

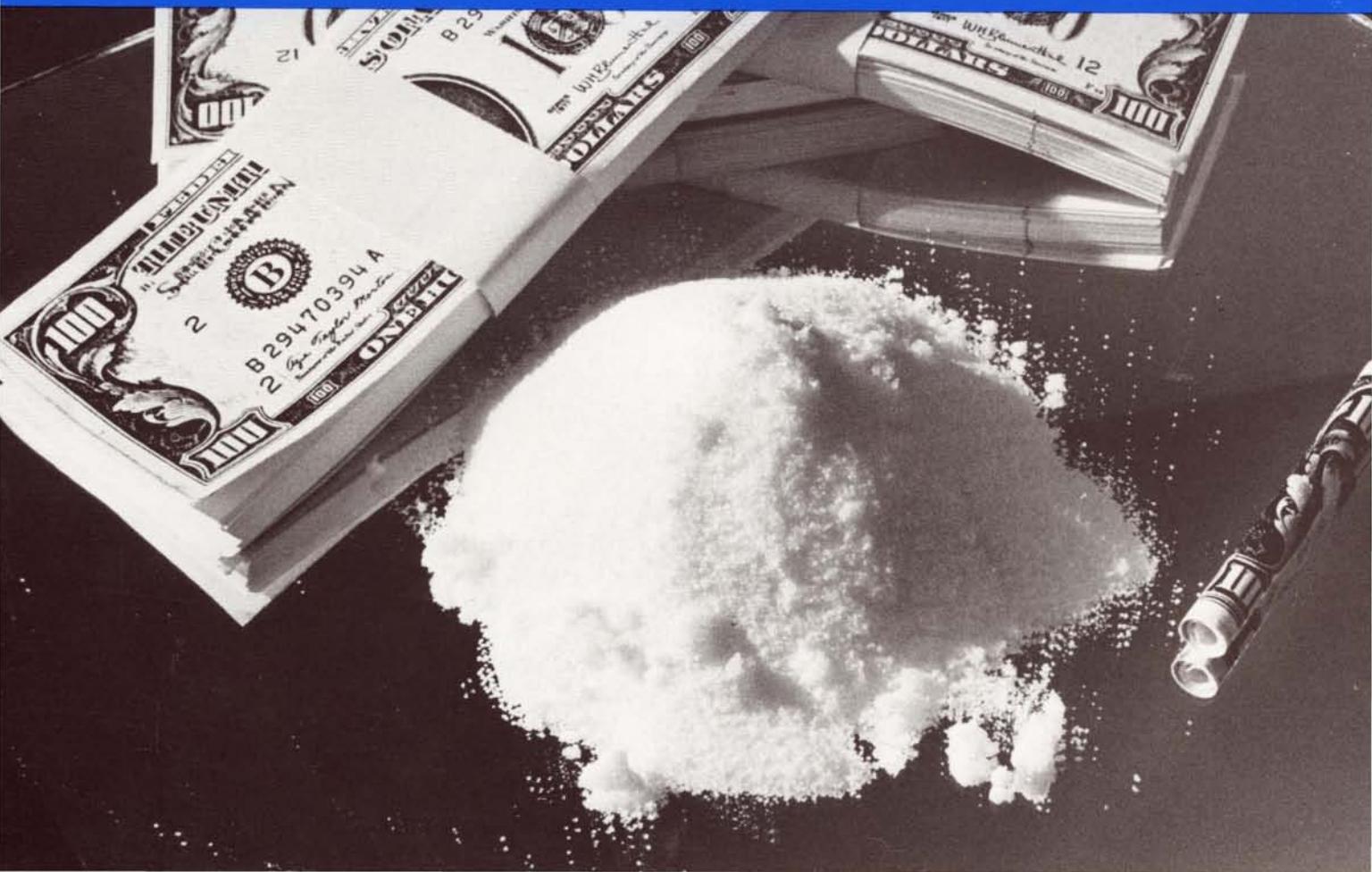
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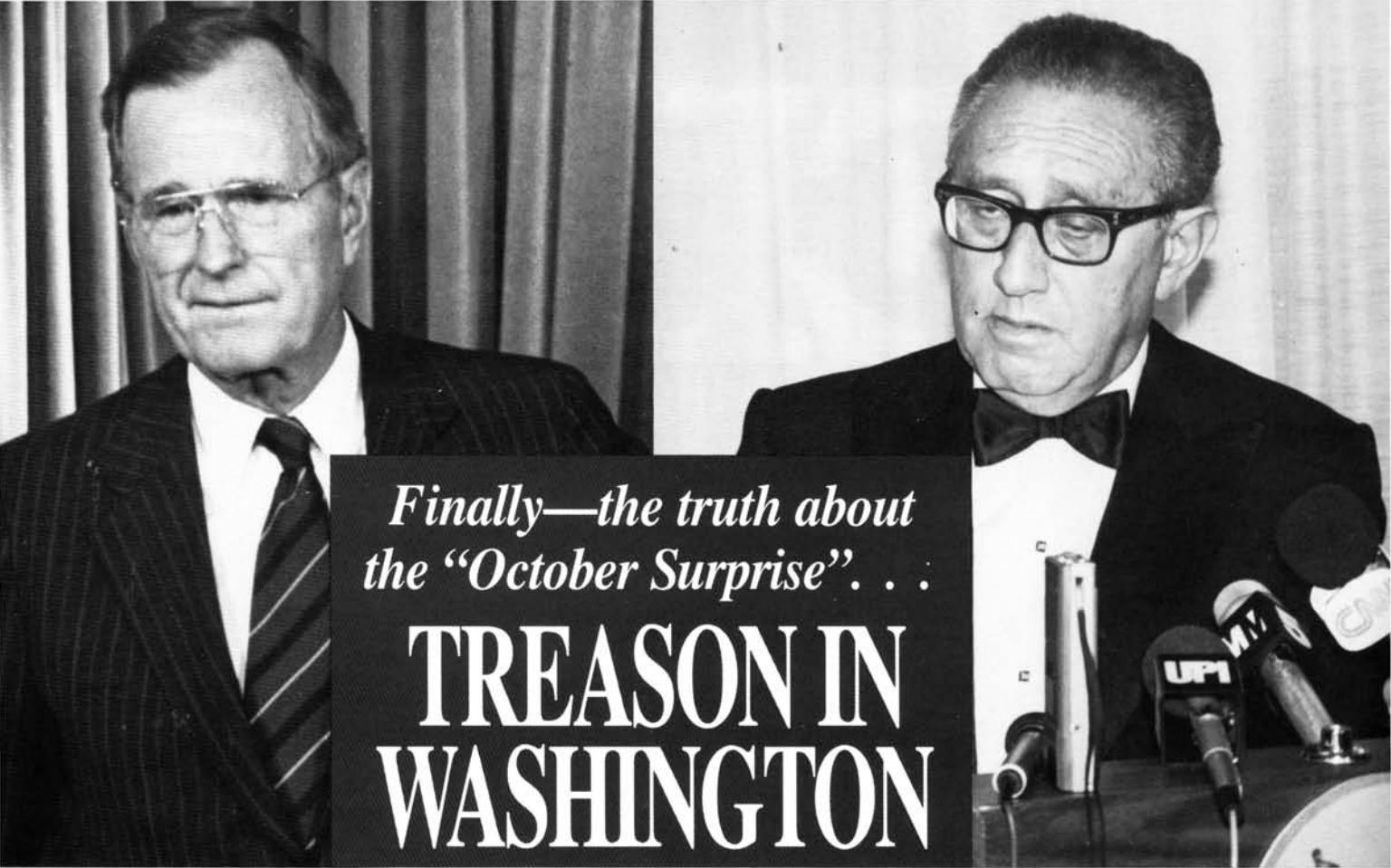
Executive Intelligence Review

July 1992 • Supplement

\$2.00

The ugly truth about the Anti-Defamation League





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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 333½ Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010.

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Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Editor

Back in 1978, when Lyndon LaRouche first commissioned an in-depth study of the international drug trade, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith launched an international smear campaign against the future Democratic Party presidential candidate. Anti-Defamation League (ADL) spokesmen labeled LaRouche an "anti-Semitic," because he had dared to name the British bankers and Jewish gangsters who run the illegal narcotics trade.

That early run-in with the ADL opened our eyes to the true nature of the self-described civil rights agency: From its inception at the turn of the century, the Anti-Defamation League has been a front for organized crime. In recent years, ADL links to the drug cartel, especially to the money-launderers who funnel over a half-trillion drug dollars into the legitimate economy every year, have become almost completely public: The ADL has accepted funding from such gangsters as Morris Dalitz, Michael Milken, and Ivan Boesky, the last two known for their high-rolling in the junk bond games of the 1980s. But the most devastating indictment of the ADL lies in the fact that its most senior and powerful officials, such as New York attorney Kenneth Bialkin and Canadian whiskey magnate Edgar Bronfman, are themselves leading figures in organized crime. In today's world of electronic fund transfers, junk bond takeovers, and derivative financial markets, it is the lawyers, the bankers, and the stock brokers who occupy Dope, Inc.'s directors' chairs.

In September 1991, *EIR* published a 32-page supplement, documenting the ADL's ties to the global drug cartel. Since the publication of that study, our investigators have continued pursuing the ADL/organized crime story. What we present here is just a portion of an expanded dossier, focusing on some of the most egregious cases of ADL collusion with the barons of the international drug trade. This special *EIR* supplement is issued simultaneously with the release of the third edition of the book that initially drew the ADL's venom: *Dope, Inc.*, commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche and written by the editors of *EIR*.

Chiefly as the result of the ADL's multimillion dollar propaganda effort, Lyndon LaRouche was framed up by federal prosecutors and is being held in federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota. In the following pages, we also highlight the role of the ADL and its front group, the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), in that judicial railroad. It is a telling indictment of our judicial system at every level, and we hope that this dossier will be used by honest citizens to dismantle this corrupt apparatus.

Nora Hamerman

The world's biggest drug-pushers: a profile of the Anti-Defamation League

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) has put together for itself an utterly undeserved reputation as a public-spirited quasi-charity whose chief concern is to combat racism and anti-Semitism.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The ADL is a public-relations front for the branch of American organized crime founded by Meyer Lansky during the early decades of this century, under the sponsorship and patronage of leading Anglo-American financial interests. For this reason, ADL officials were reportedly deeply dismayed when Lyndon LaRouche and *Executive Intelligence Review* dubbed the ADL the "American Drug Lobby," and documented its ties to the highest levels of drug money laundering operations internationally. Here, we present an up-to-date version of that documentation.

1. Organizational structure and key personnel

In repeated flagrant violation of Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Service Codes, the ADL operates as a tax-exempt public interest organization, while in reality it engages in a wide range of activities that are inherently criminal in nature, including interference in the judicial and law enforcement process, support for domestic and international terrorist organizations, instigation of "hate crimes," espionage, support for suspected international narcotics traffickers, unregistered political activities, and covert activities on behalf of both hostile foreign governments and U.S. government agencies generally linked to the international social democracy. (It is a matter of historical record that before, during and immediately after World War II, the ADL functioned as a "covert action" arm of the British Special Operations Executive under its North American chief Sir William Stephenson, in close liaison with the FBI's Division Five.)

Through its 151-member National Commission and its paid staff maintaining regional offices in 31 cities in the United States and a number of locations in Europe, the Middle East, Ibero-America, and the Soviet Union, the ADL operates as a covert strike force whose corrupting influence extends into the pores of the financial community, the legal establishment, the media, and the U.S. government at the

federal, state, and local level.

The ADL, according to its bylaws, is run by a National Commission (NC), which currently consists of 151 members. It is chaired by a national chairman, currently Burton Levinson, an attorney from Beverly Hills, California. The National Commission formally meets once a year.

According to Article VII of the bylaws, in the interval between the NC annual meetings, the ADL's National Executive Committee (NEC) acts for it. The NEC is composed of a chairman (now Ronald B. Sobel, a senior rabbi at Temple Emanu-El in New York City) and vice chairman; the elected officers of the NC, the president, executive vice president, and honorary (past) presidents of B'nai B'rith, together with their counterparts from B'nai B'rith Women; the appointed chairmen of all of the ADL standing committees; and the president of the ADL Foundation, together with 15 additional members of the NC who are elected by it.

The ADL is formally affiliated with B'nai B'rith. However, this link is principally maintained through the B'nai B'rith's representation on ADL's National Commission. Unlike its parent organization, the B'nai B'rith, the ADL is not a membership organization. One cannot join the ADL; membership is by nomination or invitation only. In this sense, the ADL bears a greater likeness to the secret lodges of Freemasonry than its B'nai B'rith parent organization, which was originally conceived in the mid-19th century as a Jewish branch of British Freemasonry.

The current president of B'nai B'rith is Seymour D. Reich, a longstanding activist and officer of the ADL prior to his election to head B'nai B'rith.

Of the current 151 active National Commission members, a smaller core group directs the overall activities of the ADL's staff through participation in standing committees of the NC. The standing committees are organized in precise parallel to the ADL staff divisions and departments, thus permitting the maximum flow of marching orders and other inputs from the National Commission into the day-to-day activities of the league's paid employees. In this sense, Edgar Bronfman and other leading National Commissioners run the ADL.

Standing committee chairmen of the ADL, who, together with their committee members, are appointed by the national chairman, include: Howard P. Berkowitz, Planning; Donald

R. Mintz, Civil Rights; Michael Nachman, Community Service; Sherwin Newar, Budget; Melvin I. Salberg, Communications; Michael E. Schultz, Administration; Joel Sprayregen and Lucille Kantor, International Affairs; David H. Strassler, Intergroup Relations; Robert G. Sugarman, Leadership; and, William Veprin, Development.

These committees correspond to the divisions of the ADL's full-time staff. The divisions include:

- Administration. Concerned with the ADL's internal affairs, it is directed by Philip Shamis, who had previously been controller for the American Jewish Committee.

- Civil Rights. This division works through departments on Fact Finding (headed by Irwin Suall), Research and Evaluation (Alan M. Schwartz), Legal Affairs (Steven M. Freeman), a Washington, D.C. office (Jess Hordes), where a Task Force on Nazi War Criminals (Elliot Welles) is based, and four regional area coordinators. Its director is Jeffrey P. Sinensky, who had previously been associate director of the division.

- Community Service. This division directs the 31 regional offices throughout the United States, whose directors work closely with regional boards appointed by the NC. Its director is Charney V. Bromberg, who was previously the deputy director of the International Relations Department of the American Jewish Committee.

- Communications. Handles public relations and the production of material. Until January 1990, its director was Lynne Ianniello.

- Development. It oversees the fundraising activities of the ADL Appeal—e.g., ADL honorary vice chairman Edgar Bronfman is also head of the Greater New York Appeal.

- Intergroup Relations. It is made up of departments on Education (Frances M. Sonnenschein); Higher Education/Campus Affairs (Jeffrey A. Ross); Interfaith Affairs (Rabbi Leon Klenicki, who is also liaison to the Vatican); Television, Radio and Film; Publications (Howard J. Langer); and an International Center for Holocaust Studies (Dennis B. Klein). Its director is Alan Bayer, who was previously executive director of the Jewish Federation of San Antonio, Texas.

- International Affairs. It comprises departments in the United States concerned with European, Latin American, and Middle Eastern Affairs, and is in charge of ADL's overseas operations, including the offices in Paris (Robert Goldman), Rome (Lisa Palmieri-Billig), and Jerusalem (Harry Wall). Its director is ADL National Director Abraham Foxman, who employs associate division director Kenneth Jacobson for daily operations.

- Leadership. Recruits potential future leaders, and coordinates an ADL National Leadership Conference. Its director is Marvin S. Rappaport. The National Leadership Conference recently brought 250 ADL members from around the United States to Washington, D.C. for three days of meetings with officials of the Bush administration, the Congress, and the Israeli embassy.

The ADL has over 300 people who hold leadership or honorary leadership positions. Among this list are a number of honorary vice chairmen who are closely linked to the ADL, but who for various reasons—including government service—cannot serve as active officers. This group includes former Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), former Carter administration Secretary of Commerce Phillip Klutznick, former Reagan administration arms control negotiator Max Kampelman, and former Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.). World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman is also an honorary vice chairman, along with two other major crime figures from the old Meyer Lansky orbit, bankers Leonard Abess and Theodore Silbert. With the exception of the members of Congress, all the above-listed honorary vice chairmen were at one time active National Commission members.

The active operatives

Among the active core of ADL operatives are:

- Burton S. Levinson, ADL national chairman since 1987. His work with ADL dates back to 1950, when, as a student at Los Angeles City College, he infiltrated a group affiliated with Gerald L.K. Smith. Now he is a senior partner in the Beverly Hills-based law firm of Levinson & Lieberman.

- Abraham H. Foxman, ADL national director since 1987. He has worked on the staff of the ADL since 1965. Born in Baronowicze, Poland in 1940, Foxman is one of the most mysterious figures in the ADL leadership. U.S. intelligence sources, and even some top-ranking ADL members, reportedly suspect Foxman may have functioned as a Soviet "illegal"—a long-term penetration agent operating without any links to the official Soviet diplomatic corps.

