

AIDL RESEARCH REPORT

The New Alliance Party: A Study in Deception

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Contents

Introduction	1
Early History	1
Extending the NAP's Reach	2
1988 Presidential Ticket	2
New York City: Politics and Primary	2
Role of the "Therapy Centers"	2
NAP Anti-Semitism—The Jewish "Deal With The Devil"	4
More Hostility Toward Israel and Jews	5
Targeting the Black Community	6
Indoctrinating Students	6
Recent NAP Activities	7
A New "Cultural Center"	7
The Money Trail	8
Foreign Policy Positions: The Libyan Connection	8
Other Foreign Concerns	9
Sex and the NAP	9
To Sum Up	10
Appendix A—NAP Enterprises	11
Appendix B—An Insider's View	12

The New Alliance Party: A Study in Deception

Introduction

One of the most visible and vocal groups to emerge on the far left in recent years is the New Alliance Party. Part Marxist sect, part therapy cult, part entertainment enterprise (producer of "talent shows" and "Musicruises" in New York City featuring big name performers), the party is active across the country, running candidates in both national and local elections, and promoting its unique brand of radicalism. New Alliance Party politics is an amalgam of eccentric "therapy" theories, revolutionary rhetoric, black nationalism, and sexual references. It is tainted with anti-Semitism and an intense anti-Israel bias.

Although the party claims to be led by blacks and other minorities and by women, in fact its leadership is centered in one man: Fred Newman.

Like the extremist politics of Lyndon LaRouche (with whom the party was once affiliated), the New Alliance Party has the trappings of a cult: a one-man leadership and authority figure in Fred Newman; a small, devoted following; a wide variety of "front groups" that spread its message; an ability to raise money successfully; and a private agenda not readily evident from the party's public positions.

This report will examine the history and background of the party, its mode of operation, its recurrent themes and doctrines, and the manipulative methods it uses to advance its goals.

Early History

The New Alliance Party (NAP) is in large measure the handiwork of Fred Newman, a one-time college teacher whose therapeutic theory and practice have inspired the formulation of several small, cult-like organizations over the past decade. Newman was a philosophy instructor in the City College of New York when he first came to notice in the radical political community. In 1968 he formed a collective called "If-Then" which boasted that its pamphlets and brochures were the most obscene in New York. "If-Then" evolved into the Centers for Change, a commune that ran sensitivity groups; there, Newman also began a therapy clinic.

In 1974 Newman and his small band of followers joined Lyndon LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), a bizarre sect making a transition from the far left to the far right. The NCLC at that time had just completed a campaign of violence and intimidation against other left-wing groups and was concentrating on charges that the Rockefeller interests and the CIA were engaged in a massive brainwashing effort. After a brief stay in the NCLC, Newman and his followers resigned to form the International Workers Party (IWP).

The IWP, formed in 1974, called for the formulation of united fronts with working class organizations and movement groups to lead to "international socialist revolution." It claimed to have disbanded in 1976, and its activists formed the New York City Unemployed and Welfare Council, whose president, Joyce Dattner, was a Newman follower. A host of other Party fronts soon appeared, including the Coalition of Grass Roots Women, New York City Union of Lesbians and Gay Men, Federation of Independent Unions, New Black Alliance and Women's Independent Democratic Organization. Finally, in 1979, the Newmanites organized the New Alliance Party.

Extending the NAP's Reach

While there are probably not many more than a hundred hard-core members of the New Alliance Party, **several thousand people may be involved in its front groups.** The NAP claims to have thirteen thousand dues-payers and a hundred thousand readers of its weekly newspaper, the *National Alliance*. However, the *National Alliance* had a paid circulation of only 6,167 in 1989. On occasion NAP candidates for public office have received a substantial vote. Dennis Serrette and Nancy Ross, the NAP's presidential ticket in 1984, were on the ballot in thirty-three states; the ticket received 47,209 votes. (Serrette broke with the party shortly afterwards. Testifying in a deposition dated May 29, 1987, Serrette described the group as a therapy cult that used Newman's brand of therapy as a means of controlling its members. See Appendix B.)

