

# The case against the Anti-Defamation League

The U.S. Labor Party released the contents of affidavits used in its multimillion-dollar law suit against the Anti-Defamation League which document the Zionist organization's role in directing a series of slanders and dirty tricks against the party.

The evidence, which comprises a major portion of materials used in the suit, was submitted in New York State Supreme Court by attorneys for the USLP, and was disclosed in response to a motion by Jerome Bakst, Director of Research for the ADL. Bakst, in an affidavit, denied any knowledge on the part of the ADL of any libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or other harassment aimed at the USLP or other plaintiffs in the legal action. The ADL official claimed that the organization's sole activity with regard to the Labor Party was the reading of newspapers and commenting on what they had read.

Obtained while investigating the ADL, the materials the USLP brought into court include conversations with ADL officials who directly ordered suppression of the party "by any means possible." As well, it includes admissions by these officials that the USLP is not anti-Semitic, as the ADL has publicly stated, although the officials proceeded to order that the Labor Party be attacked and slandered without "getting hung up on labels."

The plaintiffs also offered evidence of the various ADL assaults, whispering and threat campaigns—termed "quarantine" in ADL jargon—waged against them. The memorandum of law demonstrated that the law requires full disclosure, followed by a trial of the issues rather than the summary disposition sought by the ADL.

The ADL is counseled by Willkie, Farr and Gallagher, one of whose partners, Kenneth Bialkin, is registered with the State Department as an agent of a foreign power—Israel. Bialkin has lobbied on behalf of former Israeli intelligence station chief occupied Jerusalem, Teddy Kolbeck.

## Labels aren't important

• *Excerpts of the affidavit submitted by Robert S. Cohen*

*on his conversation with Burton Joseph, former ADL Chairman:*

... When I brought up the fact that the U.S. Labor Party was an electoral party, Mr. Joseph told me not to worry because "these people have no rights ... if the U.S. Labor Party thinks it has recourse against the ADL's activities, let them try."

Mr. Joseph described their activity against the U.S. Labor Party as a "deployment no different than the one against the PLO on the West Bank. Just like Israel deals with them on the West Bank, we'll deal with them here."

When I asked Mr. Joseph for his characterization of the U.S. Labor Party he replied: "The U.S. Labor Party are right-wing radicals but, don't get pinned down on labels. They are extremely violent with a lunatic leader ... LaRouche is insane, a psycho and must be stopped at all costs."

• *After a conversation with Seymour Graubard, Honorary Chairman and a former National Chairman of the ADL, Mr. Cohen deposed that Graubard told him:*

"... We're out to suppress this party and it must be done with the most sophisticated means. You must learn about the concept of containment, young man ... You have to let the wiser and more experienced people handle the U.S. Labor Party.

• *Excerpts of an affidavit by Janet Mandel regarding her conversation with Nathaniel Kameny, a national commission member of the ADL:*

... In an interchange about the alleged anti-Semitism of the U.S. Labor Party, I told Mr. Kameny that they seem to have a very broad political range to which he replied, "They're very small." I told him, "I'm not talking about influence. I'm talking about the kinds of issues they're addressing. It's not just anti-Semitic hate literature," to which Mr. Kameny responded, "That is true." ... I then continued telling him about this magazine I picked up ... It's called "Zionism is not Judaism," and Mr. Kameny responded: "Have you ever seen the work of the American Council for Judaism? The ACJ has some highly respected names. I wouldn't say respected—highly visible names—in it of Jews who

reject Israel and take the same position that Zionism has nothing to do with Judaism and we don't support Israel or the establishment of the state. ... But there's nothing we can do to stop them. ... We have a whole file on them, a tremendous file. We really do know about them."

I asked Mr. Kameny if they had people who go to Newark Airport and watch the USLP ... he answered: "Absolutely, we go to their meetings. We have people that we pay. I can't say who they are, of course, I mean we broke the Klan in Georgia that way."

... We have people in the American Nazi Party ... It's not to boost their membership but we try to grab hold of anything we can."

• *From another conversation with Seymour Graubard, Mrs. Mandel recounts:*

... I told Mr. Graubard that the thing that upset me the most about the U.S. Labor Party was that they say they are not anti-Semitic. He answered "I know that's the old left wing line ... it is very hard to find today who are not Zionist (and) being anti-Zionist and not anti-Semitic is often a disguise ... This is old hat."