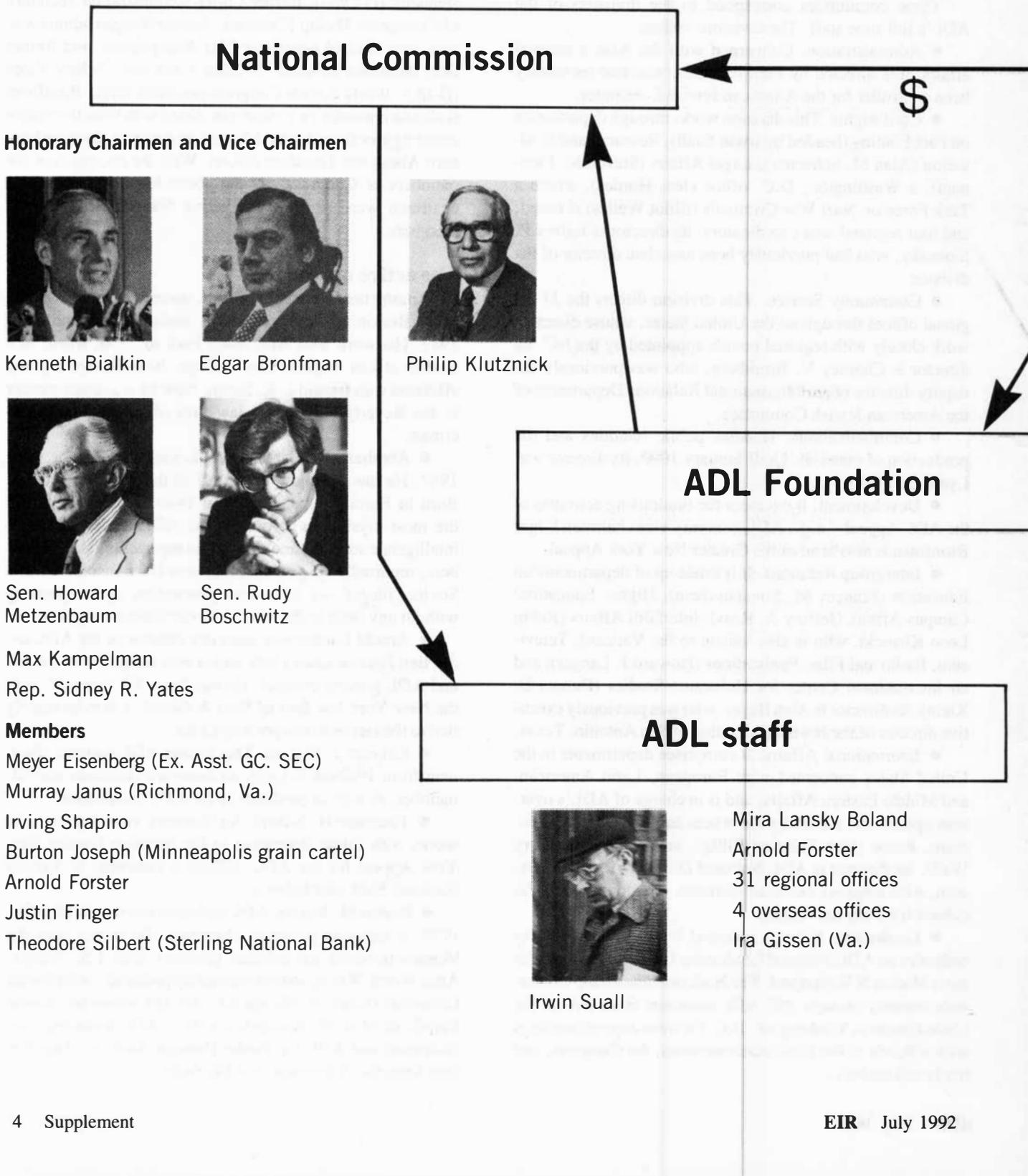
- Arnold Forster was associate director of the ADL under Ben Epstein since 1946, and is now a member of the NC and ADL general counsel. He has been "Of Counsel" with the New York law firm of Shea & Gould, a firm intimately tied to the late mob lawyer Roy Cohn.

- Kenneth J. Bialkin. This former ADL national chairman from 1982-86 is today an honorary chairman and NC member, as well as president of the ADL Foundation.

- Theodore H. Silbert. An honorary vice chairman, he works with Edgar Bronfman in the lucrative Greater New York Appeal for the ADL. Silbert is chairman of Sterling National Bank (see below).

- Burton M. Joseph, ADL national chairman from 1976-1978, is today an honorary chairman. His family runs the Minnesota-based agricultural products firm I.S. Joseph. After World War II, Joseph teamed up politically with liberal Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey, through whom he became friends of Max M. Kampelman (now ADL honorary vice chairman) and ADL top funder Dwayne Andreas. Together they form the "Minneapolis ADL mafia."

The ADL Comm



Land Structure

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Gordon Wallis (Irving Trust)
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Walter Wriston (Citibank)

- Edgar Bronfman, ADL honorary national chairman and head of its Greater New York Appeal.
- Irwin Suall. Since 1966, he has headed the Fact-Finding Department of the ADL's Civil Rights Division.
- Meyer Eisenberg, ADL vice chairman and former head of the National Commission's Civil Rights Committee (with oversight over the Fact-Finding and Legal departments). He served from 1959-70 as an attorney with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, attaining the position of deputy general counsel of the SEC before his retirement from government. In private law practice with a string of Washington, D.C. area firms, Eisenberg remains one of the nation's experts on securities law.

2. The ADL and organized crime

In 1985, the ADL's monthly *Bulletin* proudly announced on its front page that the League had awarded National Crime Syndicate bigshot Morris Dalitz its Torch of Liberty award in deep appreciation for the gangster's financial assistance. The award was presented to Dalitz at a black-tie affair. His picture was featured prominently in the *Bulletin* story.

Back during Prohibition, very different pictures of Dalitz, on FBI "wanted" posters, had decorated the walls of U.S. post offices coast to coast.

The ADL award of its philanthropy prize to gangster Dalitz was no public relations gaffe. If anything, it was a flaunting of the deep relationship that has existed between the League and Jewish gangsters since the beginning of the century, when the ADL was first established by the B'nai B'rith to defend these hoodlums against public exposure and prosecution.

It was a measure of just how far the organized-crime takeover of America had gone.

(Another measure came a year later, when the ADL took in a \$1 million contribution from junk bond swindler Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham Lambert. The money went toward the development of a Madison Avenue public relations package aimed at penetrating the U.S. public school system with ADL propaganda under the pretentious title "A World of Difference.")

Moe Dalitz was no smalltime crook. Dalitz was one of the earliest and most trusted crime syndicate allies of Meyer Lansky, the undisputed chief of the National Crime Syndicate for over 50 years.

Dalitz was one of four chieftains of the Cleveland underworld, along with three other Jewish gangsters: Morris Kleinman, Sam Tucker, and Louis Rothkopf. Following Prohibition, Dalitz became the boss of Cleveland, expanding his criminal operations to include gambling clubs in Miami. One of those night spots, the Frolics Club, was co-owned by Dalitz and Lansky himself. When Lansky moved into Cuba to open up his first offshore gambling, narcotics, and money-

laundering haven, Dalitz was brought in as a privileged partner. When Lansky decided it was necessary to eliminate one of his earliest syndicate partners, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, from Las Vegas (through the "traditional" Murder, Inc. methods), Dalitz was cut in on a lion's share of the casinos and related underworld businesses.

Right up to Lansky's final days, Dalitz was an intimate associate and regular visitor at Lansky's Miami Beach apartment.

A legacy of crime

The Dalitz award was one watershed in the ADL's gradual "coming of out of closet" to advertise its crime links. But it wasn't the first.

In 1963, at the point that the ADL decided to abandon its 25-year joint fundraising enterprise with the American Jewish Committee (AJC), the league ensured its independent financial success by naming as its national chairman the well-known Hollywood producer Dore Schary, then the reigning star at Metro Goldwyn Mayer studios. By this point, Meyer Lansky's campaign to sanitize the Jewish syndicate image had already advanced to the point that it was safe for the ADL to draw upon Schary's name in its fundraising appeals.

Schary was known throughout Hollywood as a lifetime friend and protégé of another one of Lansky's top lieutenants, Abner "Longie" Zwillman, the boss of Atlantic City, N.J. and one of the first members of the National Crime Syndicate to invest heavily in Hollywood. Zwillman was an original member of Murder, Inc.—the National Crime Syndicate's assassination squad run personally by Meyer Lansky and "Bugsy" Siegel.

During the Prohibition Period, Zwillman had been a member of the "Big Seven," an East Coast group of Lansky allies who controlled the distribution of bootleg booze smuggled in from Canada, where it was produced by the Sam Bronfman Gang (Sam's number one son Edgar is today an honorary vice chairman of the ADL and head of the League's lucrative Northeast Fundraising Drive). After the elimination of New Jersey mob rivals Irving Wexler ("Waxie" Gordon) and Arthur Flegenheimer ("Dutch Schultz"), Zwillman took over all syndicate rackets in the state, eventually expanding his holdings to Las Vegas gambling casinos and then into the Hollywood motion picture studios.

When Zwillman fell ill and, under heavy pressure from the Internal Revenue Service, threatened to expose Lansky to renewed government investigations, the syndicate's National Commission agreed that the New Jersey crime boss should be eliminated. On Feb. 27, 1959, Zwillman was found dead in the basement of his 20-room mansion in West Orange, N.J. Local police wrote off his death as a "suicide," but it was widely known that he had been executed by the very Murder, Inc. apparatus he had helped to found.

The man who would become national chairman of the ADL four years later, Dore Schary, was widely reported to

have attended Zwillman's funeral, a report Schary denied.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations was not so sure that Schary was telling the truth. In a lengthy background report on Schary written by the Newark FBI Field Office on Aug. 2, 1961, the following interesting observations were made about Schary and Zwillman:

"Newspaper clipping dated March 4, 1959 reflects that Dore Schary denied that he attended the funeral of Abner Zwillman. This clipping reflects that Schary said he was correcting for the record published reports that he attended the funeral. Schary in this clipping denied that he was a close friend of Zwillman and stated he had not seen Zwillman since 30 years ago at the Newark YM-YWHA, where he was directing amateur theatricals."

Organized-crime experts charge that Schary got his start in Hollywood under the patronage of Zwillman, who was one of the first National Crime Syndicate commissioners to be given the franchise to invest Prohibition bootlegging profits in the movie industry.

The FBI report continued: "On Feb. 26, 1959, [deleted] West Orange, New Jersey Police Department, advised SA [deleted] that ABNER "LONGIE" ZWILLMAN had committed suicide by hanging in the basement of his home at 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey, on that date. An article in the Feb. 28, 1959 issue of the *New York World Telegram*, a daily New York, New York newspaper, stated that 'Abner (Longie) Zwillman was the perfect underworld czar—one who wielded immense power from the shadows. . . . Nobody . . . followed so successfully for so long the approved underworld formula for success—from rags to rackets to riches to respectability. Longie Zwillman, who headed a \$50 million bootlegging ring in Prohibition days, followed the pattern to perfection and in his later years lived grandly behind the protective facade of his 20-room mansion in West Orange—and made angry noises about suing people who charged he was still a racketeer.'

"Some of the steam went out of the pretense, however, after the Kefauver crime probe. Zwillman vanished when investigators wanted words with him, and when the committee did finally induce him to accept a subpoena he had to plead the Fifth Amendment against possible self-incrimination 41 times. . . . He early found his way into the numbers racket, and when Prohibition came along he became one of the czars of the New Jersey rum-running fleet. . . . He began funneling his millions into legitimate enterprises . . . and it was not until the Kefauver investigation that some of these innocent-appearing fronts were exposed. . . . He parlayed his ill-gotten millions into statewide power in New Jersey . . . in 1952 the Department of Internal Revenue slapped a \$940,000 income tax lien against him, and in 1956, he went on trial for income tax evasion. He was acquitted. But just this month the Federal Bureau of Investigation charged that a juror had been bribed and began making arrests.'

The appointment of Dore Schary as national chairman of

the ADL, a post he held from 1963 to 1969, was symbolic. The Jewish syndicate was ready to go public, and it would no longer be necessary for the ADL to conceal its longstanding crime links.

Sterling National Bank and the mob

One of the oldest and strongest ties between the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the National Crime Syndicate centers around one of the mob's favorite New York City banks, the Sterling National Bank.

According to accounts by specialists on organized crime, Sterling National was founded in 1929 by one of Meyer Lansky's closest syndicate associates, Frank Erickson. Erickson was one of Lansky's chief money handlers. After the November 1926 murder of Arnold Rothstein, the predecessor to Lansky as the "brains" of the Jewish mob, Lansky personally arranged for Erickson to take over the management of the syndicate's nationwide bookmaking operations. Erickson was Lansky's money handler in several major business ventures, including Lansky's hidden ownership of race tracks in Florida and casinos in Nevada, according to Lansky biographer Hank Messick.

Sterling National Bank was also the syndicate's "factor" bank in the New York City garment center—doling out high-interest short-term loans to enable the thousands of small clothing manufacturers to purchase raw materials. The loans were collateralized by the garment companies' accounts receivable. It was a quasi-legal form of loan sharking—enforced with syndicate muscle. Erickson's relationship to Meyer Lansky gave Sterling National virtually unchallenged control over the garment center.

In 1934, Theodore H. Silbert joined the bank. By 1945, he was president. Under Silbert, in 1966, Sterling National was restructured, becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Financial Corporation, which in turn was wholly owned by Sterling Bancorp, a holding company whose shares were sold on the New York Stock Exchange. Silbert was the chairman, director, and chief executive officer of all three corporations.

Silbert was also a lifelong member of the Anti-Defamation League, serving on the national commission and the national executive committee as the ADL's treasurer, and directing ADL's fundraising drive, the ADL Appeal (to which mobster Moe Dalitz and many other Lansky frontmen contributed). Silbert is today an honorary vice chairman of the ADL.

Sterling National Bank is the ADL's bank. According to ADL financial records on file with the Internal Revenue Service, up through 1976, Sterling National Bank and Standard Financial Corporation were the only outside institutions in which the ADL made any investments (the only exception being a \$5,000 one-time investment in the American Bank and Trust Company, headed by ADL national commissioner and one-time B'nai Brith international president Phillip

Klutznick). The ADL Appeal's bank account was at Sterling. After 1978, the ADL transferred all of its banking and investment activities—including the ADL Foundation—to Sterling National Bank, according to several sources in the financial community familiar with the league's activities.

Although Silbert was apparently installed as Sterling's chief financial officer to conceal the bank's links to the National Crime Syndicate, the ADL fundraiser did not do a very good job of insulating the bank from charges of crime ties.

As of 1982, Sterling National Bank and its associated bank holding companies were the targets of three civil suits, all charging that the bank had engaged in fraud and theft conspiracies. The charges leveled against Sterling National Bank were identical to the more recent criminal charges successfully brought against ADL-linked junk-bond swindlers and insider traders Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken.

- In 1979, Daniel Meister sued Sterling National Bank, Standard Factors, Brooke and Taylor, Reed and Dunmore, Bernard Spector and Marvin Tallerman in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York. The case number was 79 CIV 3040. Meister charged that Tallerman had looted his own company, Latin American Resources, in collusion with Sterling National Bank, in order to defraud investors. The modus operandi of the theft is suggestive of how Sterling allegedly "washes" illegal funds into the ADL.

Tallerman converted \$880,000 of his company's assets into a letter of credit which was issued to a dummy company in New Jersey which he owned. Sterling National Bank funneled the money into a series of offshore bank accounts in Panama and Switzerland. Tallerman defaulted on the loans to his own company and made off with the cash—courtesy of Sterling's offshore laundering skills. Tallerman pleaded guilty to criminal charges, in addition to the civil suit, which named Sterling National Banks' chief of factoring, Jordan Posh, as a co-conspirator.

- In a similar scheme several years earlier, Sterling was charged in another civil law suit in federal court with conspiring with a number of other banks to conceal a publicly traded company's insolvency in order to loot the public by soliciting investments in a company that was already bankrupt. In 1976, David Haber initiated a class action suit against Jerome, Norman and Raphael Dansker, the owners of Investors Funding Corporation. IFC, founded in 1946, was driven into bankruptcy in 1974, at which point Sterling, along with Israel Discount Bank, Barclays Bank, and a number of other corporations, continued to peddle IFC stock and divert these funds into hidden accounts—knowing full well that the company had gone under.

As serious as these instances of bank fraud were, they would pale in comparison with the scandal in which Sterling became wrapped up during the early 1980s. That scandal would tie the bank to the notorious Propaganda Two (P-2) Italian Freemasonic lodge (which was, interestingly, founded by a former Nazi Gestapo agent).

Sterlings's biggest scandal

The biggest bank fraud scandal involving Sterling played out in the early 1980s, amid a backdrop of international terrorism. In December 1981, terrorists from the Italian Red Brigades kidnapped Gen. James Dozier, the commander of NATO forces in Italy. In a radical departure from the normal hostage rescue methods, the Italian government began an across-the-board crackdown on Mafia operations throughout Italy and Sicily, even attacking known mob financial operations in New York City. The theory behind the rescue effort was that the crime syndicate would help the Italians and Americans free Dozier in order to get the government to ease up on the pressure, which was costing the syndicate billions of dollars and jeopardizing its infrastructure.

This radical approach to dealing with terrorism—forcing organized crime to aid the government rescue effort—did eventually lead to the freeing of Dozier and the apprehension of the Red Brigade kidnapers.

It also created a big dilemma for the ADL's in-house bankers.

On Jan. 29, 1982, the Italian government, acting through Adolfo Dolmetta, Giovanni Rabboli, and Vittorio Coda, filed a civil suit in the Federal District Court of the Southern District of New York charging "constructive trust, conspiracy to defraud, fraud and breach of fiduciary duty." Named among the defendants were Sterling Bancorp, Standard Prudential Corporation (formerly Financial Corporation) and Sterling National Bank and Trust Company of New York.