1988 Presidential Ticket

In 1988 the New Alliance Party presidential ticket headed by Dr. Lenora Fulani was on the ballot in all fifty states. Fulani, the party's most visible and effective representative, is a psychologist and "director of social therapy" for the organization's medical centers. She was certified by the Federal Election Commission to receive federal matching funds of \$205,565.18. She received a national vote of 201,430 or less than one-quarter of one percent of the total vote cast.

New York City: Politics and Primary

The party's center of activity seems to be on the Upper West Side of New York, where it has tried to be active in community politics. It has focused its attacks on Democratic reformers and occasionally supported some traditional Democrats. For several years its co-chair was New York City Councilman Gilberto Gerena-Valentin of the Bronx. The NAP's goal is to build an independent party to counter "fascism."

The NAP ran candidates in New York City's primary election in September, 1989. The NAP's candidate for City Council President, Rafael Mendez, received 193,842 votes, about 25 percent of the total vote cast. The party's candidate for Manhattan Borough President, Barbara R. Taylor, received 31,968 votes, about 16 percent of the total vote. While these results might be construed by some observers as representing a "protest vote," the party's performance in the primary was an impressive one, and its most significant garnering of votes thus far.

Role of the "Therapy Centers"

Fred Newman's psychological theory, implemented by what he calls "social therapy," holds that each individual is governed by a "bourgeois ego" that prevents unity with others and encourages self-gratification. The role of the radical therapist is to lead the individual to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeois ego and to liberate the proletarian ego by means of a personal revolution.

Newman directs a group of eight so-called "medical and therapeutic" centers in the New York area, as well as individual centers in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington DC, Denver, and Jackson, Mississippi. The party, which claims to have regional offices in 26 states, attempts to be politically active in areas where these therapy centers are located.

The New York Institute for Social Therapy and Research, set up in 1978, became the headquarters for Newman's therapy practice; its profits appear to be the major source of funding for

the New Alliance Party. Party members and supporters have been recruited from patients undergoing therapy at the Institute.

An article in the *Village Voice* of June 1, 1982 observed:

The most disturbing aspect of NAP. . . has remained consistent from the beginning: the total integration, under Fred Newman's guidance, of psychotherapy and political recruitment. . . . With about 300 patients, at least half of whom are NAP members and many of whom pay around \$40 an hour for group sessions, the Institute's annual cash flow may be above \$500,000 a year. A substantial part of that sum finds its way into NAP and its satellites, but there is no way of knowing how much.

Four years later, an article in *Newsday* revealed:

But perhaps the most controversial aspect of the party is its network of six therapy clinics, grouped together under the Institute for Social Therapy and Research. The Institute, which sometimes works with Medicaid and Medicare patients, treats 1,500 patients a month, Newman said. Therapists connected with the party follow a "drug-free" program of treatment, stressing the social origins of emotional illnesses, he said.

Also in 1986, the black newspaper, *New York Voice* (Nov. 1, 1986) wrote of the NAP's Harlem center of the Institute for Social Therapy and Research:

The three-year-old Harlem center. . . offers group, individual, family, and couples therapy as well as workshops, seminars and medical testing and referral. . . .

"Race and class, being a woman or being gay is not neutral to emotional health but must be considered," said Dr. Fulani, who says she was radicalized in the sixties when she realized that the model for excellence was the white upperclass male. . . . Therefore, for her and for the staff and clients at the center, the emotional and medical issues they address are seen as political.

Fulani. . . has been accused by critics of brainwashing the people who come to the center. In response to these charges, she says: "To some significant extent emotional problems are social and there is a relationship between psychology and politics. We're just more open about it."

The *Village Voice* article noted earlier (entitled "Psychopolitics") provided further insight into the cult aspects of the NAP. The article noted that Newman "has determined [the party activists'] political direction at every turn" and has "treated most of the NAP leaders" with his "social therapy." The article went on:

Understanding "social therapy" from reading works of Fred Newman and his various collaborators isn't a simple undertaking. . . . Yet half a dozen booklets and pamphlets Newman has self-published over the past 10 years do offer some clues about what he calls the "practice of method"—which he regards as the best way to teach Marxism. . . . the end result, when a cure is achieved, is that "the patient is organized. . . [a cure] must result in the patient performing revolutionary acts. . . acting in ways which reject. . . the mode of understanding, explaining and meaning authoritarily identified with bourgeois ideology. . . ." This may sound like a formula for indoctrinating patients into NAP, and vice versa—especially because the Institute funnels money into NAP organizations, seeks members at NAP events, and teaches and trains current and prospective members of NAP and its affiliates. . . .

