

## Appendix C

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# The Anti-Defamation League: Dope, Inc.'s Public Relations Firm

In 1979, only a few months after the publication of the first edition of *Dope, Inc.*, a scurrilous attack on the book and its authors appeared in a local Philadelphia Jewish newspaper. The weekly charged that *Dope, Inc.*'s identification of the now-deceased Meyer Lansky as the kingpin for the syndicate's dope operation in the United States, was an "anti-Semitic" attack on a great Jewish philanthropist. The source of this "information" was the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'Nai B'Rith.

This was not a case of the ADL merely getting overzealous in its purported dedication to counter defamatory attacks on Jewish people in the United States. On the contrary, the Anti-Defamation League was established for the express purpose of defending not members of the Jewish faith, but the mob.

Protecting the names of criminals was the ADL's preoccupation from the very beginning. In the first decade of this century, New York Police Commissioner Thomas Bingham, with

his assistant Lt. Joseph Petrosino, was heading up a highly effective investigation into the criminal gangs of New York City. Bingham and Petrosino had dug up evidence showing that the mob was closely interlinked with terrorists and anarchists centered around Emma Goldman and her Henry Street Settlement House. In 1901, Petrosino forewarned the Secret Service of a New York City-based plot on the life of President William McKinley, run out of the Goldman networks. The Secret Service ignored the warning, and McKinley was soon assassinated by one of Goldman's anarchists.

In conjunction with Italian authorities, Bingham and Petrosino put enough heat on the mobs in New York to force Johnny Torrio—Al Capone's uncle and the man who would pull together Dope, Inc.'s national syndicate for more efficient drug and dope distribution—to hightail it out of New York to Chicago.

Suddenly, in 1908, Bingham found himself the target of attacks that he was "anti-Semitic." The source: a publicity committee for the London-based Jewish arm of Freemasonry, formed that year. The committee charged that Bingham, by going after Jewish mobsters, as well as the Italian and Irish gangs, was "maligning Jews." Within a year, the attacks on Bingham, in combination with a campaign against him by the city's so-called Reform Movement, forced his ouster from the New York Police Department.

In the spring of 1909, during the height of the frameup of Bingham, Lt. Petrosino traveled to Italy to set up a liaison between the New York police and the police authorities in Italy. He brought back with him dossiers on several hundred Mafia leaders to build cases for their extradition back to Italy. But in March, while in Sicily, Petrosino was murdered by Don Vito Cascio Ferro—then chief of the Sicilian Mafia—whose descendants today include the drug-running Gambino family.

With Petrosino and Bingham removed from the scene, Don Vito's criminal operations expanded unimpeded in the United States. There were other beneficiaries: the fast-growing criminal network of Arnold Rothstein, the son of a dry goods wholesaler who would make the U.S. connection with Britain's dope

trade in the Far East, and who would become the patron for mob partners Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky.

What was this public relations committee that had so conveniently smeared Bingham as "anti-Semitic"? It was formed and chaired by a Bavarian-born corporate attorney from Chicago, Sigmund Livingston, as the public relations committee for the Jewish branch of freemasonry. By 1913, it had dropped its public association with freemasonry to become the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.

Livingston had strange credentials for heading up an organization supposedly dedicated to combatting anti-Semitism. In his book *Must Men Hate?* Livingston favorably quotes as an expert on anti-Semitism, Count Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi. Coudenhove-Kalergi was a blueshirt fascist ideologue for the Hapsburg family, who was backed by Winston Churchill et al. when the British ended their love-affair with Adolf Hitler, and whose expertise on anti-semitism had been gained through experience in the trade. Adolph Kraus, the Chicago-based international president of B'Nai B'Rith during the ADL's creation, was also, like Livingston, a Hapsburg loyalist. Although Jewish, Kraus was close enough to the anti-Semitic Hapsburgs to be inducted into their Order of Saint Francis.

### Dope, Inc.'s Anti-Defamation League

The ADL is a wholly owned and operated subsidiary for Britain's Dope, Inc. It has never functioned as anything else. The mob and the ADL are there to perform the services which the dope trade's top-echelon controllers would never dirty their hands with.