The plaintiffs were Italian government-appointed liquidators of the Banca Privata Italiana, S.p.A. They charged that Sterling National had participated in an international money-laundering scheme to help Italian banker Michele Sindona steal \$27 million in deposits from Banca Privata and another Milan bank, Banca Unione, during 1973-74.

According to the civil complaint filed in the Southern District, "BPI was ordered into liquidation by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury on or about September 27, 1974. The initial liquidator of BPI, Giorgio Ambrosoli, was murdered in July 1979. On or about July 1981, a warrant of arrest for the murder of Ambrosoli was issued against Sindona by the Inquiring Judge of Milan, in the framework of the penal proceeding commenced in Milan on or about 1980 against Sindona"

After the Ambrosoli assassination, the three plaintiffs were appointed as the Banca Privata liquidators. The January 1981 suit against Sterling National Bank was part of the Mafia crackdown operation initiated by the Italian authorities to force the syndicate's cooperation in the rescue of Dozier. Sindona was later linked to the Propaganda Two Freemasonic Lodge, a crime-tainted grouping implicated in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II in May 1981. P-2 members are still the prime suspects in the July 1981 Bologna train station bombing which killed 80 people.

Sterling National Bank was charged in the civil suit with

helping Sindona to steal \$27,180,000 in BPI and Banca Uni-one deposits through an elaborate money-laundering scheme involving dummy companies in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Utah, and Delaware.

The Franklin National Collapse

The theft scheme was triggered by the collapse of Franklin National Bank, a Long Island, N.Y. bank in which Sindona was heavily invested. To cover his pending losses in the Franklin failure, Sindona apparently began looting funds on deposit in other banks that he controlled. Among the co-defendants with Sindona and Sterling National was former Nixon administration secretary of the treasury, David Kennedy, a business partner of Sindona at the time of the Franklin National collapse.

Sterling helped Sindona conceal the stolen funds by mediating the purchase of stock in a New York City factoring company, Talcott National Company—a move Sterling concealed from the Federal Reserve Board, in violation of U.S. law. Sterling then “loaned” Sindona \$2.7 million. The loan was collateralized by Sindona turning over the Talcott stock to Sterling, which Sterling later “sold” to David Kennedy—with funds provided by Sterling National Bank. The elaborate shell game enabled Sindona to conceal (for a period of time) the theft.

The Banca Privata scam was a classic, right out of the pages of Meyer Lansky’s crime handbook.

Sterling’s expertise was not surprising. Its board of directors included several experts in financial magic—including at least two men who would go on to assume prominent positions in the Reagan-Bush administration. Both were also major backers of the Anti-Defamation League:

- Maxwell Rabb, the vice chairman of the powerful New York State ADL and a Sterling National Bank director, became the ambassador to Italy under Reagan. Rabb maintained close ties to the leading Jewish mob attorney, Roy Marcus Cohn, throughout his diplomatic posting in Rome.

Rabb had been a key ADL politico dating back to the time of the Eisenhower administration, when he was Cabinet Secretary to the President. Despite these political credentials, Rabb was exposed in the New York City press in the 1970s as a business partner of Meyer Lansky. Rabb and Lansky jointly set up the International Airport Hotels Corporation. It was one of those rare instances in which Lansky placed his own name on a corporate board of directors list. Not surprisingly, he chose to take such a bold move in partnership with a top official of the ADL.

- The other ADL Reaganite on the board of Sterling National Bank was Arnold Burns. In 1985, Burns was named by Reagan to be deputy attorney general, making him the second most powerful federal prosecutor.

Burns, like Rabb, had significant organized-crime ties. Through his law firm, Burns and Summit, Burns had structured a tax evasion scheme in which clients made false claims

of investments in offshore tax shelters that were to provide capital to high-technology firms in Israel. Under an incredible loophole in the U.S. federal tax codes, investments in Israeli research and development firms were exempted from American taxes.

According to news accounts and federal government investigators, Burns and Summit never passed the funds onto the Israeli firms. They merely held the investors’ money offshore in secret bank accounts in the Bahamas (permitting the investors to claim millions of dollars in tax writeoffs). According to at least one news account of the scandal, one of the Israeli attorneys who conspired with Burns was Harold Katz, a former Boston-based lawyer who was heavily involved in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy scandal and later emerged as a key player in the theft of millions of dollars in U.S. military aid to the Israeli Air Force, in partnership with Gen. Rami Dotan.

Despite the fact that all this evidence came out publicly, Arnold Burns was never prosecuted. In a sealed arrangement with federal prosecutors, Burns testified in court against several of his clients and business partners, who eventually went to jail, while Burns went on to become Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

3. How the ADL put Robert Vesco in business

If corrupt bankers were one key to Meyer Lansky’s scheme to legitimize the National Crime Syndicate, the second cornerstone of his grand dream was corrupt lawyers. Once again, the Anti-Defamation League would provide the key personnel.

No single person epitomizes the central role of the ADL in the organized-crime takeover of America better than Kenneth Bialkin. Like Dore Schary, Bialkin was a symbol of the Anti-Defamation League’s marriage with the mob. Bialkin, one of Wall Street’s most powerful and wealthy lawyers, was the national chairman of the ADL from 1982 to 1986. In 1984, he also became the president of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. He was the president of the Jerusalem Foundation, a prestigious and explicitly Freemasonic group headed by longtime Jerusalem Mayor Mayor Teddy Kolleck.

Today, Bialkin is the honorary chairman of the ADL and the president of the ADL Foundation, the League’s current major financial arm (housed at Sterling National Bank). Up until he moved to the world’s largest law firm, Scadden Arps, several years ago, Bialkin was one of two senior managing partners of the Wall Street firm of Willkie, Farr and Gallagher. Throughout his years with Willkie Farr, the firm handled many of ADL’s legal affairs—always on a *pro bono* (free-of-charge) basis.

Attorney Kenneth Bialkin was also the brains behind



Kenneth Bialkin

the brains behind narcotics trafficker
Robert Vesco



Maxwell Rabb

business partner of crime boss
Meyer Lansky



Edgar Bronfman

from rags to riches to "respectability"

narcotics trafficker and international fugitive-thief Robert Vesco, according to federal court records in the Southern District of New York.

The IOS scheme

To understand the complex \$270 million looting of Investors Overseas Service by Robert Vesco, Willkie, Farr and Gallagher, and several other top ADL-linked figures, it is necessary to provide a brief profile of the IOS money-laundering scheme, first established during the 1960s by a Rothschild family front man named Bernie Cornfeld.

A former organizer in New York City for the Socialist Party U.S.A., Bernie Cornfeld showed up in Geneva, Switzerland in the early 1960s with a startup fund provided by the French branch of the Rothschild family. He rapidly established a complex network of companies, including IOS and the Fund of Funds, ostensibly to manage portfolios of mutual funds on behalf of a large clientele of small and medium-sized investors from all parts of the world. Because all of the Cornfeld companies were incorporated in Switzerland, where bank secrecy laws protected the identities of all investors and depositors, from the outset the companies became a haven for organized-crime profits—especially those of National Crime Syndicate boss Meyer Lansky.

Author Hank Messick described the relationship of Cornfeld-IOS to Lansky as follows:

"Concurrent with the spread of casinos in the Bahamas was another development of vast significance. Public-owned corporations invaded the gambling field as the final refinement of Lansky's master plan. . . .

"Playing an important role behind the scenes was the giant Investors Overseas Service, the parent company of a host of subsidiaries holding some \$2 billion in mutual funds.

Based in Switzerland, and not subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, IOS operated around the world. It bought stock for its anonymous customers from the public corporations owning the casinos, and there was no way to tell if the purchaser was Meyer Lansky or Henry Ford II.

"The 1970 trial of Alvin Malnik put on record much information about the gangster-dominated Bank of World Commerce in Nassau, and the International Credit Bank of Switzerland headed by Tibor Rosenbaum. Literally millions passed back and forth between the two banks and was reinvested in the United States. Connections between IOS and the International Credit Bank were more obscure but nonetheless real.

"Bernie Cornfeld, the founder and until 1970 the guiding genius of IOS, was a close friend and business associate of Tibor Rosenbaum. IOS and the International Credit Bank, for example, jointly loaned money to an English-language newspaper in Geneva, which was later taken over by IOS.

"Even more to the point was Cornfeld's use of Sylvain Ferdinand. An official of the International Credit Bank, Ferdinand was identified by *Life* magazine in 1967 as a courier for Meyer Lansky. He was also a close friend and associate of Malnik and the Bank of World Commerce. When IOS encountered difficulties in Brazil, Cornfeld sent Ferdinand to that country to pick up the pieces. A front from a philanthropic agency was provided, but Ferdinand was in reality a secret agent.

"The International Credit Bank eventually set up a branch office in Nassau to expedite the flow of money and eliminate the need for couriers. With such facilities easily available—and many IOS companies were based in Nassau—money could disappear into IOS and reappear anywhere as a loan or



Howard Metzenbaum

top ADL politico



Philip Klutznik

top AFL official was Carter's commerce secretary



Burton Joseph

big-wig in Minneapolis ADL mafia

investment.

"One such investment by a subsidiary of IOS showed up in 'Lanskyland,' the area just east of Gulfstream Park [Fla.]. It was a \$40,000,000 high-rise apartment complex, and who the real owners were no one could know.

"A lot of Resorts International stock was purchased by IOS, for example, and Resorts officials became annoyed when suggestions were made that the buys were made on behalf of Lansky. The irony of it was, however, that Resorts could no more disprove the charges than officials could prove it.

"By means of the international financial structure, machinery existed to conceal the holdings of Lansky or any other member of organized crime. To all intents and purposes, they had become invisible."

One side benefit of the invisibility was that frontmen such as Cornfeld could be eliminated and replaced without having to resort to the earlier syndicate liquidation methods perfected by Lansky's own Murder, Inc. Now, personnel retirements became the work of Wall Street law firms and high-priced accountants.

According to federal court records, Kenneth Bialkin and the firm of Willkie, Farr and Gallagher handled the ouster of Cornfeld from IOS. His replacement was a Detroit-born salesman who had been at one time employed by an alleged Central Intelligence Agency front company called All-American Engineering, itself a wholly owned subsidiary of the Du Pont Company chemical giant, based in Delaware. The Detroit-born salesman's name was Robert Vesco.

During the first years of the 1970s, Vesco was to loot tens of millions from the investors of IOS, under the guidance of the ADL's Kenneth Bialkin and the ADL law firm, Wilkie, Farr and Gallagher.

On July 31, 1980, Federal Judge D.J. Stewart of the Southern District of New York ordered the Bank of New York to pay defrauded Investors Overseas Service (IOS) investors a total of \$35.6 million and ordered Willkie, Farr and Gallagher to pay \$24.4 million. A federal jury had found that the bank and the law firm had played a pivotal, witting role in the Robert Vesco theft of \$60 million from IOS.

The public court files of the suit fill 20 boxes. They contain extensive correspondence, depositions and other documents showing the guiding hand of Kenneth Bialkin and Willkie, Farr in the Vesco looting scheme.

With the looted funds safely in hand offshore, Vesco's next assignment would place him at the very center of the world's illegal narcotics trade.

Now a fugitive from American justice, Vesco in the early 1970s cut the image of a rogue financial wizard, buying a lavish walled estate in Costa Rica, blatantly buying up every loose politician on the island, and purchasing a yacht that would shuttle him and family and business associates around the Caribbean.

After funneling a large illegal contribution into Richard Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign, Vesco made similar covert financial payoffs to the 1976 presidential campaign of Democrat Jimmy Carter. Parlaying his influence with the new administration (albeit from distant Caribbean exile), Vesco next attempted to unfreeze a fleet of Boeing 747s that had been purchased by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, by attempting to buy up the President's brother, Billy Carter. Billy was more than willing to cooperate with Vesco and Qaddafi. When the "Billygate" story hit the newspapers on the eve of the vote in Jimmy Carter's 1980 reelection campaign, it practically sealed the incumbent's defeat.

With each successive scandal, Vesco's name became

more and more synonymous with rogue financial dealings. And with each successive scandal, Vesco's ties to the Anti-Defamation League bigshots Bialkin, Joseph, Riklis, Kampelman, etc. became more invisible.

In effect, the ADL set up their frontman Vesco to draw the attention away from their ongoing involvement in Meyer Lansky's grand scheme—in much the same way that Lansky had himself built up a wall of insulation against public exposure.

Enter Carlos Lehder

Publicly distanced from his ADL controllers, Vesco by 1979 was paving the way for the biggest narcotics bonanza in the history of North America. In partnership with a small-time Colombian hoodlum named Carlos Lehder Rivas who had served a half-dozen years in a Florida jail for car theft and marijuana smuggling, Robert Vesco purchased the Bahamian island of Norman's Cay. For the next three years, Norman's Cay served as the major transshipment point for the flow of Colombian marijuana and cocaine into the United States.

The unlikely business partnership between the ADL's syndicate frontman Vesco and the Colombian hoodlum who proclaimed his admiration for Adolf Hitler was a strategic move. Lehder's family back in Colombia was closely tied to the leading Medellin crime families who had built up a fortune through emerald smuggling, and were now in the process of financing a massive expansion of coca production in Bolivia and Peru, which would be processed and transported up to the United States via secret laboratories and clandestine airstrips in Colombia. The Vesco-Lehder partnership blossomed into what is now known as the Medellin Cartel.

4. The ADL and the cocaine cartel

Although popularized accounts portray the Medellin Cartel as a Colombian phenomenon which has supplanted traditional North American criminal organizations in the narcotics business, the truth is the contrary.

As part of Meyer Lansky's wholesale move into the Western Hemisphere, a move greatly facilitated by new banking deregulation laws passed during the Carter administration, the Republic of Panama and the Caribbean islands became overnight the new haven for dirty money. And the Lansky-ADL apparatus was already there on the ground to run the show from behind the scenes.

It would be through this elaborate offshore money-laundering apparatus that the old Lansky organization would retain choke-point control over the Medellin and other South American cocaine cartels. While the Colombians grabbed the headlines, the Lansky organization—including the prominent ADL figures—would rake in the cash.

Anti-Defamation League supporter Sol Linowitz was the

Carter administration's special negotiator for the Panama Canal Treaty. Linowitz ran the negotiations with one overriding objective in mind: to open up the Panama banks to offshore dirty money. Linowitz was no disinterested party. As a director of Marine Midland Bank, the correspondent bank of the National Bank of Panama, Linowitz was personally at the center of the hot-money circuit.

In 1978, in the midst of the Panama Canal Treaty negotiations, Linowitz's Marine Midland Bank was purchased by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the most notorious drug-money-laundering facility in the world since the time of the 19th-century Opium Wars in China.

What's more, during this entire period of buildup for the "Cocaine Bonanza" of the 1980s, the Carter administration's secretary of commerce was a top ADL official, Phillip Klutznik. According to the ADL's official oral history, "Not The Work Of A Day," the Carter White House and Democratic Party National Chairman Robert Strauss consulted directly with Burton Joseph, a longtime friend of Vice President Walter Mondale, on the selection of Klutznik as commerce secretary. The same Burton Joseph, then serving as the national chairman of the ADL, had been the "matchmaker" between Riklis and Vesco.

To this day, U.S. government prosecutors consider Robert Vesco a kingpin of the cocaine trade.

Now, enter Castro

After fleeing Costa Rica in 1981 to avoid arrest by American drug enforcement agents, Vesco eventually obtained permission from Cuban dictator Fidel Castro to set up housekeeping in Havana. The invitation must have greatly amused Meyer Lansky, whose longstanding dream of building up a casino empire in Cuba had been dashed when Castro seized power from Lansky's longtime friend Fulgencio Batista.

Among the services that Vesco provided to the Cuban communist dictator in return for his hospitality, was to cut Castro into the drug-smuggling business that he had built up in partnership with Lehder.

Not that Castro particularly needed the American's help. From no later than the early 1960s, Castro had been guided by Soviet bloc intelligence services to get in on the drug trade. Communist guerrilla bands in Colombia, Peru, and Central America had learned to finance their arms purchases by dealing with the drug traffickers. Leftist guerrillas would guard coca and marijuana plantations, in some instances actually growing and processing the drugs themselves, and in other instances providing armed convoys for the traffickers as they shipped the unprocessed cocaine base to the laboratories.

Vesco, however, provided the Cubans and their Sandinista allies in nearby Nicaragua with a direct entre to the main smuggling routes through the Caribbean. Through Vesco's mediation, the Cubans and Nicaraguans were soon providing

refueling and other transshipment services to the Medellin Cartel—earning millions of dollars in hard currency while hastening the cultural and moral demise of the “Yankees.” And ADL man Vesco was right there on the scene, contributing his expertise to the new Opium War against America.

Vesco is indicted

On April 17, 1989, the U.S. Department of Justice announced that a grand jury indictment had been handed down against Robert Vesco, charging him with cocaine smuggling. The press release accompanying the indictment stated in part: “Robert W. Genzman, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, announces today the indictment of two additional defendants by a grand jury in Jacksonville, Fla., in an investigation of the smuggling of cocaine from Colombia into the United States by members of the Medellin Cartel. Charged with conspiring to import cocaine into the United States was Robert Lee Vesco. Vesco, 55, currently residing in Cuba, was named as a part of a conspiracy involving 30 other defendants which functioned from 1974 through 1989. The indictment specifically alleges that Vesco assisted Carlos Lehder, formerly one of the leaders of the Medellin Cartel, in arranging for the passage of planes carrying cocaine over Cuba in late 1984. Lehder is now serving a sentence of life imprisonment after having been convicted of cocaine smuggling at Jacksonville, Fla. in 1988. If convicted, Vesco could receive a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and a \$4,000,000 fine. . . .”