Former NAP activist Dennis Serrette has described the group as "basically a therapy cult centered around the person of Dr. Fred Newman." Serrette characterized NAP as "an organiza-

tion that portrays itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization when, in effect, they were nothing more than a power play by an individual to just exercise control over a large number of people." He described the overall atmosphere of party meetings as follows: "I certainly felt that the folks that were in there were basically under some assumption or intimidation that they shouldn't oppose anything that came from the front. I felt that way, I felt intimidated." (See Appendix B.)

NAP Anti-Semitism: The Jewish "Deal with the Devil"

For years the New Alliance Party has been plagued by charges of anti-Semitism—for good reason. In the *National Alliance* of October 25, 1985, Fred Newman referred to Jews as "the stormtroopers of decadent capitalism," and complained that they had "sold their souls to the devil—international capitalism."

Fred Newman's further remarks in this vein about Jews were contained in this *National Alliance* article (a transcript of his speech to the NAP's 1985 regional convention in Harlem), entitled "Breaking a Deal with the Devil":

... I'm saying all this because I want you to know what happened, what the Jewish people as a people did in response to almost being destroyed. I want to share this with you honestly and openly because it's very painful to say aloud. As a people, we responded to that genocide by selling our souls to the devil.

And the contract with the devil has been clear-cut. It becomes clearer every day and we have to hear it in New York and have to hear it in Johannesburg, and we have to hear it in the Middle East; we have to hear it throughout the world. The contract with the Jewish people, with the Jewish leadership, has been: "We're going to let you live. We're going to let you survive. We're going to make sure it never happens to you again as long as you function as the stormtroopers of decadent capitalism against people of color the world over! That's the goddamned deal with the devil. . . .

You make sure that you Jews will be in the forefront in the war against the empowerment of Black people, of Puerto Rican people, in this country. We need you to play that role. We have the right to use you to play that role. We will degrade your struggle and your degradation by waving the flag of your Holocaust in the name of putting down and oppressing other sisters and brothers. . . .

A special issue of *Stono*, a new NAP publication, entitled "WHAT OF THE JEW?" appeared in August, 1989. In an editorial, *Stono*—speaking "as Marxist thinkers and activists"—stated:

The DEAL WITH THE DEVIL, [i.e., Jews serving capitalism] forged in the wake of the Holocaust, was quite explicitly made; the survivors had the Scylla-and-Charybdis choice of doing the bidding of capital or dying. . . .

Elsewhere, *Stono* asserted: "Our anti-zionism needs little explanation: We oppose the Jewish colonization of Palestine."

NAP is a fervent supporter of anti-Semitic Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan. It has claimed that "it was the racist white media which inaccurately portrayed Farrakhan as anti-Semitic." In a statement supportive of Farrakhan at the party's Harlem convention in 1985, Newman again proclaimed his "devil" theory, this time attacking Zionism:

The history of Zionism, the manipulation that is Zionism, is nothing more than the making of a deal with the devil. . . . To be saved. . . . means to follow and build the leadership, the great struggle of people of color all over the world, and in the United States of America, to follow the leadership of the Afro-American people. . . . as Jews, as Puerto Ricans, as gays,

as straights—because that's the progressive leadership that will end these sick, vulgar, inhuman deals with devils. So as with Minister Farrakhan, our party is about "doing in the devil." And we'll do in the devil in the way that we can. Whatever Minister Farrakhan can do by way of helping us in doing in the devil—we don't turn anybody away!

In 1986 Practice Press, the party's publishing arm, published a pamphlet titled "The Hon. Louis Farrakhan: A Minister for Progress." It is advertised weekly in the *National Alliance*. The introduction to the pamphlet states that Farrakhan and the New Alliance Party "are the leading targets of Zionist terror," and calls Farrakhan "the most progressive religious leader on the American political landscape."