## The ADL's campaign against the Labor Party

*The following is an affidavit by an investigator for the U.S. Labor Party on his discussions with national ADL leaders.*

...2. On or about December 1978 I spoke to Max Kampelman, Vice-Chairman of the ADL over the telephone.

3. I asked him what to do to contain their influence and whether or not the U.S. Labor Party should be characterized as an "anti-semitic group." Mr. Kampelman then characterized the U.S. Labor Party as a "dangerous group" which should not be given any publicity but which should be definitely acted against in a covert fashion by the ADL.

4. Mr. Kampelman then instructed me to "get a memorandum on these people and say they are a dangerous group, don't get hung up on labels. ... Just characterize them as a dangerous group and get it out to our people, they will know what to do and how to move against them."

5. On March 29, 1979, I spoke to Burton Joseph, ADL Chairman until last year, over the telephone.

6. When I asked him what he thought should be done about the U.S. Labor Party in terms of ADL policy Mr. Joseph replied: "The FBI is working hand in hand with the ADL on the U.S. Labor Party. ... We are exchanging files with them. The FBI is 100 percent involved at this time." He added that the appropriate way for the ADL to move against the U.S. Labor Party was to "mobilize the 26 regional ADL offices to do surveys of the U.S. Labor Party and move with the FBI

regionally against the U.S. Labor Party."

7. When I brought up the fact that the U.S. Labor Party was an electoral party Mr. Joseph told me not to worry because "these people have no rights. ... If the U.S. Labor Party thinks it has recourse against the ADL's activities let them try."

8. Mr. Joseph described their activity against the U.S. Labor Party as a "deployment no different than the one against the PLO on the West Bank. Just like Israel deals with them on the West Bank we'll deal with them here."

9. When I asked Mr. Joseph for his characterization of the U.S. Labor Party he replied: "The U.S. Labor Party are right-wing radicals but don't get pinned on labels. They are extremely violent with a lunatic leader. ... LaRouche is insane, a psycho and must be stopped at all costs."

10. On March 29, 1979, I spoke to Justin Finger, ADL Counsel and Director of the ADL's Civil Rights Division over the telephone.

11. After informing me that the ADL had just completed a new report on the U.S. Labor Party and that an internal debate was going on whether or not to make the report public as opposed to continuing their "quarantine treatment" against the U.S. Labor Party which had not worked, Mr. Finger told me the following about the ADL's relationship with the FBI with regard to the U.S. Labor Party:

"I saw Judge Webster back in February in Washington and I mentioned the U.S. Labor Party and he wouldn't commit himself and he wouldn't go into details with me but it was very clear to me from what he said and what he did not say that this is an active investigation and that they are watching these people very closely, because I said to him 'look, we're not saying that these guys are a threat to the Republic. What we're saying is that these guys are crazy and they are capable of carrying out acts of violence in their nuttiness.'" When I asked him about the exchange of files Mr. Finger replied, "Where? You see, you can do that locally. Judge Webster will not admit to anything like that at that level." Laughing, he continued, "I know what happens locally. He doesn't know about it. He doesn't want to know about it."

12. When I asked Mr. Finger whether the Israelis were working with the ADL on the U.S. Labor Party he informed me that the Israelis were "puzzled" over the character of the U.S. Labor Party and further that "They asked us for help on all this stuff."

13. On March 29, 1979, I spoke to Max Kampelman, ADL Vice-Chairman over the telephone.

14. I asked Mr. Kampelman for his judgment on whether Mr. Finger's report on the U.S. Labor Party should go public or be circulated internally. He responded, "I'd keep it inside. I think you're building them more than is called for. ... Their [the USLP's] policy is to try to become a target. I strongly believe we

ought not to satisfy that request. ... I've given it some thought before. ... We ought to let just our people know."

15. I asked him, in terms of the FBI collaboration with the ADL around the U.S. Labor Party, whether he thought Judge Webster had his heart in this one, to which Mr. Kampelman replied, "I think his heart is in this one, yeah." When I told him that I did not know what the FBI was doing about the U.S. Labor Party on a national level he informed me, "They're continuing to work."