“Vesco . . . [was] charged in a superseding indictment that names 30 defendants, including Pablo Escobar-Gaviria, Jose Gonzalo Rodriguez-Gacha, and Jorge Ochoa-Vasquez, all members of the Medellin Cartel, which was returned in February 1989.”

According to the indictment, in May 1984, Carlos Lehder, Pablo Escobar-Gaviria, Jorge Ochoa-Vasquez, Fabio Ochoa-Vasquez, and Gonzalo Rodriguez-Gacha were all operating out of Nicaragua, to which they had fled immediately following the assassination in April 1984 of Colombia’s Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla by a Medellin Cartel assassination squad. Through a large payoff to Sandinista officials, the five Medellin Cartel bosses had arranged to shift their smuggling operations to the Central American country, and had already stashed 1,400 kilograms (nearly 3,000 pounds) of cocaine at a hangar at Los Brasiles Air Base.

In October 1984, Lehder sent a courier from Corn Island, Nicaragua to Cayo Largo, Cuba carrying a letter to Robert Vesco asking his old smuggling partner to arrange with Cuban authorities for Medellin Cartel planes carrying cocaine from Nicaragua to Andros Island in the Bahamas to pass over Cuban air space. Within days, Vesco had obtained approval from the Cuban authorities for the overflights.

The ADL and Iran-Contra

Back in Washington, D.C., a senior official of the Latin

American Department of the Anti-Defamation League, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, was being ushered into the White House to deliver a background briefing to the President on the Sandinista government’s anti-Semitism. The ADL pledged to help the Reagan administration in its secret war to overthrow the anti-Semitic Sandinista regime in Managua. The Medellin Cartel also reportedly pledged its support to the Reagan effort. As a part of the anti-Sandinista effort, bankers for the Medellin Cartel would covertly provide pilots, aircraft, and millions of dollars in cash to the Reagan administration’s secret war.

Meyer Lansky and his ADL colleagues had learned long ago to hedge their bets and always invest in both sides in every conflict, whether an electoral campaign or a secret war.

Ironically, Kenneth Bialkin’s prize client Robert Vesco was basking in the Cuban sun aboard a yacht, which he had purchased from his longtime friend, Arab billionaire Adnan Khashoggi. At the same time, Bialkin was personally representing Khashoggi in a series of secret financial transactions that provided the Reagan administration’s Secret Team (Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North and retired Air Force Gen. Richard Secord) with tens of millions of dollars to purchase weapons for Iran’s Ayatollah Khomeini and for the Nicaraguan Contras.

The secret bank account in Switzerland through which the funds passed was managed by a Zurich-based attorney named Willard Zucker. Zucker had been the European representative of Willkie, Farr and Gallagher, and had been one of Bialkin’s closest collaborators in the takeover of IOS by Vesco.

While all these events were unfolding, Kenneth Bialkin was serving as the national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League.

U.S. Presidents come and go, wars end, but the long-term goal of Meyer Lansky—to bring the National Crime Syndicate into the forefront of American business and politics—remains as a constant.

It is a goal the leaders of the ADL have never lost sight of.

5. The ADL, Ellis A.G. and U.S. covert operations

Did drug money invested via an insider-trading scheme run through the mysterious Swiss brokerage firm Ellis A.G. help fund U.S. covert operations like the Iran-Contra affair? Did the Anti-Defamation League play a role in supporting Oliver North’s drug-tainted covert activism on behalf of the Nicaraguan Contras? That is the suspicion of some investigators probing Ellis, the elusive Zurich-based brokerage house which has been under scrutiny by federal authorities for some months.

It doesn’t seem just coincidence that the same high-flying

financial speculators and junk-bond and corporate-takeover artists whose names and companies have figured in the Ellis affair, also played prominent roles as fundraisers and political activists on behalf of the covert intelligence operations of the Reagan/Bush administrations.

Ivan Boesky, T. Boone Pickens, Carl Lindner, Sir James Goldsmith—all names synonymous with the 1980s Decade of Greed that trashed corporate America through a frenzy of corporate-raiding, leveraged buyouts and greenmailing—became Reagan/Bush administration “insiders.” Just a few months before Ivan Boesky was nailed by the feds for insider trading in November 1986, he was flexing his political muscle on behalf of the Republican Party.

According to the July 28, 1986 *Wall Street Journal*, the master arbitrager organized a major fundraiser for the Republican Senate Campaign. Boesky invited top corporate executives to a “private reception” to chat with then-White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan at a GOP benefit—if they contributed at least \$500 each. Boesky was also treasurer of the Republican Jewish Finance Committee, whose chairman was Max Fisher, a national commissioner of the ADL and former member of the Purple Gang, the Midwest Prohibition-era booze-running crime syndicate.

Boesky had attained White House “insider” status years earlier as a founding member of Citizens for America (CFA), a political action group that sponsored Reagan/Bush staffer Oliver North’s Contra speaking tours on behalf of the Nicaraguan Contra. Formed by New York businessman and failed Republican politician Lewis Lehrman, at White House request, CFA was “organized to win support on the local level for key Reagan administration initiatives,” reported the May 5, 1985 *New York Times*.

T. Boone Pickens, along with Boesky, was a founding member of CFA. Pickens had made a name for himself as the “corporate raider,” owner of Mesa Petroleum and raider of Phillips Petroleum, Gulf Oil and Unocal, and Getty. He was no stranger to then-Vice President Bush. Pickens proudly claimed his mentor to be J. Hugh Liedtke, Bush’s business partner in his early oil enterprises.

What was not known then was that CFA was simply part of the domestic side of a far-flung covert operations capability created to support Reagan administration foreign policy gambits. CFA’s job was to create the impression that there was “grass roots” enthusiasm for whatever domestic or foreign policy the administration decided to blunder into.

On Jan. 14, 1983, President Reagan issued National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 77, titled “Management of Public Diplomacy Relative to National Security (SECRET).” NSDD 77, since declassified, secretly ordered the “organization, planning, and coordination of the various aspects of public diplomacy of the United States Government relative to national security. Public diplomacy is comprised of those actions of the U.S. Government designed to generate support for our national security objectives.”

A public relations and money-laundering apparatus for Iran-Contra and similar adventures was put into place under NSDD 77. It was overseen by Walter Raymond, a career CIA official specializing in psychological warfare, black propaganda, and manipulation of the press. Raymond moved from the CIA to the National Security Council (NSC) in 1982 as its “public diplomacy” chief.

One of Raymond’s first operations in support of the Contras was to enlist the backing of the ADL. Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, head of the Latin American Office of the ADL in New York, launched a media campaign denouncing the Sandinista government of Nicaragua as anti-Semites.

With Congress “micro-managing” the purse strings on secret government operations, the White House threw out a big net for the necessary hundreds of millions of dollars to finance covert operations. Saudi Arabia, Israel, Brunei, China, and numerous European nations all kicked in, creating a secret slush-fund.

High-stakes financial speculators, such as Boesky, with access to off-shore banks and the private banking systems of Switzerland, Lichtenstein, and Caribbean countries—all countries whose impenetrable banking secrecy laws made them havens for laundering drug-money—also found an open door at the White House. In that connection, it is of note that Boesky’s firm Cambrian & General Securities was based in London. British intelligence has long had a “special relationship” with American intelligence, especially in mastering the ins and outs of international covert banking.

CFA had been an outgrowth of an initial NSC-sponsored secret meeting, (held March 21, 1983 in the White House “Situation Room”), of private funders for what the Reagan administration cynically called “Project Democracy,” according to documents released by Congress. Attending the meeting were two other international corporate moguls whose names and companies have also figured in the Ellis affair—Carl Lindner and Sir James Goldsmith.

Carl Lindner is chairman of the American Financial Corporation based in Cincinnati, Ohio. “Lindner became Drexel Burnham’s biggest client, both in trading and in corporate finance,” writes financial reporter Connie Bruck in *Predator’s Ball*. Drexel Burnham Lambert became the premier junk-bond firm underwriting hostile corporate raiding under the direction of Michael Milken.

When Lindner took over United Brands, he put Boesky’s Republican political buddy Max Fisher in charge. Going back to the 1970s, Lindner was a business partner of Saul Steinberg, of Reliance Insurance Company, and Victor Posner, who was reputed to have been an investment partner of Meyer Lansky. Lindner was also the second-largest shareholder in Laurence Tisch’s Loews Corp. and a major shareholder of Meshulam Riklis’s Rapid America Corp. *Predator’s Ball* reported that by the mid-1970s, Lindner, Steinberg, and Riklis had “signed consent decrees with the Securities and Exchange Commission—a standard securi-

ties-law enforcement plea bargain—in which they neither admitted nor denied their guilt but agreed to desist from violations of securities laws in the future or face criminal-contempt charges.”

Sir James Goldsmith, chairman of Generale Occidentale with diversified international holdings, is a cousin of the Rothschild family and is alleged to be an unofficial liaison of British intelligence to the Israeli intelligence establishment.

Obviously the White House knew whom it had invited to tea.

6. The ADL and junk bond thieves target LaRouche

Just three months before he was indicted for insider trading in November 1986, Ivan Boesky's family foundation, the Ben L. Silberstein Foundation of Beverly Hills, California donated \$500 to the Stop LaRouche Campaign. The political contribution violated the foundation's tax-exempt status.

In 1989, before he was indicted for insider trading, Michael Milken's family foundations had funded both the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the American Family Foundation, two organizations which had targeted Lyndon LaRouche for prosecution and spent millions of dollars in the process. The ADL alone had received over \$1.5 million from Milken over the years.

LaRouche had been targeted by the ADL for a campaign of slander and prosecution by no later than 1978, when LaRouche commissioned the best seller *Dope Incorporated*, which detailed the banking institutions and Anglo-American families who were running the international drug trade. The book also contained information on Meyer Lansky's organized crime network, its involvement in Dope Inc., and its direct ties to the ADL.

The ADL's attack on LaRouche as an "anti-Semite" was, in fact, nothing but a sophisticated lobbying effort on behalf of the higher levels of the international dope mafia.

The junk bond industry was created as a mechanism to launder offshore drug profits back into the U.S. and European economies. Some of the most important money-bags for Michael Milken's operations were investigated for their part in the drug trade. And most of these individuals were financial backers of the ADL. Milken and Boesky were merely the patsies who went jail. The junk bond game was one of the financial gimmicks used by the Anglo-American elite in their effort to keep the bankrupt international economic system afloat with billions of dollars of drug money.

When it became obvious that hostile takeovers, greenmailing, and other aspects of the junk bond schemes were tearing apart what was left of U.S. industrial production, some members of Congress attempted to close down the game. In 1984 and 1985, over 30 bills were written by Congress to bring junk bond and related financing measures

under control. The Reagan-Bush administration actively opposed every single one and not one bill became law.

Just as Ollie North used a clandestine drug-running apparatus to arm the Contras, he used the wealth of the junk bonders to promote its public relations effort. Official government documents released by Congress detail that, on March 21, 1983, junk bonders Ivan Boesky, Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, and Carl Lindner attended a secret meeting at the White House Situation Room where they discussed the details of funding Project Democracy, the program which promoted the Contras. Carl Gershman, formerly of the Fact Finding Division of the ADL, headed the National Endowment for Democracy, one of the Project Democracy programs.

Goldsmith, a British national tied to Anglo-Israeli intelligence, was a close friend and client of Milken. Goldsmith was personally responsible for floating the black propaganda lie that LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a prominent German politician, was an East German agent.

Carl Lindner was Milken's closest collaborator and financial backer, going back to the 1970s. According to *Dope Incorporated*, in the 1970s, law enforcement officials cited the United Brands Company, which Lindner had just taken over, as responsible for importing a large percentage of the cocaine which entered the United States.

United Brands, formerly known as the United Fruit Company, had been a proprietary of Wall Street and the CIA since the 1950s, when John J. McCloy and the Dulles brothers used it for clandestine operations into Latin America, including the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz of Guatemala. It was thus logical for Lindner to be called upon to help assist in clandestine operations—this time to promote the overthrow of the Sandanistas in Nicaragua.

IRS records reveal that Lindner's holding company, American Financial Company, has financed the ADL. Ties to the ADL are longstanding. ADL national commissioner and former Detroit Purple Gang member Max Fisher was brought in to chair United Brands when Lindner and American Financial took it over in 1975.

Lawyer Peter Fishbein, an ADL officer since 1970, represents Lindner and American Financial while his firm, Kaye Scholer, has been official outside counsel to Sterling National Bank, the ADL's primary bank.

In addition to Lindner, Milken's original core of investors included Victor Posner, Mishulam Riklis, Laurence Tisch, and Saul Steinberg.

Posner made his fortune in Miami real estate and was reputed to be a financial partner of Meyer Lansky. He often boasted that he was doing what Milken perfected before Milken was born.

Riklis's Rapid American was cited by *Dope Incorporated* as a "top priority target of U.S. Customs narcotics investigators since the mid-70s." IRS documents reveal that the Riklis Family Foundation has funded the ADL.

Laurence Tisch built his financial empire with CNA, an

insurance company that invested heavily in Milken's junk. IRS documents show that the Tisch Foundation has funded the ADL.

Steinberg, who has been reported to be a drug user himself, was a creation of ADL circles. In 1968, Sanford Weil and his investment firm picked Saul Steinberg, who was then just a few years out of business school, and his fledgling LEASCO, for the first hostile takeover. LEASCO took over Reliance Insurance, a 120 year old Philadelphia blueblood company.

Weil's lawyer at the time was none other than Kenneth Bialkin, who later became the national chairman of the ADL.

In 1981, Weil received the ADL's "Man of the Year Award".

After Steinberg took control of Reliance, he brought in Bialkin's law firm, Willkie, Farr and Gallagher, to represent it. Bialkin's firm also represented the Saul Steinberg Foundation.

Lindner owned a piece of it all. In the 1970s, Lindner acquired 40 percent of Steinberg's Reliance Insurance, owned 10 percent of Posner, was the second largest shareholder of Tisch's Loews Corporation, and was a major shareholder of Riklis's Rapid American.

In the early 1980s, as the ADL began to heavily attack Lyndon LaRouche, Laurence Tisch was the national chair-

ADL Bailed Out Dope Banker Edmond Safra

Edmond Safra may be not only one of the dirtiest bankers in the world. He is also apparently one of the most sensitive. When a corporate power struggle with American Express Corporation turned into a nasty war of words in the mid-1980s, Safra, the head of a worldwide banking empire that includes New York City's Republic National Bank, went to his friends at the ADL and asked them to intercede to salvage his "good name." In a libel suit that followed, Safra managed to get an out-of-court settlement, with behind-the-scenes aid from some of ADL's most politically connected attorneys. In return, Safra passed \$2 million, a sizeable portion of his libel booty, into the ADL's accounts as a "charitable donation."

More recently, Safra allegedly paid writer Bryan Burrough a cool million to pen a book-length account of his war with Amex under the self-serving title *Vendetta: American Express and the Smearing of Edmond Safra*. Among the "impeccable" sources trotted out by Burrough to deliver testimonials to Safra's sterling character was Elie Wiesel. Weisel, a longtime ADL fellow traveler has been the leading propagandist for the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the purported Nazi-hunting unit that has recently been exposed for its criminal collusion with the former Soviet KGB and the Israeli Mossad.

On April 2, 1989, New York *Newsday* published a lengthy exposé of an international money-laundering network that was simultaneously servicing the Medellin Car-

tel of Colombia and the Bekka Valley-based Syrian and Lebanese heroin and hashish traffickers. The story was based on U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Customs Service field reports from Berne, Switzerland and from court records from the DEA's Operation Polar Cap anti-drug effort.

The documents identified Edmond Safra as a longtime business associate of Shakarchi Trading Company, a Swiss-based precious metals and currency trading house that was at the hub of the dope-money-laundering scheme. As *Newsday* reported, drug investigators tracking Shakarchi's worldwide operations found that Medellin Cartel and Bekka Valley dope revenues were finding their way into the same numbered account at the main New York City branch of—Edmond Safra's Republic National Bank. The Middle Eastern dope and money routes uncovered by the DEA and Customs also implicated the Bulgarian secret services in the crime ring.

The DEA Berne memo went into some detail about Edmond Safra's role in the scheme: "Shakarchi Trading maintains accounts at the Republic National Bank of New York, a bank which has surfaced in several previous money-laundering investigations. . . . While he was alive, Mahmoud Shakarchi maintained a close relationship with Edmond Safra, owner of the Safra Bank and founder of the Trade Development Bank as well as the owner of approximately 38 percent of the stock in Republic National Bank of New York. All of those banks surfaced in Mahmoud Shakarchi's alleged drug money laundering activities."

At the time of the Shakarchi bust, the DEA unearthed a network of Medellin Cartel-run banks in Uruguay, which in turn funneled cash to a string of diamond and gold exchange houses throughout the United States. Drug agents described the laundering system as a nearly "hermetically sealed" structure. According to congressional sources, Safra is now running his own banking operations in Uruguay.

man of the Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC), which published a backgrounder dossier on LaRouche. The JCRC is financed by the ADL. The dossier reported that among the most active LaRouche-connected organization was the National Anti-Drug Coalition which has ". . . attempted to set up anti-drug programs in local schools, senior citizens centers, and other unsuspecting institutions."

The success of the National Anti-Drug Coalition horrified the ADL and international drug mafia because it threatened to become a broad-based national organization. It circulated the best selling book, *Dope Incorporated*, and published the monthly magazine, *War On Drugs*, which dissected money laundering cases, exposed bank complicity in these activities, and continued to name the names of the "citizen's above suspicion" in the United States who were involved in the drug trades.