More Hostility Toward Israel and Jews

Regarding Israel, Jews and Zionism, Newman has further stated:

As a well-paid client state, Israel's function was always to defend Washington's politics and American capital in the Middle East. The dirty role for the American Zionist Jew, and the new Jew, was to support Washington's advance and survival and to use Israel as a bargaining chip in the ongoing political poker game that was post-war, cold war politics. . . the Judeo-Christian God, long controlled by finance capital, authorized the murder and dislocation of the Palestinian people. Israel's right to exist is actually capitalism's might-makes-right to create whatever the hell it needs. . . . The so-called Jewish lobby which, myth has it, spends and works feverishly to maintain U.S. support for Israel, is an insult to Jewish intelligence, and, especially, Jewish entrepreneurial skills. . . . From the West Bank to the West Side of Manhattan international Jewry was being forced to face its written-in-blood deal with the capitalist devil. . . . The Jew, the dirty Jew, once the ultimate victim of capitalism's soul, fascism, would become a victimizer on behalf of capitalism; a self-righteous dehumanizer and murderer of people of color; a racist bigot who in the language of Zionism changed the meaning of 'Never Again' from 'Never Again for anyone' to 'Never Again for us—and let the devil take everyone else.' . . . there was no room for Zion, no less community, no less communism, in Zionism. And international Jewry, which bravely survived German fascism, succumbed to American capitalism. Zionism was the hit-man. . . .

The *National Alliance* has stridently attacked the Anti-Defamation League. On November 21, 1986, the newspaper described ADL as "A multi-million dollar slander machine against progressive, and Black and Latino leaders, and Arab and pro-Arab organizations, purposely setting these groups up for attack by an increasingly sophisticated Jewish fascist underground modeled on Israel terrorist groups." The paper's lead article in the February 2, 1989 issue was entitled, "The ADL: Jews Without Principles."

In another article attacking the ADL entitled, "ADL May Pay Heavy Price for Attacks on Fulani," the *National Alliance* (December 26, 1986) stated:

Says Fred Newman, a Jew who was viciously attacked by the ADL, "The Anti-Defamation League. . . and many other so-called Jewish leadership groupings are dangerous to be sure. On the other hand they are really a pack of bullies who thrive on scaring progressive-minded Jewish people the world over. If Jews and non-Jews stand up in solidarity to these police agents, these disgraces to Judaism, these liars, the likes of the ADL will be destroyed."

Targeting the Black Community

The NAP is actively involved in courting the black community on many fronts. In addition to its support for Louis Farrakhan, it has attempted to forge an alliance with New York radical activist Rev. Al Sharpton, and its newspaper runs a weekly ad for an "Al Sharpton Defense Fund." The *National Alliance* contains effusive praise both for Farrakhan and Sharpton on a regular basis. Moreover, in general, a great many of the articles in *National Alliance* feature subjects of particular interest to the black community, regarding political, social and cultural events.

Dr. Lenora Fulani has also been a strong supporter of Tawana Brawley, whose 1988 claims of having been raped by a white police officer were later discredited. Fulani marched in Poughkeepsie along with other backers of the New Alliance Party in March 1988, in support of Brawley's "struggle against white male supremacists." Fulani stated of Brawley: "Her struggle is our struggle. Her fight is our fight." (New York *Daily News*, March 8, 1988.)

The group's deceptively named front group, the "Rainbow Lobby," (a name very similar to that of Rev. Jesse Jackson's "Rainbow Coalition"), actively solicits money in black and liberal communities around the country. The organization's entertainment enterprise, "All Stars Talent Show," sponsors talent competitions in black communities throughout the New York area under the sponsorship of another front group, "The Community Literacy Research Project." NAP's most prominent black figure, Dr. Fulani, frequently writes for such black newspapers as *Big Red News* and the *Black American*, and party press releases about Fulani are published in many of the major black newspapers in the New York area. And, as noted, the Institute for Social Therapy and Research has a major facility in Harlem.

Indoctrinating Students

The American Psychological Association's newspaper, the *APA Monitor*, described the party's Barbara Taylor School in its April, 1988 issue. (Barbara Taylor is a leading member of the party.) The school comprises a day care center and elementary school at two sites in Harlem, and purportedly has one hundred students, ages 3-13. The *Monitor* reported that the school curriculum is "scientifically based" on the theories of Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky and, among others, party leaders Lenora Fulani, Fred Newman, and Lois Holzman. Key social issues are explored by "visiting courts and government offices, creating mock trials and role plays, and the use of the media." The school states that contributions to it are tax-deductible.