16. On March 30, 1979, I spoke to Mr. Seymour Graubard, Honorary Chairman and past National Chairman of the ADL over the telephone.

17. I asked Mr. Graubard whether or not he favored a policy of exposing the U.S. Labor Party for what it was, i.e. "anti-semitic," "affiliated with the racist Liberty Lobby," "anti-labor," etc. Mr. Graubard began to grill me about my facts and proof and finally asserted, "We've got nothing."

18. He further asserted that, "We're out to suppress this party and it must be done with the most sophisticated means. You must learn about the concept of containment, young man. ... You're headstrong and emotional. You're like the JDL; you're counterproductive. ... You have to let the wiser and more experienced people handle the U.S. Labor Party."

19. Mr. Graubard then went on to criticize Mr. Justine Finger, charging that, "He hasn't come up with the goods yet."

20. When I informed him of Mr. Finger's meeting with FBI Director Judge Webster Mr. Graubard replied, "big deal. ... What did he say. ... Are they doing anything illegal?" [the USLP]. I informed him that I had heard the U.S. Labor Party beat up a 74-year-old man, to which he retorted: "That's not illegal—That's child's play."

## **ADL official: we pay informants to break the USLP**

*The following is the affidavit of a USLP investigator in New Jersey....*2. During the course of my investigation for Plaintiffs' above-captioned lawsuit I made a number of pretext calls to officials of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL).

3. On or about March, 1979, I spoke to Nathaniel Kameny, National Commission member of the ADL over the telephone.

4. The purpose of the call was to find out what the ADL knew about the U.S. Labor Party and what they were doing about it. I had also asked him if there is anything personally that I can do about the U.S. Labor Party.

5. When I told him that I always thought that what

happened in Germany could not happen here, Mr. Kameny replied: "I recently spoke with the head of the Christian Democratic Party in Germany about the very same problem which they have with neo-Nazis."

6. In an interchange about the alleged anti-semitism of the U.S. Labor Party I told Mr. Kameny that they seem to have a very broad political range to which he replied, "they're very small." I told him that I'm not talking about influence. I'm talking about the kinds of issues they're addressing. It's not just anti-semitic hate literature, to which Mr. Kameny responded, "That is true."

7. I then continued telling him that this latest magazine that I picked up which I got at the airport is absolutely incredible. It's called "Zionism is not Judaism," and Mr. Kameny responded: "Have you ever seen the work of the American Council for Judaism? The American Council for Judaism has some highly respected names, I wouldn't say respected—highly visible names in it of Jews who reject Israel and take the same position that Zionism has nothing to do with Judaism and we don't support Israel or the establishment of the State. But there's nothing you can do to stop them."

8. When I asked Mr. Kameny how much do you know about this group he answered, "We have a whole file on them. A tremendous file. We really do know about them."

9. When I asked him if there was anything I could do about the U.S. Labor Party he told me "Yes, you could feed us any material you get."

10. I asked Mr. Kameny if they had people who go out at Newark Airport and watch what they're [the USLP] doing, to which he answered: "Absolutely. We go to their meetings. We have people that we pay. I can't say who they are, of course. I mean we broke the Klan in Georgia that way."

11. When I told him that I'd be afraid to do that Mr. Kameny informed me that "We have people who wouldn't be afraid to do that. We have people in the American Nazi Party. It's not to boost their membership but we try to grab a hold of anything we can."

12. Mr. Kameny then told me to talk to Jeffrey Maas, Regional Director of the New Jersey ADL, to discuss the possibility of having me infiltrate the U.S. Labor Party. He told me, "Maybe the idea of you joining their Party would be an interesting thing, just to track some of the things they are doing. Jeffrey is a little bit more knowledgeable, obviously."

13. I also spoke to Seymour Graubard, Honorary Chairman of the ADL on or about March, 1979.

14. When I asked him if the ADL could take the U.S. Labor Party to court Mr. Graubard replied: "No, not likely. Sometimes you make a decision not to put the spotlight on these groups that grow under the light of publicity. You just ignore them but keep track of things. In pre-World War Two days the ADL amassed

an enormous amount of material on the German-American Bund. In fact we had members in the Bund. We couldn't do anything about that actually until the war started. The FBI picked up our files and a lot of these people were arrested."

