essentials of the murder plan, via a series of widely publicized public forums and flyers that circulated all over the New York City area in late 1973 and early 1974, and the operation had to be scotched. The details of this sordid affair were not further corroborated until Dec. 31, 1991, when several FBI documents were finally released under the Freedom of Information Act, which spelled out the direct role of the FBI in fostering and abetting the CPUSA murder scheme (see graphic).

In the mid-1970s, certain aspects of the late J. Edgar Hoover’s Cointelpro program of illegal infiltrations, surveillance,

disruption, blackmail, and even murder, came under the scrutiny of the post-Watergate Congress. Among those targeted by Cointelpro, according to the Congressional revelations, were LaRouche, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, and numerous other civil rights leaders. Under the spotlight from such exposure, the FBI formally abandoned Cointelpro, but maintained its substance, by farming out many of the more odious tasks to private hit squads, like the ADL. In December 1981, President Ronald Reagan codified the “privatization” of Cointelpro when he signed Executive Order 12333, which broadened the powers of the FBI.

Former FBI Deputy Director Oliver “Buck” Revell, at a 1993 Texas Bar Association meeting, acknowledged this arrangement to an *EIR* reporter. Revell’s after-the-fact admission, merely confirmed the FBI’s long-standing use of the ADL hate squad.

Eugene Methvin, a senior editor of *Readers’ Digest* and a longtime collaborator of the ADL in the anti-LaRouche efforts, in his 1971 book *The Riot Makers*, praised the ADL, as the “prototype attack group”: “In its public propaganda operations, the ADL produces a constant stream of literature and audiovisual materials. It even created two ‘fronts’—the Institute for American Democracy, and the Institute for Democratic Education—as transmission belts for radio programs and other educational activity. Some League propaganda, on the other hand, consists of powerful direct attacks against groups the League considers hostile, using all the tactics of ridicule and calumny. League propagandists quite obviously appreciate that facts alone are not enough to induce the desired emotional attitudes.”

The deployment of the FBI, the CPUSA, the ADL, and major news organizations, in a common effort to eliminate LaRouche, was directed by the most powerful families of the Anglo-American establishment, who feared LaRouche as a man of action and ideas, capable of eliminating the power of the British oligarchy.

Never has the ADL functioned as a “Jewish” or “American” agency. Its orders have always come—top down—from the most senior circles in London.

On Dec. 9, 1978, Canon Edward West, of New York’s Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a personal representative of the British royal family in America, acknowledged this relationship to the ADL. In an interview with two undercover *EIR* researchers, Canon West candidly admitted that the British Crown was deploying the ADL to crush LaRouche. “We will not get directly involved. We will have our Jewish friends at the Anti-Defamation League deal with Mr. LaRouche and his organization.”

ADL-linked columnist Stephen Rosenfeld publicly announced a London-Wall Street policy to black out any mention of LaRouche from the media, in a signed commentary in the Sept. 24, 1976 *Washington Post*. Rosenfeld specified the conditions under which LaRouche’s name might be uttered: “We of the press should be wary of offering them print or air time. There is no reason to be too delicate about it: Every

The New York Times

How a Radical-Left Group Moved Toward Savagery

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Early this month in Washington Heights a young woman slipped away from the grasp of people who had been crowded together, huddled, folded, desperate, and when it got the living-room window.

The note twisted down through the winter twilight to the feet of a mother and child on the street. While the young woman waved frantically from the window, the mother picked up the note and read it.

"Please help to get her out of here. I am being held a prisoner in my own apartment," the note said. "I am being held a prisoner in my own apartment," the note said. "I am being held a prisoner in my own apartment," the note said.

By the time the police arrived, the woman had already been taken away. The group, understood to be the Communist Party, had been in the history of the American

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-392623)
 From: SAC, NEW YORK (100-123674) (P)
 Subject: LYNDON KEENE LA ROUCHE JR., aka
 Lynn Marcus
 SK-NCLC
 (OO:NY)

Rebulet, 10/29/73.

Interviewing New York case file it is noted that information has been received that the CPUSA is conducting an extensive background investigation on the subject for the purpose of ultimately eliminating him and the threat of the NCLC, on CP operations. Several sources have furnished this information to the New York office, and this information has appeared in the Daily World newspaper several times.

NCLC sources have advised that the subject is the controlling force behind the NCLC and all of its activities. A discussion with the New York NCLC case agent indicates that it is felt if the subject was no longer in control of NCLC operations that the NCLC would fall apart with internal strife and conflict.

New York proposes submitting a blind memorandum to the "Daily World" CP newspaper, in New York City which has been called from outside this area to help facilitate CP investigation of the subject. It is felt that this would be appropriate under Bureau's counter intelligence program.