In a profile of the school, New York *Newsday* (October 6, 1988) reported that students were sent to Poughkeepsie to march in a demonstration in support of Tawana Brawley, and to a demonstration in Washington "memorializing those who suffered in the bombing of Libya." The article reported that the school had "social therapy groups" for its children, and that "numerous leaflets posted on the door promote New Alliance Party activities. . ." *Newsday* wrote:

The Barbara Taylor School seems suffused not just with an unusual educational approach but with a specific political agenda. . .

While the curriculum for social studies is "adapted" from a traditional seventh-and-eighth grade syllabus established by the Board of Education, there is a noticeable twist. "The basic foundation of the curriculum is the perspective of historical materialism," the introduction begins. "It is not the history of great men; it is the history of the organization of production. It is a working class history of the U.S."

Recent NAP Activities

The past year has seen an intensification of NAP activities on many fronts. NAP activities, enterprises and front groups have multiplied.

—The party has recently produced two more publications: *Probe*, “the intelligence magazine of the working left,” and *Stono*, “an international journal of culture and politics.” Both publications are lavishly produced. *Stono* states it is “anti-Zionist and pro-Jewish. . . we oppose the Jewish colonization of Palestine. . . a brutal settler regime supported by US arms and money.” *Stono* runs an advertisement for itself in *Probe* which features a picture of a young black girl holding a large rifle.

—A *National Alliance* article referred to some of the other NAP enterprises: “New Alliance Productions, which produces one of the country’s largest amateur talent events, the All-Stars Talent Show Network. . . Musicruise, a summer festival of ‘music under the stars’ on the Hudson River daytime featuring artists like Dizzy Gillespie, Hugh Maskela. . . The International People’s Law Institution, which now takes on most contentious human and civil rights cases from Haiti to Harlem. . .”

—According to the Boston newspaper, *The Tab*, the NAP’s Rainbow Lobby collected money from more than 1,000 people when it knocked on doors in Brookline and Newton in the summer of 1989. *The Tab* reported NAP activist Nancy Ross’s assertion that the Rainbow Lobby “ranks as the 11th largest grassroots lobby in the country with about 150,000 members nationwide.”

A New “Cultural Center”

The most significant recent development the party has reported is the construction of a new 9,000 square foot complex, the **Castillo Cultural Center**, in Manhattan’s Greenwich Village. A two column banner headline in the *National Alliance* announced: “U.S. Left Opens \$2.7 Million Psychology and Cultural Center.”

The newspaper reported that the center would house the group’s East Side “Center for Short Term Psychotherapy,” which “grosses nearly \$45,000 a month, \$35,000 of which is income directly from the practice of Social Therapy.” The Castillo Cultural Center, “a multi-disciplinary collective of radical artists,” would occupy about 6,000 square feet. According to the article, the price tag for the space came to “nearly \$1 million.” The center will house an “art factory” [sic], a dark-room, a workshop and a publishing house. The article also stated that the Castillo Center “grosses in the neighborhood of \$55,000 a month, or nearly three quarters of a million dollars annually.” It announced a series of plays under the title, “A Festival of Revolution,” including one by Fred Newman, “No Room for Zion.”

An article in the *Village Voice* (October 17, 1989) referred to several artists and other cultural figures who have lent their names to the Castillo Center, and noted:

One side of Castillo’s \$2.7 million (!) loft serves as offices of the Institutes for Social Therapy and Research, run by Fred Newman, also head of the Castillo Center and the mastermind of NAP. . . .

How are they paying for it all? Lenora Fulani. . . told me this is a ‘white liberal question’. . . Signs on the wall record the total for last month’s efforts—\$33,293. At that (unbelievable) rate, the center would have eaten up nearly seven years’ fundraising.

If this is an "art factory," where is the theater, the painting studio, the dance space? If this is about building a "multi-racial, multi-ethnic, working people's cultural movement," why haven't community-based art groups been invited to participate?

