

Coudenhove-Kalergis all represent.

In a similar vein, Livingston takes pains to portray Teddy Roosevelt as a great friend of the Jews. Colonel Roosevelt, after San Juan Hill, gives commendations to Jewish officers; President Roosevelt sends petitions to the Czar to stop a bloody pogrom. Never mind the WASP supremacy of TR's support for eugenics. Never mind his hatred for classical German culture, which was the world's model for true religious toleration among Jew, Catholic, and Protestant. And certainly never mind TR's "gun-boat diplomacy" in defense of usury, against the emerging South American republics.

With an ideological pedigree like this, it is no surprise to find the Anti-Defamation League of Sigmund Livingston to be one of the most fanatic enemies of the LaRouche movement worldwide.

Notes

1. *Anti-Semitism Throughout the Ages*, by Count Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi, Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London, p. 18. This edition was "edited and brought up to date by Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, translated by A.S. Rappoport, London, 1935," according to a footnote by Alan T. Davies in *Anti-Semitism and the Christian Mind*, Herder & Herder, 1969, New York.
2. *Crusade for Pan-Europe, An Autobiography of a Man and a Movement*, Count Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi, London, 1943.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 252.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 296.
5. *Anti-Semitism and the Christian Mind*, by Alan T. Davies, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

Kahane was a shared asset of ADL, FBI

by Paul Goldstein

The False Prophet Rabbi Meir Kahane: From FBI Informant to Knesset Member

by Robert I. Friedman

Lawrence Hill Books, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1990
282 pages, hardbound, \$19.95

This book rates as one of the best products of investigative journalism written in the past decade. Through a careful culling of the background of the pseudo-prophet Rabbi Meir Kahane and weaving a coherent, though limited historical picture, the author has done a unique job of exposing the depth of corruption in both the United States and Israel, concerning the terrorist founder of the Jewish Defense League.

The author uses his interviews and background research into Kahane's family to show both the psychological motivation as well as the political-messianic quality of Kahane. Friedman goes through great detail to show how every major U.S. and Israeli intelligence agency not only played with Kahane, but actively supported his efforts when it suited their needs.

For instance, the little-known story about how one of the Mossad's top officials in the late 1960s, Yitzhak Shamir, now Israel's prime minister, actively initiated and promoted Kahane's terrorist actions against the Soviet Union as part of the Zionist effort to get Soviet Jews to emigrate. Shamir's support for Kahane's activities involved training and recruiting both young American Jews and Israelis in the deadly game of international terrorism.

It is no less a tragic irony that these methods of developing and promoting a transatlantic terrorist underground created the precondition for unleashing terrorism against innocent Arab-Americans, such as the killing in Los Angeles of a Palestinian Arab-American community leader, Alex Odeh. This criminal capability was also developed to target opponents of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith-dominated American Jewish lobby, such as political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche. This network, almost on a daily basis, threatens to "kill LaRouche." One of Meir Kahane's little terrorist clones, Mordechai Levy, was identified by Friedman as being potentially implicated in at least one assassination and another attempted one. Levy has long been deployed as an FBI stringer against LaRouche.

How the ADL funded the JDL

The most spectacular revelation was the fact that the Anti-Defamation League directly financed Kahane's activity, a fact that, aside from *EIR*, no one has had the guts to expose. A wealthy stockbroker named Bernard Deutsch, who ran the Brooklyn, New York chapter of the ADL, details how he financed the Jewish Defense League.

Moreover, Friedman directly links the employment of Kahane to the pro-Vietnam war faction of U.S. intelligence that used Kahane and his compatriot Joseph Churba, now of the International Security Council (a front organization for Rev. Sun Myung Moon) in running penetration operations against the legitimate dissent against the war in Vietnam. There was a fear among many pro-war Jewish leaders that the American Establishment would see the anti-war movement as being dominated by Jewish intellectuals and lead to a wave of anti-Semitism. As a counter, the leaders of the ADL sought to prove their worth to the Establishment by actively courting the intelligence elites.

Friedman identifies Kahane's controllers in this part of his career as the late Comintern operative turned CIA agent, Jay Lovestone, and his partner Irving Brown, who headed the International Division of the AFL-CIO. Friedman also explains Kahane's work as an informant for the Federal Bu-

reau of Investigation, and how he made alliances with one branch of the Italian section of organized crime.