There is evidence to show, for example, that even in its inception, the ADL was less the baby of Jewish freemasonry than it was of anglophile Morgan interests ensconced in the United States. When Livingston formed the ADL out of the Chicago B'Nai B'Rith Lodge #6, he was a prominent corporate attorney, one of whose clients was William Moore's Chicago and Alton Railway. Although Moore had become a successful "robber

baron" in the 1890s, he became important only after he had hitched his interests to those of J. P. Morgan and U.S. Steel. The current base for the Moore family is the Nabisco Corporation. Moore's grandson, also named William, is today the chairman of the Morgan-controlled Bankers Trust, and is on the board of Morgan's IBM.

The Moores are the biggest funders of the Anti-Defamation League today. Moore's Bankers Trust has more members of its board listed as ADL contributors than any other corporation in the United States.

There is also evidence that the Moores, and the anglophile networks they hook into, make many of the arrangements for the day-to-day deployment of the ADL. Along with Canon Edward West, Bishop Paul Moore, Jr., another grandson of old William, presides over the Episcopalian Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The Cathedral is not only the stateside control center for British intelligence, it is the U.S. headquarters for the British Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, one of the highest-level control points for the British dope cartel.

Canon West has been instrumental in deploying the ADL on dirty-tricks operations against Lyndon LaRouche his associates. When probed on this point by an undercover investigator, West responded: "We're going to send the Jews after LaRouche." Immediately afterward, the ADL's "anti-Semitic" smear campaign against LaRouche escalated.

## The Anti-Nazi Game

In March 1978, James Rosenberg, a.k.a. Jimmy Mitchell, was implicated in a plot to provoke the Pennsylvania Confederation of Independent Orders of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the KKK, or CIOIE, to bomb the Trenton, New Jersey, headquarters of the NAACP. Four months later, Rosenberg-Mitchell was named by right-wing sources as the key figure orchestrating a clash between KKK and "anti-Klan" forces in Jamesburg, New Jersey. It was found that Rosenberg-Mitchell had

infiltrated himself as an agent provocateur into the Jewish Defense League, the left-wing Progressive Labor Party, and the International Committee Against Racism.

Rosenberg-Mitchell was also a self-admitted paid agent of the ADL, working under the ADL's Fact-Finding Division directed by Irwin Suall and Justin Finger.

Rosenberg's case is only one of many that have come to light, in which the ADL has sent its own agents to infiltrate racist or neo-Nazi organizations and act as provocateurs. Today the ADL directs wholesale numbers of neo-Nazi groups and sections of the KKK—the idea being that attacks upon Jews will give a boost to the ADL.

This underhanded use of anti-Semitism itself began when the ADL—having moved its headquarters to New York City in 1933—was incorporated as an asset of William "Intrepid" Stephenson's British Special Operations Executive (SOE), when Stephenson moved his operation to the United States in 1938 as part of British intelligence's "special relationship" with U.S. intelligence. Stephenson's first mission was to get the United States into the war—not so much against the Nazis but behind the British Empire, and to secondarily sink British intelligence's hooks deeper into the wartime and postwar American intelligence community.

To prod the U.S. into the war, Stephenson set about the infiltrate, take over, and in some cases create, U.S. Nazi, pro-Nazi, and Nazi-labeled organizations. Stephenson's provocateurs would then direct these organizations to praise opponents of Britain, for example, thereby smearing Britain's opponents with a Nazi label.

At the same time, Stephenson and the ADL created various organizations to combat Nazism, the most important of which was the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to Champion Human Rights, which in the United States was called the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. At the top, the organization sported on its board of directors such notables as King Leopold of Belgium, Fiorello LaGuardia, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The ADL manned the staff.

One member of that staff was Dorothy Kahn Wurzburger, a.k.a. Dorothy Waring, Mary Garffney, and Charlotte Snowden Meade. Wurzburger was the director of the Anti-Nazi League's "Fact-Finding Division." A British agent who said she was never afraid to "lose what is most dear to a woman," Wurzburger had ghost-authored books for Otto von Hapsburg, and had been the wife of a member of Hitler's high command. In fact, she had been so close to Hitler herself that she was named in 1933 as the chief beneficiary on Hitler's Lloyds of London insurance policy. She was also the author of *Life and Loves of a Woman Spy*, and of *Where Now Little Jew?* the latter called one of the most viciously anti-Semitic books ever produced.

Another staff member was Irving Rothberg, a.k.a. Alexander Redlick, L. K. Roller, and Col. Richard Collins. His specialty was infiltration of Nazis and others into opponent organizations to Stephenson. During the 1936 national election campaign, Rothberg was hired as the investigator for un-American activities for the New York State Democratic Committee, where he used the skills cultivated by Stephenson and the ADL. Just before election day, the New York World Telegram headlined one of his stories: "U.S. Nazi Attack on Jews Laid to Republicans."