The ADL, the JCRC, and reporters hostile to LaRouche's anti-drug efforts worked together day and night to shut down the the National Anti-Drug Coalition; one of their weapons was the often-repeated slander that LaRouche is anti-Semitic and heads a political cult. JCRC Executive Director Malcolm Hoenlein ran a war-room in his New York headquarters, which monitored the nationwide activities of LaRouche and his associates. Hoenlein worked overtime to defeat political campaigns of LaRouche associates in the New York metropolitan area.

JCRC also housed a Task Force on Missionary Cults, which later became the backbone of the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), whose activities are documented later in this pamphlet. CAN was deeply involved in the task force which prosecuted LaRouche and his associates in federal court and state of Virginia cases. CAN personnel are also active in harassing financial and political supporters of the LaRouche movement.

In 1981, Hoenlein established a Jewish political organization in New York called the Roundtable. Roundtable met in the offices of Seymour Zises, at Integrated Resources. Integrated Resources was founded by Jay and Selig Zises and Arthur Goldberg only months after Saul Steinberg's LEASCO took over Reliance Insurance. Selig Zises, a personal friend of Saul Steinberg, was working at LEASCO when he left to start Integrated.

Integrated specialized in personal tax-shelters for wealthy corporate executives, lawyers, and doctors. Investigators suspect that Integrated was created for Steinberg and the same circle that later became top Milken clients. His partner Arthur Goldberg left the law firm of Jacob Javits, the former New York senator and ADL national commissioner, to start Integrated with the Zises, his boyhood friends.

Integrated was a major player in Milken's junk bond industry. In 1978, Drexel Burnham Lambert signed on as Integrated's investment banker, and Integrated developed a very close relationship to Milken himself. In 1983, Stephen Weinroth, the managing director and chief executive of

Drexel joined the board of Integrated. Weinroth handled insider trading thief Boesky, along with Milken. Integrated participated in hostile takeovers and bought tons of Milken's junk for its insurance company.

When Milken was indicted on 98 felony counts in March 1989, Selig Zises sponsored full-page ads in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Wall Street Journal* entitled "Mike Milken, We Believe In You." Over 80 CEOs—those who had made millions with Milken—signed the ad. Some were also ADL contributors or recipients of ADL awards. They included John Kluge of Metromedia, Hank Greenspun of the *Las Vegas Sun*, Arthur Cohen of Arlen Realty, and Jack Valenti of the National Academy of Motion Pictures.

But after Milken left Drexel, time was short for Integrated. On June 15, 1989, Integrated defaulted on nearly \$1 billion of short-term debt. The Zises stole their way out before the company's collapse, and sold their shares at above-market prices to one of Milken's clients. Goldberg also sold out before the default. There is currently an ongoing shareholders' suit against Integrated and its board.

Attending the first Roundtable meetings in the offices of Integrated were New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams and Ethan Geto, his top political assistant, who indicted and prosecuted four LaRouche associates under a concocted charge of scheme to defraud. Abrams's offices publicly acknowledged the ADL for its help in the case. But Abrams never brought state charges against Milken and his friends associated with Integrated and the Roundtable.

Also in attendance was Sharon Morris, an aide to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Moynihan, an avid LaRouche-hater and slanderer, was invited by Hoenlein and Zises to be the featured speaker at the first Roundtable luncheon. (Moynihan's Senate Finance Committee wrote the 1986 Tax Reform Act which gave Integrated a whopping \$43 million tax break.)

By the fourth Roundtable meeting on June 24, 1981, it was decided that Roundtable should become a political action committee and raise money for congressional candidates who would help stop the rise of anti-Semitism and defend Israel. It was decided that the committee would fundraise first from Jewish members of Wall Street firms.

On Jan. 28, 1982 Roundtable PAC (RPAC) held its first board meeting. Seymour Zises of Integrated and James Tisch, vice president of Loews and the son of Laurance Tisch, became the co-chairman of both the PAC and its allocations committee. Malcolm Hoenlein was in attendance.

James Tisch was then a partner in Jamie Securities, an arbitrage partnership with the Belzberg brothers. The Belzbergs, also a part of Milken's inner circle, were known to be among the worst greenmailers in the U.S.A. They were active in founding and financing the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, which also received huge grants from the Milken foundations. According to reliable sources, Sam

Belzberg of Vancouver, Canada was involved in operations against LaRouche.

Tisch reported at that first Roundtable PAC board meeting that the committee had already raised \$38,000. Founding contributors included Ivan Boesky and Robert Davidow, one of Milken's right-hand men in Beverly Hills. Also contributing were James and Laurence Tisch of Loews, the three Zises brothers, and Arthur Goldberg of Integrated Resources. Nina Rosenwald, a major financier of the JCRC, whose family was active in the ADL, was also a founding contributor.

Soon, others in Milken's inner circle were brought on board RPAC. Mona Ricklis Ackerman, the president and director of Rapid American, and the daughter of Meshulam Ricklis; Johnathan Tisch, who married Saul Steinberg's daughter Laura; and Howard Milstein, whose father was a director of Carl Lindner's United Fruit, also contributed.

These families also were investors in Integrated Resources. In 1985, Steinberg's Reliance Financial Services Corp. acquired a 6.6 percent stake in Integrated's common shares outstanding. In 1986, Paul Milstein, a director of United Fruit, purchased 6.4 percent of Integrated Common stock. Milstein is the president of the Milstein Family Foundation, a regular contributor to the ADL.

Other RPAC contributors included Donald Flamm, an ADL national commissioner who was the chairman of Westport Broadcasting; Leonard Stern of Hartz Mountain, who funded Dennis King's book, *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*; Howard Samuels, chairman of the North American Soccer League; and numbers of corporate CEO's who had made their fortunes through Milken. Finally, there were brokers from all the major Wall Street firms involved in the junk-bond hysteria, including Bruce Wasserstein from First Boston who had engineered the RJR-Nabisco takeover.

Unlike traditional foundations whose investment portfolios contain an array of stocks and bonds from the Fortune 500 companies, Michael Milken's foundations were nothing more than limited partnerships involved in price hiking, takeovers, stock parking, and other manipulations of the drug and junk bond market which Milken personally controlled. The portfolios were an array of those stocks and bonds of clients for whom Milken had raised millions; they included chunks of Fred Carr's First Executive, John Kluge's Metromedia, Ronald Perelman's Pantry Pride and Revlon, Integrated Resources, Triangle Industries, Banner Industries, Bally's Grand, Sunshine Mining, and BCI holdings.

Milken was involved with three charities: the Milken Family Foundation, the L and S Milken Foundation, and the Capital Fund. According to IRS records, the three paid out less than \$1 million in total grants from 1982-1985. The foundations made grants of a mere \$2 million in 1986.

In 1987, after Boesky was indicted and it was known that Milken was under investigation, the Milken foundations attempted to create a public relations image that Milken was a charitable individual, concerned with social and artistic

endeavors, by donating \$14.8 million that year. This was five times the total that the foundations had granted during the previous five years, and it was a pittance compared to their combined assets of \$280 million. Federal law requires that a foundation must disburse at least 5 percent of its assets annually to remain tax-free. The foundations met the requirement, but in 1987, they earned \$29.5 million—twice their disbursements!

In 1985, Milken donated 427,748 shares of First Executive to the Capital Fund Foundation. First Executive and its CEO Fred Carr were two of Milken's earliest and best junk bond customers. When the stock peaked just a few months later, the Capital Fund sold its interest and made an \$8 million profit. Since Milken pulled the lever of the junk-bond merry-go-round, did he help manipulate the stock value and sell when he knew it was to peak?

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) claimed that Drexel and Milken, through Capital, helped Ivan Boesky conceal capital deficiencies in Seemala, his arbitrage company, by purchasing shares of Phillips Petroleum from Seemala, thereby providing Boesky with enough cash to satisfy SEC regulations, while also "parking" the stock. Within a month, Capital sold back its shares to Boesky, making a tidy profit. The SEC also accused the Capital Fund of illegally hiding Boesky's ownership of 100,000 shares of stock in Phillips.

In December 1984, Milken contributed \$27.7 million in cash to the Capital Fund. The foundation then bought 8.6 percent of Metromedia—15 percent bonds paying \$28.8 million. Metromedia was then "in play" as John Kluge attempted a hostile takeover. Kluge won, and two months after the Capital Fund's purchase, Capital sold its Metromedia at a nominal profit (were they buying for Kluge?) and bought Metromedia zero coupon bonds which netted a \$2 million profit!

In its 1986 fiscal year, the Capital Fund executed more than \$500 million in trading of junk. Many of the issues were held for mere days or weeks before they were sold.

Not only did Milken's closest associates finance the ADL, so did Drexel Burnham and Milken himself. In 1987, the Drexel Burnham foundation gave \$4,000 to the ADL. Milken, on the other hand, gave millions. According to IRS documents, the Capital Foundation approved \$1.245 million to ADL for "future payment" in its filing for the year ending November 30, 1989. In 1986, it granted \$1,000 to the ADL.

In 1987, the Milken Family Foundation gave \$28,000 to the ADL Foundation-Christian Rescuers project and \$10,250 to the ADL Foundation. It also gave a general grant to ADL for \$344,000 the same year. In 1990, it gave \$29,000 to the ADL.

The foundations also gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Simon Wiesenthal Holocaust Center of Los Angeles, a collaborator of the ADL, which has also attacked LaRouche.

The Bronfmans: rags to rackets to riches to respectability

The family history of Edgar Bronfman, honorary national vice chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, sheds light on the process of how organized crime networks were absorbed wholesale by the ADL, and covered with a veneer of respectability.

Edgar Bronfman's grandfather Yechiel emigrated to Canada from the Bessarabia region of Romania in 1889. He came as a virtual indentured servant to the Baron de Hirsch Fund, by then already closely allied with the B'nai Brith. At this time, top British Zionists, including Moses Montefiore, Baron Alfred de Rothschild and Maurice de Hirsch, had struck a deal with the Hudson Bay Company, the British Colonial Office corporate front in charge of the administration of Canada, to finance a wave of Eastern European Jewish colonization in the barren provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It was here that Yechiel Bronfman settled.

The first generation Bronfman (the name in Yiddish literally means "liquorman") to land on the shores of North America immediately got himself involved in the rackets, eventually opening up a string of whorehouses. When Canada adopted Prohibition in 1915, Yechiel Bronfman's whorehouses became illegal nightclubs, where bootlegged whiskey, smuggled across the border from the United States, was served.

Narcotics, too

Canada's experiment with Prohibition ended just as American Prohibition was beginning. Yechiel Bronfman and his sons, Abe and Sam, were already in a position to shift from purchasers to suppliers of illegal whiskey—and narcotics. In 1916, Abe and Sam Bronfman had parlayed the family's bootleg and prostitution revenues into the ownership of the Pure Drug Company. The company, according to some accounts, began importing narcotics from the Far East into Canada. It is certain that the production facilities of the Pure Drug Company began churning out cheap whiskey to flood

the American markets once Prohibition began in the United States.

The Bronfmans were the principal suppliers of bootleg liquor to the Meyer Lansky National Crime Syndicate throughout the Prohibition period. The family amassed a fortune selling "chickencock"—the name given to their whiskey. According to U.S. government records, between 1920 and 1930, over 34,000 Americans died of alcohol poisoning as a result of drinking the Bronfman brew, making the Bronfman family the biggest murderers in the history of North American crime.

When Canadian police moved against the "Bronfman Gang" in 1926, Yechiel's four sons set up the Atlas Shipping Company to ship their whiskey to the Caribbean, where it was transferred to boats owned by the Reinfeld Syndicate, the Cleveland-based "Jewish Navy" and other Lansky syndicate rum runners.

At the close of Prohibition, Sam Bronfman negotiated a deal with the U.S. Treasury Department to pay several million dollars in back taxes, a minuscule portion of the illegal profits the family derived from the Prohibition whiskey sales and drug-running. The purpose of the payment was to clear the decks for the Bronfman family's overnight transformation into leading lights of the Canadian Zionist establishment.

The road to respectability

In 1934, Sam Bronfman was made president of the National Jewish Peoples Relief Committee of Canada. In 1939, he was named director of the Jewish Colonization Committee, formerly the Baron de Hirsch Fund (the same agency that had paid his father's way to Canada exactly fifty years earlier). At the close of World War II, Sam Bronfman established the National Conference of Israeli and Jewish Rehabilitation. Despite the fancy name, the organization was principally involved in smuggling military equipment to the Haganah Jewish underground in Palestine.



Meyer Lansky

grand-daddy of the National Crime Syndicate

By this time, the Bronfman sons had transformed their bootleg fortune into a "legitimate" business—Seagrams Distillers of Canada. In the next generation, the family would move, by marriage, into the very center of the Zionist Establishment of North America. Edgar Bronfman married Ann Loeb, thereby becoming attached to the Loeb Rhodes interests of Wall Street. Phyllis Bronfman married Jean Lambert, and suddenly the Bronfmans were in the extended Rothschild family. Baron Lambert was part of the Belgian branch of the Rothschild clan. The New York investment house of Drexel Burnham Lambert, that would play such a pivotal role in Kenneth Bialkin's later corporate takeover schemes, was drawn into the Bronfman orbit.

Still in the rackets

Even while the Bronfman family maintained a steady march toward respectability, some members of the family could not wholly abandon the old syndicate ties.

In 1972, the Montreal Crime Commission issued a report identifying Edgar Bronfman's nephew Mitchell Bronfman as a crime partner of one of Montreal's leading gangsters, Willie Obront. According to the report, Mitchell Bronfman's link to Obront "extends into illegal activities in which they have mutually or jointly indulged . . . the special kinds of favors they did for each other and the resulting advantages of each in the fields of loan sharking, gambling, illegal betting, securities, tax evasion and corruption."

In the mid-1970s, Obront and another Mitchell Bronfman

cronie, Sam Rosen, were both jailed for drug-money laundering. One joint venture of Obront and Bronfman, the North Miami nightclub Pagoda North, was identified by American law enforcement authorities as a syndicate hangout frequented by Vito Genovese, the New York City mafia boss.

Bronfman takes over

Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, the honorary vice chairman of the Anti-Defamation League and the chairman of the ADL's key fundraising arm, the Northeast Appeal, was a major beneficiary of the Skadden Arps law firm's expertise in corporate takeovers.

In the mid-1980s, Irving Shapiro, the chairman of the board of the DuPont Company, one of America's oldest and largest industrial concerns, retired from his corporate post to become a partner in Skadden Arps. Shortly after his arrival at the law firm, Edgar Bronfman's Seagrams Corporation began buying up stock in the DuPont Company, eventually taking over a controlling interest. Shapiro, who worked closely with Bronfman during his tenure as president of the Business Roundtable, was reportedly a key inside player in the Bronfman takeover of DuPont.

Parenthetically, after his shift from DuPont to Skadden Arps, Irving Shapiro helped recruit his son Isaac to the firm as well. Isaac brought with him the lion's share of Japanese real estate investors in the United States, who had been his clients at his previous firm, the blueblood-run Milbank, Hadley, Tweed and McCoy.

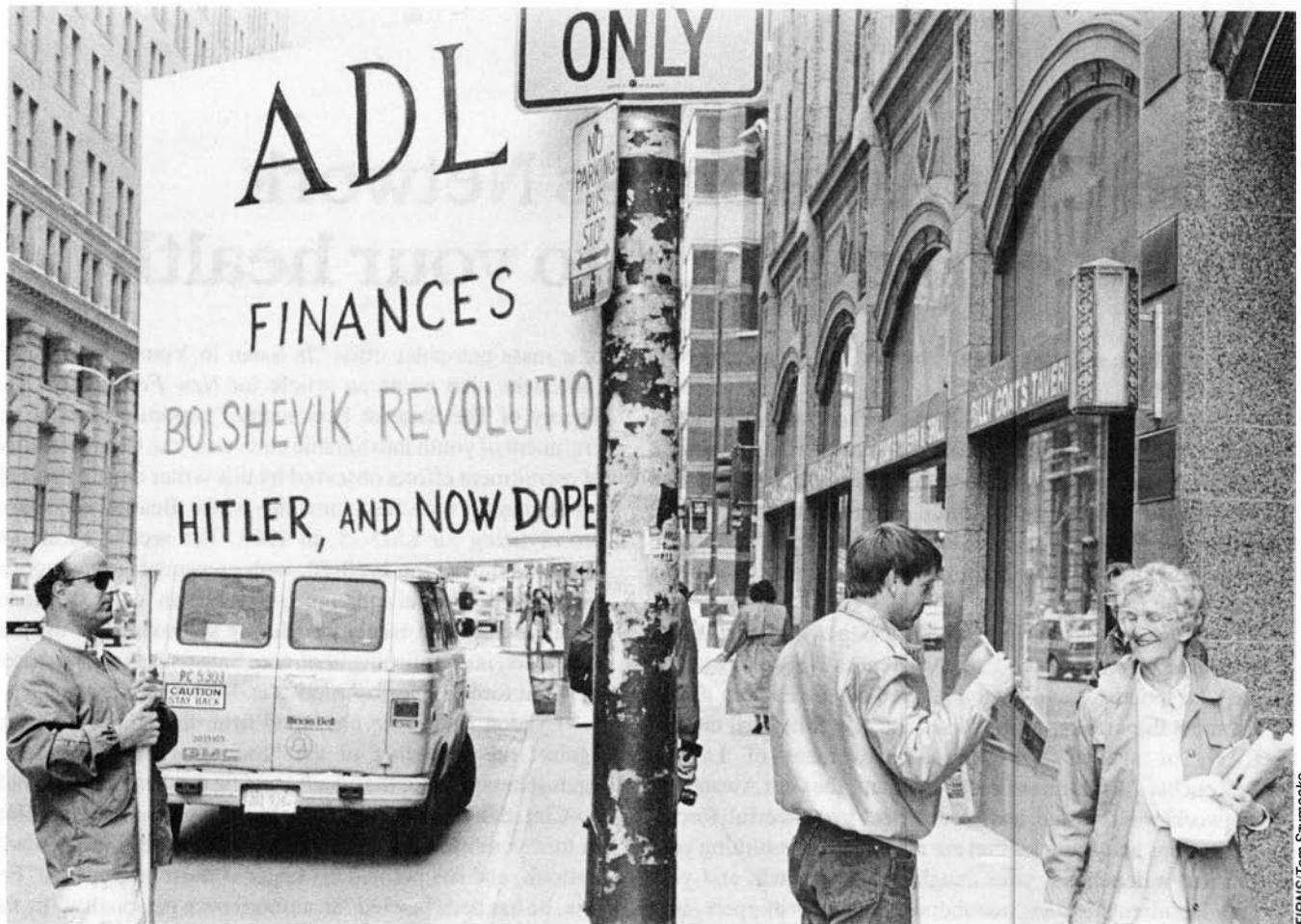
Armed with a string of prestigious titles as a leading Zionist philanthropist and corporate billionaire, Edgar Bronfman launched a systematic effort in the mid-1980s to implement Meyer Lansky's second dream—the syndicate takeover of Israel.