But one of the most fascinating and key figures in this incestuous circle of so-called “anti-communists” is Roy Godson. Godson, who continues to fool many honest patriotic military and intelligence figures, was an active partner with Meir Kahane in working with Lovestone and Brown. Godson was exposed in recent courtroom testimony by Richard Morris, the former executive assistant to one-time Reagan National Security Adviser William Clark, as one of the most outspoken opponents in the National Security Council of Lyndon LaRouche’s proposal for a ballistic missile defense based on “new physical principles.” Not surprisingly other testimony identified him as an active member of the “Get LaRouche” task force.

Despite the solid investigative journalism by Friedman, his lack of understanding of how this game is played at a higher level is extremely clear—in other words, how the policy parameters of the Establishment define the options for certain individuals like Kahane to be utilized. If the majority of the American intelligence and law enforcement institutions would see Kahane as part of the forces of evil who are trying to bring about chaos and the destruction of civilization through their messianic actions, then such a threat could be easily eliminated.

The ADL and the Mary Phagan case

by Katherine Ransohoff Notley

The Murder of Little Mary Phagan

by Mary Phagan

New Horizon Press, Far Hills, N.J., 1989

316 pages, hardbound, \$21.95

The publishers of *The Murder of Little Mary Phagan* decided to sensationalize this book’s existence by saying it was the case around which the KKK was revived and the ADL was founded to bravely fend off this evil. The book is only partly about the founding of the ADL. More importantly, it is about the decision of a famous murdered girl’s family to “go public” and oppose the ADL’s politically motivated efforts to secure a posthumous pardon for the convicted killer. What makes this book rather interesting, is that author Phagan and her

family had good relations with the ADL, and nonetheless staunchly opposed the pardon effort on the grounds that the ADL’s effort did not aim at seeking justice but was self-interested. In the course of their amicable opposition, this book usefully, if not entirely wittingly, exposes the revolting sophistry and emotionalism the ADL deploys to get its way.

The 13-year-old little Mary Phagan was murdered during an attempted rape at the pencil factory where she worked in Atlanta, Georgia in 1913. Her accused attacker was the office manager, Leo Frank, who happened to also be the head of Atlanta’s “Jewish” Freemasonic organization, the B’nai B’rith. Frank was convicted and sentenced to death for Mary Phagan’s murder, largely on the testimony of the janitor Jim Conley—the first time in history a white man was convicted on the basis of a black man’s testimony. After all appeals, and even an unusual attempt to seek a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court, were denied, Frank’s death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Georgia’s Gov. John Marshall Slaton. Frank was sent to prison, and in one vicious assault, nearly died when his throat was slashed. After nearly two years, a group of reconstructed Klansmen calling themselves the Knights of Mary Phagan kidnaped Frank from prison, with the intention of driving him back to Marietta to hang him. Caught by dawn, the men lynched him on the outskirts of town.

There can be no question that injustice, grave injustice was done. Neither was the victim avenged, nor the criminal punished. That is one fact that is undeniable.

The Anti-Defamation League helped to make sure that happened. During the trial, the B’nai B’rith determined to take the opportunity, ostensibly by seeking a fair trial for Frank, to found its Anti-Defamation League, in the charged atmosphere, which, they claimed was largely racially motivated. What added fuel to the fire—which they must have known—was the fact that most of the sentiment against trying Leo Frank was whipped up in the North, and bore all the earmarks of accusing Georgians of “collective guilt.” Naturally, this engendered great resentment among the Georgians who were attempting to solve a shocking and vile murder case. (There is another side to the founding of the ADL: By its own account, the ADL was already in its embryonic form before the Frank trial. Some sources have suggested that the ADL claimed its inspiration from the Frank trial only after associates of Lyndon LaRouche had exposed that it had been founded in order to smear New York’s police commissioner as anti-Semitic at the point he began to pressure Jewish members of the mob. The ADL used the same *modus operandi* against LaRouche when he went after Dope, Inc., and earned itself the sobriquet of the “American Drug Lobby.”)

There is no small irony in the fact that the chief claim of Frank’s attorneys, the *New York Times*, and the newly inaugurated ADL, was that Frank could not have received a fair trial in an atmosphere where the depravity of the crime and the fact that the accused was Jewish created too much