15. I told Mr. Graubard that the thing that upset me most about the U.S. Labor Party was that they say they are not anti-semitic. They are anti-semitic. He answered: "I know, that's the old left-wing line. There is some truth to that except for one thing; two things. One it is very hard to find Jews today who are not Zionist. And two is that being anti-Zionist and not anti-semitic is often a disguise. ... This is old hat."

## **ADL contributor: USLP is not anti-semitic**

*The following is an affidavit by a USLP investigator.*

...2. As an investigator for the U.S. Labor Party I was able to do a number of pretext calls to ADL officials and other individuals for the purpose of gathering evidence for the above-captioned lawsuit.

3. In this manner I was able to conduct an interview with Mr. Nahum Bernstein, who is both a close affiliate and substantial contributor to the ADL on December 18, 1979. He described himself to me as a "close friend" of Arnold Forster, who at that time had just resigned as General Counsel to the ADL and joined the board of the Jerusalem Foundation, an organization founded by Bernstein himself.

4. I informed Mr. Bernstein that the U.S. Labor Party had said that the Zionists are anti-semitic to which he replied: "It's a sad situation. They speak so nicely. They're not anti-semitic. They're not even anti-Jewish. In fact most of them are Jewish. ... Just look at all of them: Schulman, Goldman, Goldstein. They're just crazy."

5. On March 29, 1979 I spoke to Mr. Philip Klutznick, ADL Honorary Chairman and National Executive Committee member.

6. Throughout the conversation, Mr. Klutznick expressed anger and annoyance with the ADL and some of its officials like general counsel Justin Finger for wanting to "go public" with a new report they had completed on the U.S. Labor Party, because he felt key charges had not been substantiated: "I'm a little bit irked by the way the ADL goes public quicker than it does its work private these days."

7. Mr. Klutznick complained that the ADL had not even adequately inspired the FBI to conduct a serious investigation of the U.S. Labor Party, but later added "If Judge Webster's not doing his job then we ought to go higher than Judge Webster to see that he does his job," after I informed him that Mr. Finger had recently met with Judge Webster and discussed the problem of

the U.S. Labor Party. He informed me that "we did it during the Nazi days with J. Edgar Hoover."

8. In parallel to spurring on the FBI to investigate the U.S. Labor Party, Mr. Klutznick strongly maintained that the ADL itself engages in infiltration and other undercover techniques to get the goods to substantiate the ADL's charges against the U.S. Labor Party: "If the FBI is getting this sort of complaint and they can't find it out, the better thing to do is to do what we used to do and get some our own to find it out. But once you go public and make these charges, you'll never be able to substantiate it. ... My judgment is if the FBI is not getting it then instead of spending money for people to write releases we ought to spend some money to hire some first-class private detectives and get it. ... You don't investigate through newspapers. You investigate first and then go into the newspapers. ..."

## **ADL promotes anti-semitic organizations**

*The following affidavit by a USLP investigator reports on ADL activities to promote anti-semitic hate groups. An accompanying exhibit, not reproduced in EIR, shows check stubs paid by the ADL to its agents in these groups.*

... 2. During 1978, I spoke a number of times with James Rosenberg, a member of a Pennsylvania chapter of the Ku Klux Klan and a paid informant for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL).

3. Mr. Rosenberg admitted to me in a telephone conversation that he had received at least six separate checks from the Anti-Defamation League in payment for information which he had provided them concerning the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

4. When I asked Mr. Rosenberg if there were not some conflict between his active membership in the Ku Klux Klan and his status as a paid ADL informant, Mr. Rosenberg informed me that he regarded it as a kind of "mutual interest" arrangement. He stated that the Klan was interested in publicity and the publication of inflated membership figures which would help that organization recruit new members, and that the ADL needed to maintain the threat of the Ku Klux Klan for their own organizational purposes.

5. Mr. Rosenberg admitted that he was involved with Klan leader Roy Doerfler's plans to bomb the Trenton offices of the NAACP. He stated to me that he made signs which were to be left at the site of the planned bombing claiming KKK responsibility for the act.