The Money Trail

The *National Alliance* has explained how the New Alliance Party raises money:

"[Fred] Newman turned to the Social Therapy Centers. . . Therapy was the one activity of the political network of which he was the architect that generated a financial surplus. . . He assembled a team of grassroots organizers—he called them Community Social Workers—who began going door to door with a portfolio of community-based service organizations, soliciting members and contributors. The experiment was oriented towards creating a mass production organizing model that could turn the practice of political organizing into a money making activity which could in turn fund the expansion of the mass organizing. . .

The article went on to describe NAP's outreach efforts in middle income communities following the formation of the Rainbow Lobby in 1985. "The results," the article noted, "were startling."

Within weeks the canvassers were raising between \$50 and \$100 in one evening shift. . . Canvassers collected consistently large amounts of money. . . Nearly 35,000 people have joined the Lobby in the last four years and an additional 90,000 have contributed to its cause. By 1988, the Lobby had dozens of canvassers in the field, was running a telemarketing operation to reach contributors for follow-up donations and grossed \$548,000. In 1989 the Lobby has put 60 canvassers in the field and projects that it will gross \$1.2 million.

. . . The scientifically proven responsiveness of broad cross sections of the population to a door-to-door appeal for more democracy gave Newman the data he needed to design the ground-breaking matching funds drive for. . . Dr. Lenora Fulani. . . In 1988 Fulani became the first African American woman in history to qualify for federal primary matching funds. Over 66,000 people contributed to the drive. Her campaign raised a total of \$2,757,548—\$938,798 of which was the matching grant from the federal government. (According to the *New York Times* of August 27, 1989, the Fulani campaign had adjusted receipts of \$2.15 million and expenditures of \$2.13 million.)

Foreign Policy Positions: The Libyan Connection

The New Alliance Party has maintained sympathetic support for the Libyan regime of Col. Muammar Quaddafi. Dr. Lenora Fulani headed a New Alliance Party delegation at an "international Peace gathering" in Tripoli on April 14, 1987 to "commemorate. . . the genocidal U.S. bombing of the Gulf of Sidra and the Libyan coast." The *National Alliance* reported on April 24, 1987 that Dr. Fulani stated: "It was so extraordinarily moving, so powerful to be a part of an entire nation's demonstration against U.S. militarism and racism." Highlights of the conference included an appearance by Muammar el Qaddafi.

A simultaneous demonstration was held in Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C. at which the New Alliance Party participated along with the Nation of Islam, the General Conference of Libyan Students in the USA, the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (a radical group headed by Kwame Toure, the former Stokely Carmichael) and several other groups.

In November, 1987, at a tribute to Nation of Islam Minister Akbar Muhammad, Fulani again took the opportunity to express her solidarity with the Libyan people and rail against the "terror of the U.S. government on people of color around the world."

After the shooting down of two Libyan MIG planes by the U.S. in January, 1989, the *National Alliance* ran a full page article condemning the act. The article stated: "Outside the U.S., few take seriously the American charges that Qaddafi is a . . . terrorist," and "the specter of Libyan chemical weapons [is not] causing the rest of the world to tremble." The article continued, "no country has used chemical weapons against a civilian population on so huge a scale as the U.S." (*National Alliance*, January 19, 1989).

For the third year in a row, two rallies were held in 1989, in New York and Washington, marking the U.S. bombing of Libya. In New York, a reception was held at the Castillo Cultural Center. Speakers included Dr. Lenora Fulani, Fred Newman, and Dr. El Moakkif, representing the Libyan regime. The speeches condemned "these Democratic and Republican murderers" (*National Alliance*, April 27, 1989). The article stated: "It is now generally acknowledged that the bombing of Tripoli was an assassination attempt against Qaddafi in retaliation for his—and his people's—support for liberation struggles around the world."

Fred Newman stated: "Some so-called progressives do not give unconditional support to the Libyans, the Congolese people, the Palestinians and others. They will not stand up to American imperialism regardless of the political price. That is a criminal act. . . ."

Other Foreign Concerns

In April, 1988, the *National Alliance* mourned the death of Palestinian terrorist Abu Jihad (also known as Khalil al-Wazir), former second-in-command of the PLO. (Abu Jihad was known for his involvement in Black September, the PLO underground terrorist cell of the early 1970's responsible for the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre of eleven Israeli athletes.) The newspaper published an "In Memoriam" article with a picture of Abu Jihad and Yasir Arafat, and stated that "the international progressive community" was mourning "the loss of one of its greatest political-military tacticians." The newspapers credited Abu Jihad with leading "the first Palestinian guerilla attack against Israel" in January 1965, and lamented his "assassination by a Zionist murder squad."

