

counterintelligence program. He continued this work as a leader of campus front groups which argued that the Vietnam War was in the Jewish interest. And, by 1968, if not long before, Kahane was put on the payroll of ADL official Bernard Deutsch, who ran the League's powerful Brooklyn chapter.

During its first 18 months of existence, the JDL focused nearly all of its efforts against Afro-American organizations, which it accused of anti-Semitism. A particular focus of its campaign was the Black Panther Party, which the FBI had designated as a key target of its Cointelpro operations which also persecuted King. JDL goon squads battled black activists in the melting pot neighborhoods of Brooklyn and Manhattan, achieving national notoriety during the 1968 New York City teachers strike. The teachers union was largely Jewish, and the FBI attempted to pit black parents against the union in order to provoke unrest, while the JDL worked the other side of the street.

On Sept. 5, 1969, the Special Agent in Charge of the New York FBI Field Office wrote to Director Hoover suggesting the JDL be used as part of the counterintelligence program: "The NYO is presently considering an attempt to contact and establish some rapport with the Jewish Defense League in order to be in a position to furnish it with information the Bureau wishes to see utilized in a counterintelligence technique." Kahane was specified in the memorandum as the person to contact.

By Sept. 22, 1969, FBI Division 5 chief G.C. Moore, who oversaw the program, wrote a memo to Deputy Director William Sullivan outlining the scheme: "The Black Panther Party, as well as other extremist groups, are anti-Semitic in nature. Many instances of anti-Semitism by the BPP have been noted. This information, when placed in the hands of JDL could easily operate against the best interest of the BPP with resultant disruption."

The FBI was pleased with what ensued. In a May 21, 1970 memo to Hoover, the FBI's New York Bureau chief reported: "On 5/7/70 . . . 35 members of the JDL picketed the Harlem branch of the BPP in NYC. The purpose of this demonstration was to show that the JDL feels the BPP is anti-semitic in its acts and words. In view of the above action by the JDL, it is felt that some of the counterintelligence measures of the NYO have produced tangible results."

Brooklyn ADL head Deutsch was Kahane's paymaster, throughout these events, funding his travels to Israel, and paying for JDL ads in the *New York Times*. After August 1971, when Kahane moved to Israel, Deutsch became the JDL's de facto leader, while maintaining his job at ADL. His career was cut short in 1975, when he was convicted of stock fraud and tax evasion.

Meanwhile, ADL intelligence officials were routinely sending reports to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, evaluating the progress of the Cointelpro campaign, and adding suggestions. In one Oct. 22, 1968 report, "The Meaning of the SNCC-Black Panther Party Split," ADL officials Jerome Bakst and Carl Gershman suggested ways to exploit policy differences

ADL 'civil rights' fraud

On Feb. 25, 1994, the New Orleans Human Relations Commission charged mayoral candidate Donald Mintz with distributing racist and anti-Semitic flyers which secretly "originated in the Mintz campaign." Three weeks earlier, Mintz's aide, Napoleon Moses, was indicted for paying for someone to distribute these unsigned (and, therefore, illegal) flyers in an election campaign.

Mintz's flyers called Jews "Christ killers" and blacks "jungle apes." Other formulations were: "Negroes are Bad News Lazy Animals," "Say Never to Jungle Apes & Christ Killers," and "Dump the Jew Mintz and his Jigaboos!" Mintz mailed the flyers to Jews throughout the country, and raised \$250,000 in donations from outside the city as a result. His opponent, State Sen. Marc Morial, who subsequently won the election, is the son of New Orleans' first black mayor.

Mintz is chairman of the Anti-Defamation League's Civil Rights Committee, and a member of the ADL National Commission, its ruling body. The Civil Rights Committee oversees the Fact-Finding Division, the ADL's Klan coordination office. Mintz's uncle, Bernard Mintz, is an ADL national vice chairman.

among black activists to further disrupt their activities. The report forecast further violence, concluding: "How long the Panthers will constitute the vanguard of the black revolutionary movement remains to be seen. For the present at least, increasingly frequent and increasingly violent encounters can be expected between the Panthers and the police."

The report was sent to the Special Agent in Charge of the Los Angeles office of the FBI, who in turn provided it personally to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, according to FBI documents released by the FBI following an *EIR* suit. The ADL has confessed to the authenticity of the documents.

Since his employment by the ADL, Gershman has been promoted to direct the U.S. government-funded National Endowment for Democracy, an organization which specializes in using human rights propaganda to prepare the ground for coups in Africa and throughout the Third World. Bakst recently retired as the head of the ADL's Research and Evaluation Department. Their boss at the time, Irwin Suall, oversaw ADL operatives within the Klan, and handled the JDL account. A graduate of Oxford University, Suall has also been a decades-long activist in the social democratic and neo-conservative networks within the trade union movement and Democratic Party.