6. Mr. Rosenberg informed me that he had provided Klan leader Ray Doerfler with ADL checks on which Mr. Doerfler forged the name of another Pennsylvania leader in order to frame that man as a spy for the ADL.

7. I then called ADL national headquarters in New York City to confirm the veracity of Mr. Rosenberg's statements. I spoke with ADL Research Director Jerome Bakst. Mr. Bakst told me, "That's Suall's baby. Contact Suall."

8. When I contacted Mr. Irwin Suall, head of the ADL Fact-Finding Department, the next day, he flatly refused either to confirm or deny Mr. Rosenberg's statements and his status as a paid ADL agent and informant in the KKK.

## ADL disrupts Mideast peace efforts

*The following affidavit by a high-ranking USLP official is a report on the USLP's efforts to promote peace in the Middle East, and ADL moves to disrupt those efforts.*

... 2. Since April 1975 the U.S. Labor Party and its chairman, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. have pursued a public and highly visible policy—including quiet diplomacy aimed at bringing Israeli and Arab leaders together—for peace and development in the Middle East.

... I have been an active participant in that effort.

3. In April 1975 Mr. LaRouche visited Baghdad, Iraq, at the invitation of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party. During his discussions

possibility of an Arab-Israeli settlement and, especially, the readiness of key Arab political forces to accept peace with Israel in exchange for Israeli recognition of the rights of Palestinian Arabs.

4. In July 1975, the U.S. Labor Party issued the "ICLC Resolution on Israel." ... In brief, the ICLC Resolution on Israel stated that any peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs must have as its kernel a mutual agreement between Israelis and Arab Palestinians, supported by the Arab states, for high-technology, capital intensive, area-wide development. The special feature of the 1975 statement was the inclusion of the concept that Israeli technology and skilled labor, including scientists and engineers, could play and must play an important role in the development of the agricultural and industrial infrastructure in the Arab sector.

5. Based on that Resolution, the U.S. Labor Party initiated a year-long campaign to contact both Arab and Israeli political leaders with a view toward gaining a consensus in support of the basic principles laid out in that Resolution. Among the Israeli and Zionist personalities contacted were former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who met Mr. LaRouche and myself; Israeli U.S. Ambassador Schmorak, his aides, several diplomats at the Israeli embassy in Washington, D.C., and Israel's Ambassador to France. Virtually every major Zionist and Jewish group and organization in the United States was contacted by U.S. Labor Party representatives during late 1975 and early 1976, including Rabbi Alexander Schindler, then the chairman of

the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and Rabbi Sobel, the chief rabbi of Temple Emanuel in New York City and a member of the National Commission of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith. In every case, the many meetings and discussions stressed that among the chief concerns of the U.S. Labor Party was the safety and survival of Israel and its inhabitants. In every case, the U.S. Labor Party representatives stressed the creative and important role we believed the Jewish population of the state of Israel must play in rebuilding the Middle East.

6. In the spring of 1976, the U.S. Labor Party received positive diplomatic responses from representatives of the Israeli political faction associated with then Prime Minister Rabin. Therefore, on April 15, 1976, a confidential memorandum was issued by the Executive Committees of the ICLC and the U.S. Labor Party entitled "Immediate Alternatives in the Middle East." An urgent international effort was then launched by the U.S. Labor Party to secure public enunciation of the policies already discussed in private by leading Arab and Israeli forces, by both Arab governments and Israel, first through semi-official channels and then by official circles.

7. During 1976 and early 1977, the U.S. Labor Party continued its efforts to reduce the influence of Henry Kissinger and his step-by-step diplomacy and to establish the basis for a resumption of the Geneva conference by President Ford and Prime Minister Rabin.

8. After the surprising election of Menachem Begin in May 1977, the U.S. Labor Party sought contacts with this new government and with members of the Likud and Herut parties in Israel (members of the governing coalition). Several meetings were held. At that time we expressed widely and publicly, and in our press, the belief that the Begin government might emerge as a force for peace in the Middle East in spite of international concern that the election of Prime Minister Begin represented a setback to peace.

... By the summer of 1977, the U.S. Labor Party decided to collaborate with the Fusion Energy Foundation to convene a "Middle East Peace and Economic Development Conference" in New York City—a conference that took place in January 1978. Israeli economic and scientific experts were invited to participate as featured speakers at the conference, but refused.