The new party magazine, *Stono*, wrote in August, 1989: "[W]e recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate political representative of the Palestinian people. . . . While the majority of Jews continue to support the repression against the Palestinian nationalist movement, increasing numbers have become disillusioned with Jewish national utopianism."

The other major foreign policy area of concern for the New Alliance Party is the African country of Zaire. The party, its Rainbow Lobby and U.S.-Congo Friendship Committee, are actively involved in a "Dump Mobutu" (the leader of Zaire) movement. The Rainbow Lobby sponsored a forum in November, 1989, at the annual conference of the African Studies Association (ASA) in Atlanta on the subject: "Are Mobutu's Days Numbered?"

Sex and the NAP

The New Alliance Party's "therapy" places an emphasis on overt sexuality and its projects and publications reflect that tone.

On November 16, 1989, "Comrade Eugene" wrote to the *National Alliance* complaining about "x-rated graphics and other pornographic illustrations" in the newspaper. Dan Friedman, manag-

ing editor, replied that "[I]t is our duty as revolutionaries to destroy the vile and oppressive organization of sex under capitalism. In order to do this work, we can not confine sex to the bedroom, to the toilet stall or to the closet. We must participate in public displays of sexuality. . . ."

Several leaders and members have testified to their "love" for Fred Newman. Dr. Lenora Fulani wrote in the *National Alliance* (November 16, 1989), "Yes, Fred Newman and I do have a very intimate, close, sensuous, powerful and passionate relationship."

Until late in 1989, the *National Alliance* ran a weekly column entitled "Sexually Speakin' and Otherwise" by therapist and NAP activist Freda Rosen that dealt with a wide range of sexual issues.

Finally, in an article in *Practice* (Winter, 1990), entitled "The Women I Live With," Fred Newman wrote that he considers himself "an American Marxist/Leninist revolutionary" but also "a controversial revolutionary," noting, "I don't like the institution of the family in any of its forms." After quoting an unnamed critic of the NAP who had asserted that Newman had three wives, Newman observed: "I do not 'have' three wives. In fact I have none. . . . But I am terribly, terribly in love and empowered by all the women I live with." Newman's article went on to describe the personalities of, and his relationships with, seven women who have all taken active part in various NAP activities.

To Sum Up

Given its ability to attract money, votes, attention and acceptance, its tactics of deception and manipulation—as well as its radical brand of anti-Semitism—the New Alliance Party is of concern to the democratic community. It is an organization on the fringe of American politics whose history and propaganda suggest a strong affinity with other anti-democratic and anti-Semitic forces in our society.

Appendix A

New Alliance Party front groups and enterprises include the following entities:

- The Rainbow Lobby (Washington, D.C.)
- U.S. Congo Friendship Committee
- Musicruise (Boat cruises in Manhattan that feature famous musicians)
- All Stars Talent Show Network
- Harlem Institute for Social Therapy and Research
- Bronx Institute for Social Therapy and Research
- East Side Center for Short Term Psychotherapy
- New York Institute for Social Therapy and Research
- Stewart Polk Health Center
- Free legal clinics (one in Harlem, three in the Bronx)
- People's Independent Democratic Club (Bronx)
- Association of Progressive Helping Professionals
- The Barbara Taylor School (Harlem)
- Castillo Cultural Center (Greenwich Village)
- Coalition for a Progressive New York
- International People's Law Institution
- Adam Abdul Hakeem Coalition to Save Our Youth
- New Alliance Productions

This group also publishes four periodicals: the *National Alliance*, *Practice* (a journal of "psychology and economics"), *Stono* and *Probe*.

The NAP also maintains its "therapy centers" in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Jackson, Mississippi, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

Appendix B

An Insider's View

Dennis Serrette, former NAP presidential candidate, provided an inside view of the party when he was a witness on May 29, 1987 in the lawsuit of plaintiff Emily Carter of the New Alliance Party against the Jackson (MS) *Advocate*. The Mississippi newspaper had run articles critical of the NAP. Questioned by New Alliance Party lawyer Harry Kresky, Serrette said that the only person wielding absolute power in the party was its leader, Fred Newman. Serrette stated: "The inner circle to me was only Fred and those who Fred may have had to share his thinking, who carried out his bidding. . . his wives. . . I think Hazel Daren, Gail Elberg. . . and Debra Greene. Those were the people who live with him. . ."