If there was a single official of the ADL equipped to convince the Soviet government to open the floodgates of Jewish emigration and to ensure that the Russian Jews landed in Israel, it was Edgar Bronfman.

Through his Seagrams distributorships, Edgar and his brother Charles had cultivated a cozy relationship with some of the most powerful and brutal figures in the Communist world, beginning with East German Communist Party chief Erich Honecker. Through the West German branch of Seagrams, the Bronfmans had arranged to supply the East German Communist Party with unlimited quantities of Seagrams liquors, which were doled out free of charge to the most senior ranking members of the party.

By 1986, a Bronfman emissary in East Berlin had established close ties with Klaus Gysi, the East German minister of religious affairs and the father of Honecker's successor as head of the Communist Party (SED), Gregor Gysi. The Gysis are Jewish.

In 1988, Edgar Bronfman himself traveled to East Berlin to meet with Honecker and East German Communist Party official Herman Axen. During that visit, Bronfman pledged



EIRNS/Tom Szymecko

The Anti-Defamation League's unsavory political and organized crime connections are the topic of a rally outside the offices of the ADL in Chicago.

that he would arrange a state visit for Honecker to Washington, D.C. A year later, on the eve of Honecker's ouster and the overthrow of the communist dictatorship in East Germany, Bronfman received the highest civilian award given by the state, the "Peoples Friendship Medal in Gold."

Even as the Berlin Wall was on the verge of collapsing, Bronfman began an ambitious diplomatic drive on Moscow, paralleling his successful courting of the East Germans.

On Jan. 23, 1989, according to a report published by syndicated columnists Evans and Novak, Edgar Bronfman held a secret meeting at his New York City penthouse to plan out the Soviet Jewish exodus. In attendance at the session was Dwayne Andreas, the chairman of the grain cartel Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), who was identified in the *Wall Street Journal* as Gorbachov's "closest pal" in the West. Bronfman's plan was simple: in return for assurances that the United States would supply urgently needed grain shipments to the Soviet Union, Moscow would allow Soviet Jews to move to Israel.

To assure that the Soviet Jews who arrived in the West would have no alternative other than immediate migration

to Israel, Bronfman's World Jewish Congress had already launched a vicious slander campaign against Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, branding him as a wartime Nazi collaborator who had participated in the extermination of the Jews of Eastern Europe. Bronfman's campaign was aided by forged documents allegedly provided by the Soviet KGB and other Soviet bloc secret police agencies. The scandal led to a serious rift in American-Austrian relations. As a result, Austria, which had previously been the major transit point for Soviet Jews fleeing to the West, was shut off to Soviet Jewish emigres. Alternative routes were established through Hungary and Poland—with the caveat that the Soviet Jews would only be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Evans and Novak denounced the Bronfman scheme as a cynical effort to trade "Jews for grain." The harsh words did not bother Bronfman in the least. As the heir to the "Bronfman Gang," his family had been called worse. Besides, the ADL man realized that he was personally repaying a long-standing family debt to Meyer Lansky—and was fulfilling the second grand dream of the crime czar: the takeover of Israel.

The Cult Awareness Network may be hazardous to your health

Have you been solicited recently by the Cult Awareness Network (CAN)?

The last time former CAN President and "anti-cult" activist the Reverend Michael Rokos did some serious late-night soliciting, he found himself under arrest. In 1982, Rokos was caught attempting to solicit sex from underage male prostitutes in Baltimore, Md. Rokos was forced to relinquish his post as CAN's national spokesman last summer when this scandal hit the media.

Pedophile Rokos is just one of a group of perverts, thugs, and dope pushers of the Cult Awareness Network who, in the past months, have been deployed by the Eastern Establishment thinktanks, foundations and law firms that created CAN, to slander the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche. As this report will document, the Cult Awareness Network was created and is directed by powerful forces, institutions and agencies that are responsible for turning your son into a dopehead, your daughter into a witch, and your grandchildren into gang members or Satan worshippers, who fear and hate the political opposition LaRouche leads against their activities.

CAN vs. LaRouche

In 1980, presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche's campaign committee issued an explosive White Paper, titled *Stamp Out The Aquarian Conspiracy*. The report explained that the cultural, economic, and moral decay of American society was neither an accident nor a "sociological phenomenon."

It exposed the sociologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, thinktanks, foundations and government agencies that had engineered the creation of the drug/rock/sex counterculture, also called the "Aquarian Age" or "New Age." This attack on the Judeo-Christian culture of the Western nations was identified as a new variant on an old theme: the manipulation of subject populations by imperial leaders, through the manipulation of their moral values. The British empire's use of the opium trade against the Chinese population is another modern-day variant of this method.

As we shall show, the Cult Awareness Network is a lower-level part of this project to destroy Western civilization.

In 1989, LaRouche warned of the hideous escalation of this counterculture "New Age" project, with the publication

of a mass pamphlet titled "Is Satan in Your Schoolyard?" LaRouche also wrote an article for *New Federalist*, "The Theory of The Satanist Personality," reporting that the recruitment of youth into Satanic cults was "the third escalation of recruitment efforts observed by this writer during the period beginning with the launching of the Beatles and mass-proselytizing for LSD-25, in 1963. The second escalation appeared during the 1969-70, with encounter-group recruitment to homosexual and to 'neo-Malthusian' cults. The most recent recruitment escalation, during approximately the past two years, is establishing hard-core Satanism as a mass-based political force in North America and Western Europe."

Lyndon LaRouche has stood firm throughout the years against the spreading of the "rock-drug counterculture," against the spread of the occult, against the destruction of Judeo-Christian culture. He has campaigned against every effort to turn youth toward the irrational, "all is permitted" world outlook, and has pointed his finger at those responsible. For this, he has been labeled "an authoritarian personality" by the Cult Awareness Network. CAN officially denounced LaRouche's exposure of Satanism by stating in its newsletter, "The Cult Awareness Network labels the approach of the LaRouche organization to Satanism as hysterical."

In recent months, the Cult Awareness Network's blood vendetta against LaRouche has intensified. CAN has launched a campaign of libel and slander against presidential candidate LaRouche. Local and regional media have been bombarded with CAN press releases. State legislators have received hate-mail, soliciting their cooperation in devising legislation that would constrain First Amendment activities. Most recently, CAN has attacked LaRouche's associates for exposing a notorious pedophile network run out of Omaha, Neb.

With the formation of "The LaRouche Victims' Support Group," CAN director Cynthia Kissner has asked family members to monitor the political activities of their relatives and "turn in" anybody caught giving financial support to the political organization associated with Lyndon LaRouche. This has already happened to elderly supporters of LaRouche, who have been turned over to CAN's network of psychiatrists, deprogrammers, and corrupt law enforcement officials. Their aim is to psychologically break supporters of LaRouche, to coerce them into thinking they were defrauded, and to turn them against their former political associates.

What is the CAN?

CAN is a network of psychiatrists, hired thugs, and self-proclaimed “deprogrammers,” whose ostensible purpose is to rescue family members who allegedly have been brainwashed into joining cults. Once “rescued” and recruited to CAN, they are given a carefully crafted belief structure and they take on a new personality and purpose in life. They become obsessed with stopping those that CAN defines as “cults.” CAN has targeted Lyndon LaRouche, branding his political association a “political cult.”

CAN runs financial and media warfare against target organizations, promotes the physical kidnapping of members and supporters of these organizations by thugs called “deprogrammers” and “exit-counselors,” and assists in civil and criminal legal cases, including the preparation of deprogrammed former “cult” members as government witnesses.

But CAN members are not their own bosses. The “anti-cult” movement is a sophisticated project of Wall Street banking and intelligence families which has a hierarchical structure, summarized in the flow chart on this page.

The American Family Foundation (AFF) is the “mother” of CAN. The AFF is composed of premier psychiatrists and psychologists such as Dr. Louis Jolyn West and Margaret Singer, who were major participants in the CIA’s mass drug-pushing project. Known as MK-Ultra, the CIA’s project experimented with the use of LSD, the synthetic narcotic seminal in creating the rock/drug/sex counterculture.

CAN’s activities are also aided and protected by the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL), which uses the label of “anti-Semitism” to smear anyone daring to expose its gangster/dope lobby connections. Another crucial element to the direction and activity of CAN and their associate organizations is the Jewish Community Relations Council’s (JCRC) Taskforce on Missionaries and Cults.

Although CAN brags of 32 chapters across the United States, its membership is made up of loosely affiliated small groups of former “cult” members and their parents. Its directors, planners, deprogrammers, and theoreticians, however, are a motley group with a strange propensity toward deviant behavior. They include:

The Rev. Michael Rokos, the former President of the Cult Awareness Network, who recently resigned due to exposure of his sexual preferences for young boys. He is touted by the ADL and affiliated media outlets as an expert on “the LaRouche cult.”

In October 1990, news stories broke in the *Baltimore Sun* and elsewhere that Rokos had been arrested in July 1982 for soliciting sex with a Baltimore vice squad officer posing as a minor. According to an affidavit from arresting officer Joseph G. Wyatt, Rokos solicited him, saying, “I want you to tie me up, put clothespins on my nipples, and make me. . . .” [perversion deleted by editor].

While hiding his perverted criminal past, Rokos spoke before law enforcement and civic groups slandering

LaRouche. He portrayed himself as an expert on “political cults” and “Satanism.” Rokos also fraudulently portrayed himself as the chaplain for the Maryland State Police.

Cynthia Kissner, the executive director of the Cult Awareness Network and leader of the anti-LaRouche drive, was once a topless dancer, reports the July 1991 issue of *The Religious Freedom Alert*: “According to [an] affidavit, Ms. Kissner formerly worked as a topless dancer at the Blue Note Lounge in Tuscon, Arizona.” The affidavit, which was sworn by one of Ms. Kissner’s professional colleagues at the Blue Note, also reports that Ms. Kissner was fired due to “her inability to get along with co-workers and customers.” Recently, Kissner took to the airwaves and newspapers to protect a pedophile ring in Omaha, Neb. She denounced LaRouche associates’ detailed exposure of this network as a mind-control technique used to “keep the troops revved up.”

Galen Kelly is the titular head of “security” for CAN and is its current “LaRouche expert.” The security apparat is used to keep CAN members “in line,” according to former members. CAN recruits and abductees are trained not to trust “outsiders.”

Kelly is a “deprogrammer” who has been convicted of assault and has had his pistol license revoked. Kelly has carried out “deprogrammings” with Harlin Killstein of the terrorist Jewish Defense League, whose associate Mordechai Levy was recently convicted of attempted murder in New York City. Kelly works with the Jewish Community Relations Service Task Force on Missionaries and Cults, and is known to work with the FBI and IRS.

Kelly is assisted by Larry Zilliox, CAN’s nominal chief of security, and Larry Kahaner, who run a private detective firm in Alexandria, Va. Zilliox, who reportedly works under scores of aliases, has an expertise in the methods needed for successful kidnappings and deprogrammings.

Sources report that Kelly is fanatically dependent on New Age herbal teas.

John Overington, the West Virginia State Delegate working with the Cult Awareness Network against LaRouche, and a recent political booster of Iran-Contra figure Oliver North, was the chief sponsor of a West Virginia House bill which required X-rated peep show parlors to provide their patrons with lavatories so they might freshen up after their heated activities!

Aside from his concern for the peep-show clientele, Overington has expressed a desire to tear up the Constitution as it is applied to political freedoms. He is circulating a letter to state legislators urging his colleagues to report the political activity of LaRouche associates in their home district to CAN and law enforcement authorities! The same letter urges that states adopt a new law that would require any charitable or political donation over \$1,000, given to *any* organization, to be put in escrow with a special state agency, to allow time for the donor to have his or her mind changed.

Overington’s disgusting behavior is underscored by the fact that he turned his own mother, Helen, over to CAN

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIAL ENGINEERS

Tavistock Institute,
London

Frankfurt School
for
Social Research



Hannah Arendt

EASTERN ESTABLISHMENT FOUNDATIONS AND LAW FIRMS

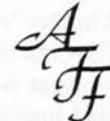
Morris &
McVeigh

Bodman Fnd.
Scaife Fnd.
Achellis Fnd.



George Bodman

American
Family
Foundation



U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department
of
Justice



CIA



FBI



MK-Ultra

Son of
Sam

Lucis Trust-
Temple of
Understanding

Process
Church

American
Jewish
Committee

Anti-Defamation
League



Jewish
Community
Relations Council
Task Force on
Missionaries
and Cults

CULT NETWORK

CULT
AWARENESS
NETWORK

can cult awareness network

ANTI-CULT NETWORK

"deprogrammers," the pedophile Rokos, and corrupt law enforcement officials in order to prevent her from contributing funds to the LaRouche-associated political movement.

Helen Overington is a former financial and political supporter of the LaRouche movement. She withdrew her support only after a year of family pressure and intensive sessions with CAN thought-police. Her daughters, Mary Rotz and Peggy Weller, and her son, John Overington, opposed her political views, and wanted her money.

Mrs. Overington's children called the Virginia Attorney General's office, who put them in touch with Mira Lansky Boland, the LaRouche case officer for the Anti-Defamation League. Boland in turn put them in touch with CAN. Soon, Mrs. Overington found herself under virtual house arrest, with visits from Boland, then-CAN president the Rev. Michael Rokos, and Virginia State Police Special Investigator C.D. Bryant, who worked her over with lies, slanders, and half-truths, similar to a prisoner of war, until she finally "thought reformed."

In a January 1991 article in *Woman's Day*, Helen Overington described her political disagreements with her family: "When I tried to talk politics with my children, they'd say, 'Oh, Mom, you really don't believe that stuff, do you?' or 'Oh, Mom, you've been reading all that conservative literature again.' Especially Peggy, the most liberal. She finally told me, 'Look, Mom, we can't discuss these things. We just don't agree.'

Mira Lansky Boland, a "former" employee of the CIA and classmate of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, is now the resident LaRouche expert for the Anti-Defamation League. She heads the Fact Finding Division of the ADL's Washington, D.C. office. Boland works closely with CAN, sharing names and information targetting individuals.

John Foster "Chip" Berlet is a dope promoter who collaborates with CAN on the anti-LaRouche project. Berlet, the chief analyst for Political Research Associates, is a propagandist for drug legalization. Berlet was an editor of *High Times* magazine, the official journal of the pro-dope lobby. He penned an article attacking LaRouche titled, "They Want to Take Your Drugs Away."

Berlet is a follower of the philosopher Hannah Arendt. Arendt, George Lukacs, Theodore Adorno and others of the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research, helped mold the "New Left" radical philosophy of the 1960s and 1970s. These philosophers, and their followers such as Berlet, espoused the theory that anyone who believed in an "absolute truth" had an "authoritarian personality."

In many ways, Arendt, Lukacs and Adorno were early advocates of the ideas associated with Dr. Benjamin Spock—who popularized the Baby-Boom Generation's slogan, "Question Authority."

The Frankfurt Institute, a project of the COMINTERN, the Communist movement's international arm, launched a project to attack the culture of Western Judeo-Christian soci-

ety and usher in paganism and Satanism. The project attacked both major Western religions, and stated that Christianity was inherently anti-Semitic.

John Markham, a former assistant U.S. attorney, is one of the strangest new recruits to the CAN cause. The October 1990 issue of *CAN News* reported that Markham was a scheduled speaker at the CAN's national conference in Chicago. "Markham participated in the successful prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and six followers on a federal court indictment," reports the newsletter.

But nowhere does the newsletter report that Markham was himself a member of the Process Church, a Satanic cult which was associated with psycho-killer Charles Manson and linked to the infamous Son of Sam murders, about which we will report below.

Who controls CAN?

The theoreticians behind CAN's mercenaries are the same "scientists" who ran the London Tavistock Institute and the CIA's mind-control experiments code-named MK-Ultra. The Tavistock Institute is a subsidiary branch of Britain's Intelligence Services which specializes in perfecting different areas of psychological and cultural warfare.

The CIA's MK-Ultra project was born out of the Tavistock Institute's studies of Nazi social control techniques. After the war and throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the CIA and U.S. military agencies funnelled money through various research foundations and universities to study the various effects of torture, brain surgery, hypnosis, sensory deprivation and psychedelic drugs on "subjects." These experiments were seeking to perfect methods of mind-control.

Many of the pioneer experimenters are board members and advisers to CAN and its mother organization, the American Family Foundation. We review the dossiers here of several of the most prominent.

Dr. Louis Jolyon West received CAN's 1990 Leo J. Ryan Award for "extraordinary courage, tenacity and perseverance in the battle against tyranny over the mind of man."