Through the years 1932 through 1945, the ADL worked closely with Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., father of Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Among Morgenthau's stable of operatives was George Mintzer, the director of criminal investigations of the U.S. Southern District Attorney's Office from 1926 to 1931. In 1933, Mintzer was using his private law offices to house the ADL's intelligence files. By the war's end, these files reportedly listed the names of over 32,000 Americans whom the ADL accused of subversion. Mintzer's files were made available to the Office of Naval Intelligence, the State Department, the FBI, and to Stephenson's SOE.

## Irwin Suall

It was during the war years, when the ADL was firmly under the arm of Stephenson's SOE, that the ADL picked up Irwin

Suall, who now heads of the League's "Fact-Finding Division." He is a leading figure in the U.S. branch of the Socialist International, and is a member of the National Committee of the Social Democrats, USA; the Workers Defense League; and the board of directors of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Suall first rubbed shoulders with British Secret Intelligence circles during the war, while working as an organizer for the Young People's Socialist League in the merchant marine. He career training for placement in the Socialist network began in 1948, when he was awarded a scholarship from the Transatlantic Foundation to attend the guild-socialist Ruskin Labor College in Oxford, England. The College was a training ground for radical socialists, listing among its graduates Max Eastman, James Burnham, and Frank Meyer, all of them Comintern or Socialist leaders during the 1920s and 1930s who would later co-found William Buckley's National Review.

On his return from Oxford, Suall was hired by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union run by David Dubinsky. In 1961, while Suall was serving as national secretary for the Socialist Party, he ran a campaign to defame Ronald Reagan, then an employee of General Electric who made the company's motto "Progress Is Our Most Important Product" famous to all Americans. Suall authored a pamphlet, called "The American Ultras: the Extreme Right and the Military-Industrial Complex," in which he vituperatively attacked President Eisenhower and other ranking military leaders.

## Operation Underworld

Once the United States had entered World War II, the Anti-Defamation League helped carry out an operation that was crucial to building Dope, Inc.'s \$100 billion trade in the United States: Operation Underworld.

In March 1942, a meeting took place at the Manhattan Dis-

trict Attorney's office. In attendance were District Attorney Frank Hogan, several officials of the Office of Naval Intelligence (a stronghold of Stephenson's SOE), and Murray Gurfein, Hogan's top assistant and head of the rackets division. The agenda item was how to establish contact with, and deploy the mob for wartime purposes. The meeting decided that Gurfein, who would later become an official of the ADL and an official U.S. intelligence agent stationed in Britain, would be the key liaison between the DA's office and Naval Intelligence, and to the mob.

The meeting had been held as a consequence of a plan set into motion as early as 1940 by Lt. Commander Charles Radcliffe Haffenden, who directed the B-3 (mob unit) of Naval Intelligence in New York. Before resuming active duty in 1940, Haffenden had been an executive with the Moore family's Nabisco. Haffenden's assignment, Operation Underworld, was to organize cooperation between the mob and the Allied powers for the planned invasion of Sicily. But the main aim, and major effect of Operation Underworld, was to reshape organized crime for *postwar use*—to the benefit of the same crew the ADL had run the PR for in 1908 and continues to protect today.

Gurfein had little trouble in making contact with the mob. Within a couple of weeks, he had recruited Joseph "Socks" Lanza, the waterfront mobster who ran the Fulton Fish Market, and had opened up the docks to Naval Intelligence and Stephenson's SOE.

By April 1942, Haffenden himself, through Gurfein, was in contact with Charles "Lucky" Luciano, Lansky's partner. Haffenden projected that Luciano, then in the New York state Dannemora Penitentiary, would yield control of the Sicilian mafia in exchange for a deal for early probation. Luciano agreed.

It had not been hard to link up with Luciano. Gurfein had simply spoken to Moses Polakoff, the former head of the criminal division of the U.S. Attorney's Office where he had made a name for himself as a "crimebuster." Then Polakoff left government service to become the attorney for both Luciano and Lansky. Polakoff's career points to a "special relationship" that has never been broken, between active and former officials of the U.S. Attorney's Office, sections of the FBI, and other crime-busting entities, and the Lansky-Luciano gang.