Serrette stated that another organization, the International Workers Party, was in effect the "underground" apparatus of the party. He testified: "Well, the New Alliance Party was basically an organization put together by. . . Fred and some of those who may have served him, to possibly hide the existence of IWP. . . it was considered secret. . ."

The group's focus on "therapy" was particularly disturbing to him, Serrette asserted. "They seemed more preoccupied to me around therapy than they did [with regard to] the political." Serrette found many similarities between the behavior of Lyndon LaRouche's groups and the Party, including its use of character assassination: ". . . their attempts to uncover and to defame me by calling up people to talk about my sexual life. . . I felt that that was sort of like a tactical thing that the LaRouche people might be using. . . there was no other organization I could ever recall that controlled their people the way the New Alliance Party. . . with therapy, had controlled their people, and the National Caucus of Labor Committees [a Lyndon LaRouche group] in my opinion. . . seemed to have absolute control of their people in basically the same way. So those are some of the similarities that had me thinking that, well, I really have my doubts about what I was a part of."

"Tactical" Effort Toward Black Community

Instead of being a "black-led group" as it pretended to be, Serrette said, "the party exploited this imagery, but it was a lie, it was clearly a tactical means of using blacks, and a racist scheme of using black and Latino and Asian people to do the bidding of one man, namely Fred Newman. . ." Serrette went on to state the treatment of blacks within the New Alliance Party was "unequal" and "very abusive." He found this similar to the treatment of blacks by LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees.

Serrette stated that he began to be suspicious about who was running things when he noticed that "there was a lot of people who weren't advertised as operatives or officers in the New Alliance Party, which tended to have very high. . . amount of respect within the New Alliance Party and seemed to be giving orders, you know running things. . . it just seemed far too organized, it seems like the people in charge are not always the people who are making the decisions around here. . ." It was at this point, he said, that he learned of the existence of a "secret organization, and that they were asking me to be a member of that organization, and the nature of it was that it was Marxist-Leninist. . . I said absolutely, you know, this is great, you know, but what is it?" Serrette stated that this "secret" organization was the International Workers Party, and "They made it clear to me that this was a secret organization."

A Secret Agenda

Serrette was queried: "Why was it secret?" He answered: "Well, the reason that I was given was that they didn't feel that an above-ground organization would be able to carry out, you know, changing this country in an effective way, meaning the changing of the social order. . . The New Alliance Party was a basically. . . above-ground for the IWP." He went on to state: "It basically served as an electoral function to attract people there and to organize them into organizations and eventually take them in as members of, I imagine the IWP."

Therapy As Manipulation

Asked about the function that "therapy" played in the group, he said "Fred Newman was the chief therapist. It was my experience that he was, he and whoever he may have appointed for those who trained therapists and generally, it was those he placed in control and in power. Lenora Fulani is the chief therapist, that's the way she was in there. . . ."

Serrette defined the therapy as "a way of controlling every aspect of their lives."

Asked about how the party financed itself, Serrette said that the bulk of finances came from the therapy centers. He was asked: "How much money are we talking about?" He answered: "A lot of money, a lot of money. As a matter of fact, it was stated in one meeting. . . that the organization. . . . had made a million dollars that year."

Serrette was asked: "Do you know or do you have an opinion whether members of this organization would kill if they were so instructed by Mr. Newman?" He responded: "I wouldn't be surprised of anything that this organization might do upon instruction from Fred Newman. I certainly believe that given the therapy and the way that people have taken directly to him, that they would do anything, just about, that he would ask them to do."

Referring to the group as a "cult," Serrette summed up his opinion of the NAP by characterizing it as "an organization that portrays itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization when, in effect, they were nothing more than a power play by an individual to just exercise control over a large number of people." He described the overall atmosphere of party meetings as follows: "I certainly felt that the folks that were in there were basically under some assumption or intimidation that they shouldn't oppose anything that came from the front. I felt that way, I felt intimidated."

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