Yet, tyranny over the mind of man is Dr. West's stock and trade. Over the course of 30 years, Dr. West has experimented on the minds of veterans, prisoners, alcoholics and drug addicts with hallucinogenic drugs, electroshock, isolation, and small-group behavior control techniques.

In 1977, Dr. West was exposed on the front page of the *New York Times* as being funded by the CIA to perform LSD mind destruction experiments as part of the MK-Ultra project. In John Marks's book, *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, West was exposed as a pioneer of LSD and mind control experiments funded by the CIA. Despite these and other damaging stories, West continues to be held in high reverence among CAN's members and is a frequent lecturer and oft-cited researcher. West is also an advisory board member of the American Family Foundation.

Trained in group dynamics at the British Tavistock Insti-

tute, the “mother” agency for most of the postwar Anglo-American intelligence and “dirty tricks” apparatus, West set out to employ the manipulation of group behavior with hallucinogenic drugs.

He ran “field studies” in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco in the early 1960s to study the effect of drugs on youth, at a time when LSD was making it into the “Bohemian” groups via the numerous MK-Ultra experiments.

West studied how drugs could be used “as adjuncts to interpersonal manipulation or assault.” He studied the use of drugs in controlled groups, such as Charles Manson’s killer cult.

West wrote that the government could supply drugs to control a group or select portion of the population. “This method, foreseen by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* (1932), has the governing element employing drugs selectively to manipulate the governed in various ways.”

West continued that, “In fact, it may be more convenient and perhaps even more economical to keep the growing numbers of chronic drug users (especially of the hallucinogens) fairly isolated and also out of the labor market, with its millions of unemployed. To society, the communards with their hallucinogenic drugs are probably less bothersome—and less expensive—if they are living apart, than if they are engaging in alternative modes of expressing their alienation, such as active, organized, vigorous political protest and dissent.”

To further his studies in LSD, he collaborated with New Age guru Aldous Huxley, the British pioneer promoter of LSD and Satanism. Huxley praised West in a 1957 letter to Dr. Humphrey Osmond, the man who coined the phrase “psycho-delic” (later changed to psychedelic to take away any connotation of madness). Huxley wrote: “Dr. L.J. West, of the Medical School of University of Oklahoma, was here a few weeks ago—an extremely able young man, I think. His findings are that mescalized subjects are almost unhypnotizable. I suggested to him that he should hypnotize his people before they took LSD.”

After America’s ghettos exploded in violence in the late 1960s, West promoted chemical castration and the implanting of electrodes into people’s brains as a means of controlling violent behavior and political activity. In 1973, West proposed the creation of a Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence. Among the programs planned were genetic, biochemical, and neurophysiological studies of violent individuals, including prisoners and “hyperkinetic” children. West wrote to the California director of health that a Nike missile base the Army was turning over to civilian use was a perfect setting for his center. “Such a Nike missile base is located in the Santa Monica Mountains, within a half-hour’s drive of the Neuropsychiatric Institute. It is accessible but relatively remote. The site is securely fenced. . . . Comparative studies could be carried out there, in an isolated but convenient location, of experimental or model programs for the alteration of undesirable behavior.”

Although West’s Violence Center was never approved, he received millions of dollars in research funding for the study of gangs, violence, alcohol and drug abuse.

West became an “expert witness” for several court cases, including the Patty Hearst kidnapping case, and he interviewed Jack Ruby to determine his sanity. During the Hearst trial, West gave away the “family secrets” about brainwashing, when he said “perhaps the most insidious domestic threat posed by ‘brainwashing’ is the tendency of Americans to believe in its power.”

Dr. Margaret Singer is considered the *grande dame* of the Cult Awareness Network. Singer, who is also an advisory board member of the American Family Foundation, got her start as an Army psychiatrist, studying Korean War veterans and prisoners of war. She worked in projects with Drs. Edgar Schein and Albert Biderman, both exposed in Marks’s *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate* as running the parallel military MK-Ultra programs. Singer’s writings are also cited by the CIA front, the Society for the Study of Human Ecology, Inc.

Together with Dr. West, she ran a survival and torture-resistance study for Air Force Intelligence at Stead Air Force Base in 1966. They helped devise a program of “survival training,” by putting a group of airmen in the desert, where they were forced to scrounge and eat lizards to stay alive. They were kept in isolation boxes overnight. The results of this experiment were a failure. The training was so severe that it made men weaker instead of stronger.

Also working with West, Singer studied the Haight-Ashbury hippie drug “culture.” She interviewed hundreds upon hundreds of drug-crazed hippies, and examined their LSD-induced religious experiences in order to build psychological profiles on them.

One of Singer’s strongest contributions to the Age of Aquarius was her work in reshaping the family. She studied family bonding and relationships by doing a series of profiling tests on numbers of families. Based on this work, she was able to “predict” certain types of mental disorders coming from particular families. Singer studied “family constellations,” communications, and “feelings” of family members. Her studies of family structure analyzed authority within the family.

Singer has spent a great deal of energy in trying to give credence to her version of “brainwashing.” Yet, her theories have been discredited by both the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association.

Singer was also involved in the New Religions Movement at the Graduate Theological Seminary in Berkley, Calif.

Dr. Robert Jay Lifton is noted for his “groundbreaking” work on Nazi interrogation and torture techniques. He is a favorite of the Anti-Defamation League, and is often cited as an authority on mind manipulation. Lifton analyzed Korean brainwashing techniques by studying American prisoners of

war and Korean War veterans. He was named in John Marks's book as heading one of the CIA-run MK-Ultra parallel programs for the Air Force.

Lifton worked with Dr. Singer and others at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center on "Chinese Communist thought reform, the assault upon identity and belief." His book, *Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism*, is the "bible" for those who believe in brainwashing. It is read by CAN's deprogrammers to those they are "counseling."

Lifton studied how to manipulate populations by fear and guilt. His studies of the victims of Nazi Germany and the Nazi doctors, has been criticized for being overly sympathetic to the Nazi doctors. Bruno Bettelheim argued that Lifton went too far in understanding the Nazi doctors.

Lifton used his studies of fear to build the anti-nuclear movement's philosophy. "It is impossible, then, to separate the psychic impact of nuclear weapons from that of the broader scientific technological revolution of which they are a part," he wrote. "Production of weapons . . . effectively 'contaminated' the influence of these discoveries on our thought processes and world imagery." Lifton continues that the discovery of germ warfare "psychically contaminates" developments in biological sciences as well.

Rabbi Maurice Davis is a member of the CAN advisory board, who works closely Dr. John G. Clark of Harvard in arranging "deprogrammings." Davis worked in the MK-Ultra program at the U.S. Public Health Service's prison in Lexington, Ky., with Dr. Harris Isbell, who was administering psychotropic drugs to prisoners. One subject was kept on LSD for 77 days.

Rabbi Davis worked with cult leader Jim Jones in Indianapolis and arranged to obtain an empty synagogue to house Jones's "People's Temple."

Rabbi Arnold James Rudin and his wife Marcia are leaders of the "interreligious" group within the Cult Awareness Network and the American Family Foundation. Rudin was an Air Force chaplain stationed in Korea and Japan in 1960-62.

He participated in the formation of the New Religions Movement in America, along with such pioneers of LSD-induced "religious experiences," as Timothy Leary's sidekick Richard Alpert. The New Religions Movement, centered at the Graduate Theological Union, Berkley, Calif., was a project which spawned numerous "religions," New Age beliefs, and helped revive "old religions," such as witchcraft and Satanism.

At the 1981 New Religions Movement Conference, the Rudins ran protection for the growing Satanic and witchcraft networks by defining some as cults and others as "conventional new religious movements" which are "open and up-front about who they are and what life in the group will be like." Under the Rudin criteria, Satanism, WICCA, and other "old" religions are classified as "conventional."

CAN rarely attacks Satanism, witchcraft or paganism and

brings up the Satanism issue only in an opportunist manner. At the CAN conference in 1989 Marcia Rudin declared, "The Satanism issue has been a blessing in disguise for us, because it has enabled us to make a breakthrough with police. We are getting in hundreds and hundreds of programs all over the country and we always slip our cult message in, so we are making tremendous strides in alerting police."

In early July 1991, the leader of the Cult Hot Line in New York-New Jersey, Arnold Markowitz, a close collaborator of the Rudins, told the press that people should not worry about recent grave robberies by a man caught selling human skulls for \$4,000 each to the Palo Mayombe cult. "The fact that they use skulls does not mean there is anything truly violent or destructive," Markowitz told the Long Island daily *Newsday*. Palo Mayombe was the belief used by the Matamoros drug/Satanic network.

The foundations

The American Family Foundation has been funded, in the main, by a handful of top Anglo-American, Wall Street family foundations. Among them are the Scaife Family Foundation, the J.M. Foundation, and the Pew Foundation.

In recent years, the San Francisco-based Swig Foundation has provided crucial support. Foundation Trustee Melvin Swig is a national commission member of the ADL, and a national executive board member of the American Israeli Political Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

Let us take a closer look at CAN's moneybags.

The Bodman/Achellis Foundations:

The single largest financial promoters of the AFF for the past decade have been the Bodman and Achellis Foundations. These two separate foundations have overlapping trustees and officers and are both housed in the New York City law offices of Morris and McVeigh, which also acts as general counsel for both foundations.

The Bodman and Achellis Foundations and the Morris and McVeigh law firm are all chock full of New York-based intelligence and banking families who generally avoid the political limelight, preferring to shape national, political, and cultural policy through private foundation grants.

George Bodman, who established the Bodman Foundation with his wife, was the senior partner in one of the oldest Anglo-American Wall Street investment houses, Cyrus J. Lawrence and Sons, founded in 1854. Bodman was active in intelligence circles and ran the Intelligence Service of the War Trade Board of New York during World War I.

Of the founding partners in Morris and McVeigh, the former was a trustee of the Bank of New York with George Bodman, while the latter was the president and trustee of the Bodman and Achellis Foundations.

Among its many projects, the Bodman Foundation funded the International Rescue Committee, while former CIA director William J. Casey was its president.

The board of trustees of the Bodman Foundation includes

former Ambassador Walter J. P. Curley, an associate of Casey's; Peter Frelinghuysen, whose family is married into the family of former CIA director Cord Meyer; and John N. Irwin III, the son of the undersecretary of state to Henry Kissinger.

The Bodman and Achellis Foundations combined to grant over a half-million dollars to the American Family Foundation during the first decade of its existence.

A close inspection of the grant-making activity of these foundations discloses support for institutions that have been seminal to the erosion of Judeo-Christian culture. In 1969, the Bodman Foundation financed the Temple of Understanding, which established itself as the only religious chapel housed in the United Nations in New York. Anthropologist Margaret Meade, the *grande dame* of the New Age, was an active supporter.

The Temple is the creation of the Lucis Trust, a leading Satanic cult, founded in London in 1922 as the Lucifer Trust. The name was changed from Lucifer Trust, to Lucis, to make the nature of the organization less conspicuous.

American sponsors of the Lucis Trust include Henry Clausen, former supreme grand commander of Scottish Rite Freemasons; the Rockefeller Foundation; former secretary of defense Robert S. McNamara; Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee; and Thomas Watson, Jr. of IBM. Watson is the uncle of John N. Irwin III.

Offices of the Temple of Understanding are located at the Anglican Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in New York City, which is also funded by the Bodman Foundation. The church is well known as a key sponsor of New Age activity.

The Son of Sam connection

Many of our readers are familiar with the gruesome Son of Sam murders that occurred during 1976-1977 in New York City which left six persons dead and seven wounded. Although independent law enforcement and investigative reporters detailed that a Satanic cult was at the center and that there was more than one killer, some powerful individuals and institutions enforced the coverup that a "deranged" lone assassin, David Berkowitz, was solely responsible. To aid the coverup, Berkowitz was never brought to trial.

Now, this investigation of the Cult Awareness Network has turned up shocking new evidence linking the Son of Sam Murders to the CAN—through none other than former assistant U.S. attorney John Markham, the man who prosecuted and imprisoned Lyndon LaRouche for the Department of Justice.

Markham was the private attorney for a Satanic cult connected to the Son of Sam killings. Legal documents show that Markham was intimately involved with the leadership of the Process Church of the Final Judgment, an avowedly Satanic and Lucifer-worshipping cult which openly promoted the use of drugs and deviant sexual behavior. The

Church was founded in London in the 1960s and then established itself in the United States. In fact, in 1973, Markham was the attorney of record for the Church when it was incorporated in New York State.

According to investigative reporter Maury Terry, whose articles on the Son of Sam murders for the Westchester Gannett Newspapers became the basis for the book *The Ultimate Evil*, there was evidence which linked the Son of Sam cult to the Process Church.

Some of the famous Son of Sam letters which were sent to authorities after the killings included Satanic elements which were explicitly used by, or part of, Process Church theology. Furthermore, a police report included the fact that Berkowitz was seen with "Father Lars" who, according to Terry, was part of the Process.

Furthermore, according to a source who was a member, the Son of Sam cult intersected numerous other Satanic cults in the New York metropolitan area. The same source related that the Son of Sam cult had its East Coast headquarters in an abandoned church in Westchester County, N.Y., near the Putnam County line, and that members frequented a number of estates in the area.

Christopher Fripp, a leading member of the Process Church and its later offshoots, both of which John Markham represented, owned an estate in the Westchester town of Pound Ridge, in that very area described by Terry's informant. According to William Bainbridge, a researcher who infiltrated the Process Church, the Pound Ridge estate was used in secret by the upper echelons of the Church.

In fact, on Oct. 14, 1980, the very day that Terry shocked the Satanic underground with a Gannett article that revealed that, not only were the Son of Sam murders carried out by a Satanic cult, but more important, that Terry's new information came from a source who had been a member of cult, the Pound Ridge home of Christopher Fripp changed hands, and the attorneys involved were Morris and McVeigh!

Only a year earlier, during a previous series of articles by Terry, lawyer Rainer Greeven, from Morris and McVeigh, had helped leading members of the Process Church who remained in the New York area to change the name of their church from the Foundation Faith of the Millennium to the Foundation Faith of God.

Markham's involvement with the Process Church and the Foundation Faith of the Millennium proceeded through the Son of Sam killings. During late 1976, Markham moved to San Francisco and registered the Foundation Faith of the Millennium with the State of California, using his apartment at 837 Columbus Street as the church's principal address. Although Markham moved out, church members moved into his apartment, while Markham continued to pay the rent. According to sources, those church members left in August 1977. It was on Aug. 11, 1977 that newspaper headlines across the country blared that David Berkowitz had been arrested for the Son of Sam murders.

ADL role in the 'Get LaRouche' task force

The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations filed a petition to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on May 29, 1991, detailing the political persecution of Lyndon LaRouche and associates, and calling for immediate U.N. action to put a stop to these human rights abuses. We excerpt here a small section of that petition, describing the role of the ADL in perverting justice in the case of Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates.

A. Violations of Articles 1, 7, 18 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. 'Task Force' behind 'LaRouche cases' surfaces in trial of Richard Welsh

. . . Throughout the legal proceedings against LaRouche and associates, it was the contention of the defense that the charges were spurious, having been brought for political reasons, with the aim of silencing an opposition figure and destroying his movement. The defense sought repeatedly to bring material into the 1988 trials (held in Boston, Massachusetts, and, after a mistrial was declared there, in Alexandria, Virginia), proving the existence of a "task force" behind the prosecution which, according to the defense, included police, security and intelligence agencies of the federal government, working together with counterparts on the state and local level. Finally, the defense asserted that an independent, non-profit and tax exempt organization known as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) had worked as part of this task force, in defiance of all norms of law. . . .

In the course of hearings held during the trial of Richard Welsh, an associate of LaRouche, before the Roanoke County Circuit Court of Virginia in late May, 1990, the shape and mechanism of this task force began to come to light.

In the course of examination during hearings in this case, Mira Lansky Boland, a member of the information and research division of the ADL, took the stand. Her testimony showed that she functioned as a coordinator of the ADL participation in the anti-LaRouche task force. . . .

In her testimony in Roanoke, Va., Mira Boland acknowledged the animus guiding her action and that of the ADL against LaRouche, and acknowledged precise facts concerning this animus:

- Boland recognized and confirmed that she had been

entrusted, as one of the heads of the Fact Finding Division of the ADL, with investigations into the political activities of LaRouche and organizations affiliated with him, by Mr. Irwin Suall, head of the Fact Finding Division. As part of this effort, Boland confirmed that she collaborated on a constant basis with the police, intelligence and federal judiciary services of a number of states and the federal government. She declared under oath, that she considered the organizations linked to Mr. LaRouche as a "cult, politically extremist, totalitarian and anti-Semitic." She acknowledged that this was the subject of lengthy conversations she had with the prosecutors of trials in Boston, Massachusetts and Alexandria, Virginia. . . .

- Boland acknowledged having been officially in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and as an "agent of the CIA until 1979"; she admitted having worked with the Defense Department of the United States upon "leaving" the CIA. In 1982 she joined the Fact Finding Division of the ADL. . . .

