

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

prejudice in the jury for a fair trial to take place.

Seventy-seven years later, Lyndon LaRouche's associate and co-defendant Michael Billington is sentenced to 77 years in prison in a Virginia court, by Judge Clifford Weckstein, associated with the Anti-Defamation League, as Mira Bolland, the Washington representative for the Anti-Defamation League, looks on approvingly. One would think the ADL's great victory over someone they branded for a decade as a "hate-monger," "anti-Semite," "political extremist" (whatever that means), would be advertised to the four corners of the globe: Not so. Like the cowardly regime of Deng Xiaoping, the shameful attempt to crush a political dissident by giving him a life sentence has been covered up. Any Jew worth the name would rise up in revolt against such oppressors—as did the Chinese students once Deng's lies were exposed.

In October 1982, the Anti-Defamation League as part of a typical fundraising ploy, formally filed with the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles to secure a posthumous pardon for Leo Frank. The ADL trumpeted its purpose: It did not intend to prove that an innocent man was convicted; it intended to brand the state of Georgia collectively guilty of anti-Semitism unless it "repudiated" racism in the way dictated by the ADL. The ADL could care less about justice: The ADL wanted the use the law to "send a message," like a bunch of sick mafiosi. Author Mary Phagan cites one ADL memo to that effect:

I agree entirely that our constituency—the literate world—knows that Frank was railroaded. Our constituency also knows that the Holocaust was real, but we continue to counteract Holocaust denial. We have also proceeded on the assumption that it was important for the German nation to come to terms with the past and acknowledge the terrible crime committed in days gone by. Likewise some of us here in Atlanta think it is important that the State of Georgia acknowledge its sins in the Frank case, and repent.

And while the ADL was loudly proclaiming that the Frank pardon took on the urgency of Georgia repudiating a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan around the case, they never seemed to feel the same way about their own deployment in 1979 of Jimmy Rosenberg and Mordechai Levy into the Klan to arrange firebombings against NAACP offices.

In December 1983, the Board of Pardons and Paroles denied the pardon, stating that Frank's innocence had not been "conclusively" established, as required.

On March 11, 1986, after a year of secret negotiations with what Phagan refers to as "the Jewish community," granted Frank a pardon on the political grounds that the state failed to "protect the person of Leo M. Frank and thereby preserve his opportunity for continued legal appeal of his conviction [and] . . . to bring his killers to justice, and as an effort to heal old wounds. . . ."

Investigative leads

Mary Phagan raises the question whether it can ever be known who killed her great-aunt at the end of her book. Perhaps unconsciously, she may have laid the basis for an answer, earlier on: If Leo Frank did not kill little Mary Phagan, then it is possible that he was framed. She cites her attempts to get an *Atlanta Journal* commentator to substantiate his claim that "Ten years after the murder, a journalist working for the *Atlanta Constitution* uncovered new evidence proving Frank's innocence, but prominent Atlanta Jews, fearing the story would only bring on new repercussions, persuaded the newspaper to withhold the publication." He never did. Is it possible that some among them knew the nature of the evidence, and feared the retaliation from the killer or killers, more than from their fellow Atlantans?

Second, Mary Phagan reports that the lynching party went to great pains to carry out its plan to kidnap Frank from the prison and drive him 150 miles back to Marietta, and hang him over little Mary Phagan's grave. However, by dawn they had only reached the outskirts of town, and fearing discovery, proceeded with the murder of their captive. Yet, she then reports, "The Knights of Mary Phagan stood guard for at least one day and one night at the tree from which they had hung Leo Frank. . . ." If they so feared the dawn, that they killed Frank as it broke, why did the killers then spend all day guarding his body?

If Mary Phagan wants to know who was the killer of her great-aunt Mary Phagan, she should ask who wanted the killing covered up enough to kill Leo Frank.

Books Received

Edward Teller, Giant of the Golden Age of Physics, by Stanley A. Blumberg and Louis G. Panos, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1990, 306 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

A History of Cytology, by Arthur Hughes, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Ia., 1990, 168 pages, paperbound, \$12.95.

A History of Biology to About the Year 1900: A General Introduction to the Study of Living Things, by Charles Singer, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Ia., 1990, 616 pages, paperbound, \$22.95.