The blind memorandum is attached. Bureau comments are requested on such a proposal. Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2) Ex-110 10/29/73

Long before the general public knew anything about him, Lyndon LaRouche was a target for dirty tricks and even assassination by the ADL and its partners in crime. Shown here is the FBI's November 1973 memo backing plans by the Communist Party to "eliminate" LaRouche, and a scurrilous front-page New York Times article, dated Jan. 20, 1974—the first major national press slander against LaRouche.

day we decide whose voices to relay. A duplicitous violence-prone group with fascist proclivities should not be presented to the public unless there is reason to present it in those terms. . . . The government should be encouraged to take all legal steps to keep the NCLC from violating the political rights of other Americans." Since that time, with rare exceptions, all news organizations have followed this policy: no coverage of LaRouche, except to defame him.

In 1979, the *New York Times* was caught red-handed in just such a media smear scheme, when two *Times* reporters, Paul Montgomery and Howard Blum, boasted to two undercover investigators that they were preparing a libelous article, calculated to provoke a Justice Department investigation of LaRouche. Blum had already established an intimate working relationship with the Justice Department, by penning a libelous book, *Wanted: The Search for Nazis in America*, which was the chief propaganda instrument through which Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and then-Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) forced the creation of the department's so-called "Nazi-hunting" Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Reporters Blum and Montgomery were secretly tape-recorded, asking two associates of LaRouche to provide damaging information to the *Times*, in exchange for Justice Department protection. When the tapes were made public, the *Times* temporarily killed the story.

Instead, several months later, the slander series was published in a New York City throwaway paper, called *Our Town*, published by mob lawyer Roy Cohn's associate Ed Kayatt. The author of the *Our Town* series was Dennis King, a paid

agent of the ADL, deployed directly by Irwin Suall, the national director of the ADL's Fact-Finding Division. The *New York Times*, shortly thereafter, reprinted large segments of the King libel, citing *Our Town* as their "source."

Formal 'Get LaRouche' drive launched

In 1982, a public-private "Get LaRouche" task force was brought into existence, at the personal initiative of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Kissinger's personal efforts to launch this anti-LaRouche effort came just a few months after Kissinger's now-infamous speech in London at the Chatham House headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), the queen's own think-tank, at which he boasted that he had been an agent of the British Foreign Office throughout his entire "incarnation" in the U.S. government.

In August 1982, Kissinger communicated his desire to attack LaRouche directly to then-FBI Director William Webster, in what became known as his "Dear Bill" letter. According to the ADL's own published documents, Kissinger's attorneys were in regular contact with the ADL's Legal Division throughout the period that the "Get LaRouche" strike force was being launched.

In the wake of Kissinger's "Dear Bill" letter, on Jan. 15, 1983, David Abshire and Edward Bennett Williams, members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), put the imprimatur of national security on Kissinger's anti-LaRouche demands, by seeking authorization for an investigation "under the guidelines or otherwise," at a PFIAB



ADL "Man of the Year" Henry Kissinger (center) with neo-con William F. Buckley, Jr., at a 1977 conference of Young Americans for Freedom. Kissinger initiated the "Get LaRouche" task force in 1982, with a personal letter to then-FBI Director William Webster.

meeting. The request was communicated directly to Webster that same day. Webster, in turn, referred the matter to his deputy, Oliver "Buck" Revell.

The Kissinger and PFIAB memos set in motion the coalescence of an illegal task force which included the ADL, the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), various news organizations, agents of the Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the state attorneys general of Virginia, California, and New York, and others. This "Get LaRouche" task force operated, in part, under the Reagan-Bush Executive Order 12333, which governed the conduct of U.S. government covert operations, such as the infamous drug- and gun-running Iran-Contra apparatus, then supervised by Vice President George Bush. A telex memo found in the safe of Bush's subordinate, Lt. Col. Oliver North, shows that North's apparatus played a part in the "Get LaRouche" task force: The communication from Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord (ret.) to North avers, "Our man here is gathering information against LaRouche."

The very first project of the "Get LaRouche" task force was to organize an international propaganda campaign to defame and vilify LaRouche, in preparation for renewed legal attacks and assassination. This campaign was organized under the auspices of New York Anglophile investment banker John Train, beginning in April 1983. Train, at the time, was a key player in George Bush's drug and terror network, in his capacity as head of the Afghan Relief Committee, a conduit for aid to Afghanistan's mujahideen opium warlord, Gulbudin Hekmatyar.

Over the next 10 years, thousands of defamatory stories were circulated in U.S., European, and Soviet media, all originating with the ADL and its bedfellows at these Train meetings.

A central figure in the Train salons was Mira Lansky Boland, the Washington, D.C. fact-finding director of the ADL. Recall that Lansky Boland was an intimate of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, and was a central figure in the ADL's nationwide spy apparatus, which was busted up by the San Francisco police.

Other attendees at the Train meetings included: Roy Godson, then a consultant to the National Security Council and PFIAB; John Rees, a longtime FBI informant, with his own extensive ties to the ADL; at least one representative of Freedom House, a private research organization headed by PFIAB Chairman Leo Cherne; Richard Mellon Scaife, a wealthy financier of the Conservative Revolution; Pat Lynch of NBC-TV; reporters for *Readers' Digest*, *Business Week*, the *New Republic*, and the *Wall Street Journal*; and pro-drug "freelance" researchers Chip Berlet and Dennis King, both of whom had been under the control of the ADL's Irwin Suall since at least 1979. Berlet later told an investigator for LaRouche's defense team that he was introduced to "gentlemen with government connections" at the meetings.