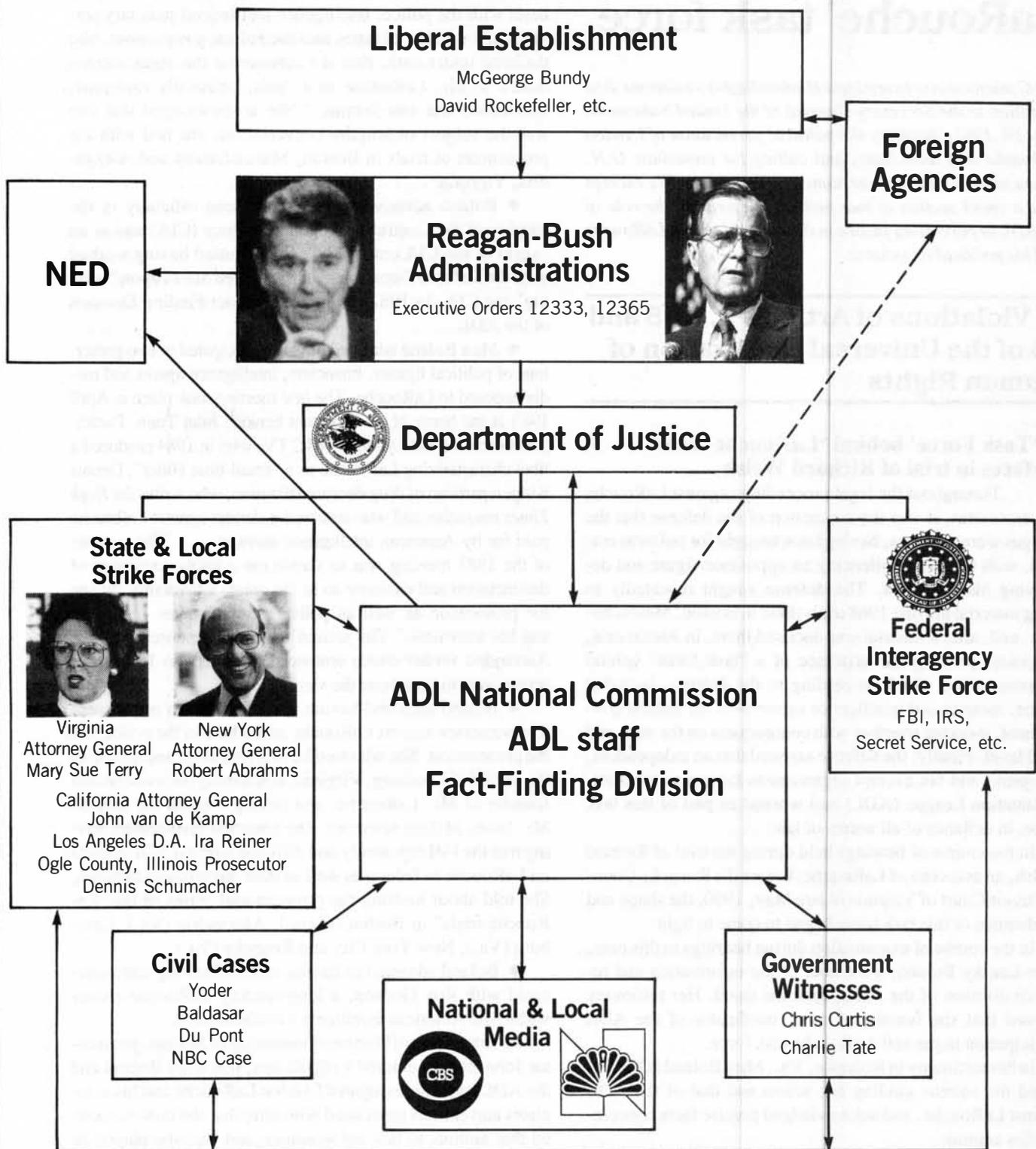
- Mira Boland admitted having participated in two gatherings of political figures, financiers, intelligence agents and media opposed to LaRouche. The first meeting took place in April 1983 at the home of an important banker, John Train. Participants included Pat Lynch of NBC TV, who in 1984 produced a libel characterizing LaRouche as a "small-time Hitler"; Dennis King, a partisan of drug decriminalization, who writes for *High Times* magazine and who authored a slander against LaRouche paid for by American intelligence services. . . . The purpose of the 1983 meeting was to sketch out a public campaign of denunciation and calumny so as "to create a favorable climate for prosecution as well as police actions against LaRouche and his associates." The second meeting, organized after the Alexandria verdict which sentenced LaRouche to 15 years in prison, was to "celebrate the victory. . . ."

- Boland admitted having given the names of prospective witnesses against LaRouche and others to the police and the prosecution. She admitted having had long meetings with the sheriff of Leesburg, Virginia, concerning the associations friendly to Mr. LaRouche, and having warned the sheriff, Mr. Isom, of their activities. She admitted furthermore having met the FBI repeatedly and diffused internal ADL reports on LaRouche to federal as well as state government officials. She told about meeting the prosecutorial teams of the "LaRouche trials" in Boston (Mass.), Alexandria (Va.), Leesburg (Va.), New York City and Roanoke (Va.).

- Boland admitted to having met and having communicated with Roy Godson, a longstanding LaRouche enemy within the American intelligence establishment.

In order to cut off further questioning of Boland, prosecutor John Russell entered a stipulation, that Mira Boland and the ADL had animus against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates and entities associated with him; that she communicated that animus to law enforcement; and that she played an integral part in all prosecutions and investigations.

The 'Get LaRouche' Strike Force



The ADL role in the LaRouche railroad

On April 12, 1990, Judge Clifford Weckstein of Roanoke, Virginia, the presiding judge in the state trials of 19 associates of American's leading anti-Establishment statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., revealed that he had received a packet of slanderous material about LaRouche and his political movement from the Virginia director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. It was not enough that Judge Weckstein was himself the protégé of an ADL National Commissioner, Murray Janus, and had already meted out draconian sentences of 77 years and 25 years in prison to two LaRouche associates convicted in his court of white collar infractions in cases dominated by the most serious breaches of constitutional rights.

The ADL letter and accompanying documents (see graphics), in thinly veiled language, offered Judge Weckstein ADL backing for a promotion to a higher court in return for his continued efforts to destroy the LaRouche political movement. Judge Weckstein has so far refused to recuse himself from the ongoing cases. He took no steps against the ADL, although the League had arguably committed mail fraud, obstruction of justice, attempted bribery, and conspiracy to violate the defendant's civil rights.

In a hearing in the same court two weeks later, a parade of "Get LaRouche" prosecutors and state and federal investigators got on the witness stand and all admitted to having collaborated with ADL official Mira Lansky Boland in cooking up the prosecutions of LaRouche and scores of his associates over at least a four-year period.

Yet, when the Kastigar hearing ended, Weckstein decided that there was no taint, and demanded that the trial proceed.

ADL role exposed

For six days, Weckstein heard testimony that the ADL, specifically Mira Lansky Boland, had been an intimate participant in the "Get LaRouche" taskforce. The witnesses included prosecutors from state and federal agencies. They all testified to numerous contacts with Lansky Boland; that she had access to Welsh's immunized testimony; and that she transmitted information about the various prosecutions of LaRouche and associates among different prosecutors, the news media, and other private hostile parties.

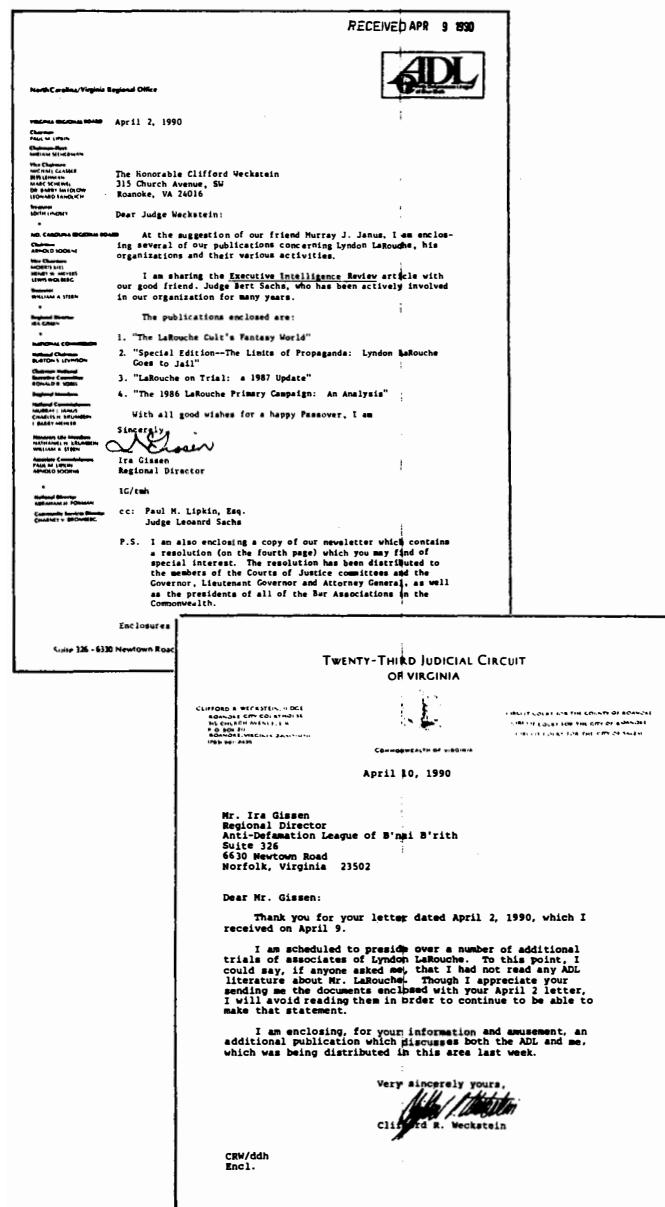
Ms. Lansky Boland herself was subpoenaed to testify to her role, but she was unavailable, having mysteriously left the country the day she was subpoenaed.

Judge Weckstein ultimately vacated the subpoena, thereby allowing the ADL to evade justice.

But the revelations did not stop there. As a result of an agreement between the defense and prosecution, another hearing was convened on May 14, this time on the question of selective and vindictive prosecution against LaRouche's associates.

The first witness put on the stand by the defense was ADL national commissioner Murray Janus. But, before Janus could testify, Judge Weckstein suddenly disclosed that he had failed to provide all evidence of contact between himself and the ADL in the previous hearing. He then produced four letters which he had exchanged with John Lichtenstein, a partner in Janus's law firm.

The effect of Weckstein's contact with ADL was blatant during defense attorney Randolph's questioning of Janus. Weckstein argued against relevancy of Janus's role against LaRouche associates. Randolph argued that the questioning was relevant because the ADL worked with the federal and state governments in a common scheme to eliminate the LaRouche political movement. "The ADL went the extra mile to inflame the government," Randolph said, "They went the extra mile to the point of obstruction of justice when they



contacted this court."

"Murray Janus knew or should have known that you had cases pending before you," Randolph told Judge Weckstein. "By the standard of reckless disregard, which is being applied to these defendants, Murray Janus is guilty of obstruction of justice."

Judge Weckstein nonetheless struck Janus's testimony from the record.

In response, Randolph renewed a motion for Weckstein to recuse himself from the case—since he had not originally disclosed all of his contact with the agency he admitted was hostile to LaRouche—the ADL. During the hearing on the motion May 17, Randolph underlined the appearance of impropriety on Weckstein's part, including the fact that he was actually the one to initiate contact with the ADL. After further heated back and forth, Weckstein denied the motion.

Snapshot

The ADL's blatant illegal interference in the Roanoke 'LaRouche' trial provides a snapshot profile of what had already been a 16-year ADL campaign to destroy the political movement founded by Lyndon LaRouche, a campaign punctuated by wild slanders planted in dozens of news outlets, attempted incitements of violent attacks against LaRouche and associates by terrorists associated with the international drug mafia and the Jewish criminal underground, and, most of all, persistent efforts to force federal and state prosecutors to frame-up leaders of the movement—beginning with LaRouche himself.

While the ADL had been engaged in highly illegal guerrilla warfare against LaRouche since no later than January 1974, 1978 marked a significant escalation in the ADL's dirty tricks campaign. For the first time, the ADL chose to place LaRouche in the "anti-Semitic" category. The reason for this shifting emphasis in the anti-LaRouche effort was the publication of the booklength exposé of the international narcotics trade, *Dope, Inc.*—which named prominent Anglo-American financiers as well as leading figures in the ADL, including Honorary Vice Chairman Edgar Bronfman and Max Fisher, as kingpins of the dope business.

ADL media moles, including Dennis King and John Foster "Chip" Berlet, who had been prominently associated with the dope lobby *High Times* magazine, were shifted over to full-time duty stalking and slandering LaRouche and his associates.

In addition to the mud-slinging and high pitched calls for government action, the ADL also deployed terrorists in a series of attacks in Detroit and New York City.

The earlier phase

By 1975, the ADL had been drawn into a coalition of social democratic groups running an ambitious harassment and containment effort against the NCLC, the philosophical association founded by LaRouche. Thus, on Oct. 22, 1975, Steven Schlossberg, the general counsel to the United Auto

Workers (UAW), wrote a memorandum to then-Department of Justice Criminal Division chief Richard Thornburgh, demanding prosecution of the NCLC for attempting to organize among auto workers. Attached to the Schlossberg letter was a two-page memo by ADL collaborator Charles Baker of the UAW-funded *Homefront* newsletter, proposing a war council meeting involving the ADL to escalate these efforts.

At this time, Lyndon LaRouche was actively engaged in efforts to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East, based on joint economic development projects involving Israel and the moderate Arab states. LaRouche had visited Baghdad and had conferred with senior Israeli Knesset officials. According to documents later released under the Freedom of Information Act, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger personally intervened to short-circuit the LaRouche effort, threatening draconian economic embargo measures against Iraq if they kept talking with LaRouche.

Shortly after the Baker-UAW and Kissinger actions, the ADL published its first "special report" targeting LaRouche and the NCLC.

The Kissinger war

In the early 1980s the ADL teamed up with Kissinger to launch a major drive to get FBI Director William Webster, a close ally of both the ADL and the former secretary of state, to launch a witchhunt against LaRouche.

On Dec. 16, 1981, ADL stringers Dennis King, Chip Berlet, and Russell Bellant had been sent to Washington, D.C. to lobby officials of the Justice Department and the IRS to open prosecutions of LaRouche.

Between July 1982, when Henry Kissinger met privately with FBI Director William Webster during the Bohemian Grove gathering in California to discuss an anti-LaRouche campaign, and January 1983, when Kissinger allies on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board formally demanded action against LaRouche, the ADL effort to bring the federal government in on the Get LaRouche drive jelled. By election day 1984, a federal grand jury had been opened in Boston. The ADL would provide a continuing flow of contaminated witnesses and "cooked" evidence.

Both the ADL and Henry Kissinger's Get LaRouche efforts gained new impetus following President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 televised address announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative. The Reagan SDI speech represented a presidential endorsement of a new military doctrine advanced by Lyndon LaRouche in a well-publicized initiative since early 1982. From the autumn of 1983 on, Soviet state publications were punctuated with demands for LaRouche's scalp. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* editor Fyodor Burlatskii labeled LaRouche as a "casus belli" for World War III in late 1983. By 1984 the Soviets were openly calling for the Justice Department to prosecute.

Throughout the course of the LaRouche trials, there was a consistent coverup of the ADL's role in the prosecution. We begin here to redress that problem.

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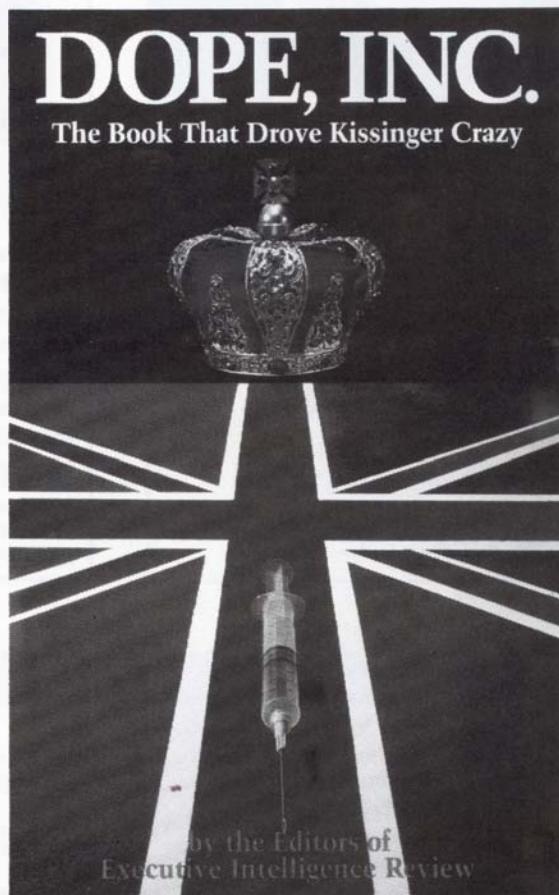
The history-making book 'Dope, Inc.' is now available, after being out of print for five years. The third, expanded edition of the explosive best seller bears the title: "Dope, Inc.: The Book That Drove Kissinger Crazy."

This overview of the global narcotics trade, with a preface by American political economist Lyndon LaRouche, shows that the international trade in illegal narcotics is doubling every five years, with profits in 1991 alone of nearly \$1 trillion. Thus, drug money today represents the largest pool of liquid capital in the world.

Also exposed is the destruction of developing-sector economies by consortia of international bankers, which replaced the national economies with drug economies. Other chapters tell the real story of the organized-crime link to "Dope, Inc.," from the Bronfmans and Kennedys, to the British assassination bureau Permindex, to the Anti-Defamation League.

Finally, in an appendix, Lyndon LaRouche's 1985 "Proposed Multi-National Strategic Operation Against the Drug Traffic for the Western Hemisphere" appears in full, a 14-point plan for defeating the drug traffickers for good.

"Dope, Inc." was first published at the end of 1978, when the war on drugs could have been won. Politicians heeded the bankers instead of the warnings in this book. The war can *still* be won, if we force them to listen now.



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