10. Even before the January 1978 Middle East Peace and Development Conference described above, I became aware of a systematic effort to undermine our efforts to circulate our proposals and encourage discussion among Arabs, Israelis and American Jewish organizations. For example, Rabbi Sobel of Temple Emanuel and the ADL National Commission, after an extremely cordial and lengthy meeting in early 1976,

refused to answer later calls. I had had a similarly cordial and extensive conversation with Rabbi Schindler at approximately the same time. When I recontacted him a few weeks later, he screamed, "You people are crazy," and hung up the phone. I began to receive identical responses from a number of other Jewish community leaders.

11. Certain Israeli officials reacted similarly. An employee of the Israeli consulate in New York City, who introduced himself to me as Amnon Nadav, after a number of friendly conversations in 1975 and early 1976, by mid-1976 informed me that the ICLC Resolution on Middle East Peace which I had circulated on behalf of the U.S. Labor Party had been written "by someone deranged, probably a Ukrainian Moslem." I believe Mr. Nadav was in fact an employee of Israeli intelligence.

12. At approximately the same time, my regular and frequent discussions with Israeli political scientist and government advisor Edward N. Luttwak were punctuated with his threatening to have me killed. In discussing the civil war situation in Lebanon, Luttwak said, "If you quote me on this, I will have some of my boys in New York finish you off."

13. By early 1978 almost all our contacts within the Jewish community had been cut off by the ADL's continuing smear campaign against the U.S. Labor Party. For the most part, our efforts to re-establish them have not been successful. Our inability to do so has handicapped the U.S. Labor Party's efforts to seek peace in the Middle East.

## **ADL leader: our job is to suppress the USLP**

*The following is an affidavit by a USLP member*

... 2. I am a member of the U.S. Labor Party and have been so since its creation. In the case of my investigation for the above-captioned lawsuit, I telephoned Meyer Bushman on March 7, 1979. He is a lawyer and national commission member of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; this was a "pretext" call.

3. Mr. Bushman told me "They [the U.S. Labor Party] are left-wing lunatics ... they are backed by bigoted racist fat cats. We must above all prevent them from getting publicity, from getting into the media. ... It's our job to keep tabs on them. We know who their members are; we know where their members are.

It is our job to do that." Several days later, I visited Mr. Bushman in his office, and he confirmed to my face his statements in the above conversation.

## **New Jersey ADLer: 'We are combatting the USLP influence'**

*A New Jersey ADL official discussed the organization's anti-USLP efforts with an investigator whose affidavit follows.*

2. As an investigator for the U.S. Labor Party I made a number of pretext phone calls to officials of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and other individuals.

3. On March 9, 1979, I spoke to Barry Morrison, lawyer for the New Jersey ADL, over the telephone.

4. After informing Mr. Morrison that I was outraged by the magazine "Zionism is not Judaism" put out by the U.S. Labor Party and telling him I wanted to stop it, he answered: "Well, the first thing I'd like to have done is this. I'd like to have a written report from you describing what took place, because we have files and we keep updated files on this and other groups."

5. I told Mr. Morrison that this group reminded me of the Nazi Party. He replied he knew what I meant and repeated "You know, you said you'd be willing to help us. We are now forming a fact-finding committee to cover not only this group but you'd be interested to know that there are many other radical groups out there. ... But you know, we want people to help us keep track of them. There was a fellow up here on the same group. He has been approached by them to give contributions and to use his influence to help them. He is not a Jew, and he is apparently more attractive to them—or less suspicious. And he went as far as to host some of these people at his home. He hosted them at his home. We're trying to identify these people by name. Trying to get a profile on how they operate, where they operate, etc. We're developing a greater and greater understanding of how they operate and we are engaged in a strategy of combatting their influence."

6. At the end of the discussion Mr. Morrison ... repeated his invitation to attend a March 26, 1979 special Fact Finding committee saying, "While we're not going to talk extensively about any one radical group, such as the U.S. Labor Party, we're going to talk to people about helping us monitor these groups and show them how they can be effective and helpful." He then told me the meeting would be held at the ADL office in Livingston, New Jersey.