The numerous defamatory stories against LaRouche originating from Train's salons fraudulently and hysterically referred to LaRouche as an "anti-Semite" and "racist," specially coining a new epithet, "political extremist." The hate campaign stuck to the outline prescribed by Rosenfeld in 1976;

however, the intensity of the attacks was increased as LaRouche's international influence grew. Articles were planted in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, the *New Republic*, and the *New York Times*. In August 1986, Eugene Methvin penned his virulent hate piece in *Readers' Digest*. A key libel was produced by Pat Lynch for NBC News's short-lived "First Camera" program. Featured on Lynch's broadcast was ADL hate-monger Irwin Suall, who called LaRouche "a small-time Hitler."

In response to the NBC television broadcasts, LaRouche sued NBC and Suall for libel. In the course of that suit, Lynch admitted to receiving non-public information from the IRS, the Federal Election Commission, the FBI, and the CIA. She also claimed that she had collaborated with former CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton, who, according to his biographers Tom Mangold and Burton Hirsch, was so obsessed with a vendetta against LaRouche, that he even entered into collaboration with Kissinger, whom he had earlier dubbed a Soviet agent.

Collusion with Soviet bloc agencies

This defamation campaign by government and private agencies also involved collaboration with Communist secret intelligence services, in a replay of the original CPUSA/FBI collusion of 1973.

On Feb. 28, 1986, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was gunned down in the streets of Stockholm. Following the assassination, the ADL's Irwin Suall, and Pat Lynch broadcast a story on NBC lying that LaRouche had been involved in the murder. Suall flew off to Sweden as a liaison between the FBI and Swedish authorities. In December 1986, NBC revived this defamation with the active participation of Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, who was then prosecuting LaRouche in federal court in Boston.

It was only in August 1992, after the collapse of the Communist bloc, that Herbert Brehmer, a former disinformation specialist for Division X of the East German Stasi, told the Swedish magazine *Journalisten* that he had originated the lie about LaRouche's involvement in the Palme murder, as part of a KGB-inspired operation. The ADL, NBC, Markham, and the FBI were thus collaborating in 1986 with a communist disinformation campaign against LaRouche as part of their judicial frameup then in progress.

The idea of ADL-East German Stasi collusion is not shocking. ADL honorary chairman and Seagram's liquor baron Edgar Bronfman had the exclusive franchise for peddling Western whiskey in East Germany, in return for which, Bronfman would lobby in Washington and on Wall Street against any effort to re-unify with West Germany. The dictatorship of Erich Honecker showed its appreciation for Bronfman's efforts in 1988, by bestowing on him East Germany's highest civil award.

In addition to planting attacks in news outlets, the ADL circulated anti-LaRouche hate literature in its own name. In

the spring of 1986, the ADL produced a tract on "The LaRouche Political Cult: Packaging Extremism." The 54 pages of lies and slanders was circulated to every Congressman, major news organization, and to many prominent officials. After an investigation, the Federal Election Commission found that the ADL had violated federal election laws, since LaRouche had already announced his candidacy for President, but citing "the sympathetic" nature of the ADL, decided not to prosecute. The IRS also took no action, even though the ADL had clearly violated its tax-exempt status by participating in a federal election campaign.

The Oct. 6 raid

After three years of persistent attacks, the "Get LaRouche strike force" roused itself again to "eliminate" LaRouche. In the early morning hours on Oct. 6, 1986, over 400 agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the Secret Service, the Virginia State Police, and the Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Office, armed with automatic weapons, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, and armored personnel carriers, descended on the small town of Leesburg, Virginia and forcibly entered several offices of companies that published newspapers, magazines, and political literature associated with then-Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

For two days, the government agents packed up and carted off documents which were taken to a secret military installation at the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps at Henderson Hall, just outside Washington.

The armed force was accompanied by a bevy of journalists, and the ADL's Mira Lansky Boland. A separate contingent of armed government agents surrounded the farm outside Leesburg where LaRouche and his wife were staying. That contingent was prepared, if ordered, to launch an armed assault, designed to cover for the assassination of LaRouche.

Such a massive show of force had no legitimate law enforcement purpose, and was only designed to provoke violence and create a cover for the judicial railroad of LaRouche and his associates. Government documents, released years later, show that the raid's planners themselves believed there was little threat of violence from the victims. However, individual participants in the raid have since admitted that part of the plan involved a live plot to assassinate LaRouche.

The ADL did not limit itself simply to peddling hate in the public domain. According to government documents and testimony from some of the ADL's collaborators, ADL officials were utilized to tamper with witnesses, gather information, and other prosecutorial assignments. The ADL's efforts were so appreciated, that when the task force succeeded in convicting LaRouche on Dec. 16, 1988, Mira Lansky Boland was the only non-government employee allowed to attend the prosecution's celebration party.