April 1942 began Meyer Lansky's official employment by British and American intelligence, but Lansky's coordination with these authorities goes back much further, with the ADL playing a crucial role.

Both Luciano and Lansky had been protégés of mobster Arnold Rothstein, the man who had been given the British franchise into the Hong Kong dope trade to the United States. Two years later, Luciano and Lansky directed a top-down reorganization of the mob, clearing out the "Mustache Petes" and placing control of much of the centralized crime infrastructure in the hands of Dope, Inc. The 1931 mass executions of Salvatore Maranzano and 40 other top mobsters had paved the way for the Luciano-Lansky power grab.

By 1935 at the latest, Lansky was directly offering his services to the ADL and its friends. In that year, Rabbi Stephen Wise, a Cincinnati official of the World Jewish Congress, asked Lansky to organize violent assaults against Nazi-style "Bundist" organizations in the New York area. Lansky agreed. Further down the road in his career, Lansky became one of the major fundraisers for the United Jewish Appeal, and a major funder for the ADL itself.

Lansky has another connection to the ADL. In 1929, his lieutenant Frank Erickson, whom Lansky had inherited from Arnold Rothstein, set up the Sterling National Bank. The bank was the service center for the mob's operations in the garment center, in part run through the unions like Suall and Dubinsky's ILGWU. Sterling is also the bank for the ADL, with a board of directors nearly indistinguishable from it.

## From Operation Underworld to Appalachin

As a result of Haffenden's deal with Luciano, the mafia boss was moved from Dannemora to Great Meadows prison, where he was given special visiting privileges. Lansky, Frank Costello, Joe Adonis, and Polakoff would visit Luciano's prison office to lay plans for the entire East Coast mafia. Between spring 1942 and the end of the war, Luciano, Lansky, and

company, while they reorganized the docks for Naval Intelligence, directed the execution of over 30 major waterfront figures.

When the Allies were ready for the invasion of Sicily, Haffenden was put in charge of dealing with the Mafia. Lansky began sending Haffenden a stream of Sicilian mafiosi and Italian freemasons, all of whom went to work for Naval Intelligence. One of Lansky's closest collaborators in Sicily was the son of Don Vito Cascio Ferro, the criminal who had "rubbed out" anti-mob investigator Lt. Petrosino.

Second in command of the OSS in Italy and working with Haffenden was Norman Newhouse, a member of the national committee of the ADL. Today, the Newhouse family, which runs the newspaper chain of the same name, is the central ADL family in New Orleans. Since the civil rights era, according to intelligence sources, the New Orleans chapter of the ADL, headed by Adolph Botnick, has been a conduit for contracting hits by the mob.

After the war, the top-down control of the mob passed from Naval Intelligence to the New York Waterfront Commission. The Waterfront Commission was given power to license hearings, grant immunity, conduct criminal investigations, and exercise broad police powers. It was dominated by the same Naval Intelligence-ADL interface that had run Operation Underworld:

- Joseph Kaitz, "Mr. Waterfront," who had been in Naval Intelligence and was Haffenden's chief B-3 liaison to Lansky and Adonis;
- Paul Alfieri, another B-3 man on the Commission;
- Justin Finger, top investigator for the Commission, who today is chairman of the ADL's Civil Rights Division which oversees ADL intelligence.

The Commission used its powers to go after the International Longshoremens Association and the Teamsters on the docks, while handing more control over the docks to the Lansky mafia.

In 1957, the New York State Governor's State Investigations

Committee was set up, to specialize in attacking police departments for alleged corruption. Its most spectacular action was the discovery and arrest of nearly 50 mafia leaders attending a secret planning meeting in Appalachin, New York. Present was every major syndicate family leader in the country save one—Meyer Lansky. One of the chief investigators responsible for the raid: the ADL's future intelligence officer, Justin Finger.

The stronger Lansky's power in Dope, Inc.'s national drug syndicate grew, the more the ADL and its executive board members became thoroughly co-opted in the dirty-money-laundering side of the operation. From Sterling National Bank, to the American Bank and Trust, to Robert Vesco, the ADL is in the thick of the dirty-money scams Dope, Inc. requires to launder billions of dollars of dope money each year. The task of cleaning up drugs in the United States, and of politically destroying the Anti-Defamation League, is one and the same thing.

**DOPE, INC.**  
**Boston Bankers and**  
**Soviet Commissars**

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