tions against a U.S. Senator, Harrison Williams, and several Congressmen and public officials.

As has been pointed out by several of the individuals so accused, they are being tried by the media without the benefit of due process. Regardless of whether the charges are ever substantiated, the names and careers of the targeted individuals have been smeared.

The FBI-DoJ networks are fully aware of this, as are the media carrying the almost-daily revelations. Both are witting components of the same conspiracy. For example:

Neil Welch leaked the Abscam information to Newsday's Bob Greene, Greene is a director of a group known as the Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc. (IRE). This group was responsible in 1977 for the publication, in major newspapers across the country, of a series of articles ostensibly on the organized-crime directed assassination of reporter Don Bolles. The series in fact served as the basis for the publication of leaked DoJ-FBI smears against several targeted individuals and organizations. It is the opinion of several law enforcement officials that that series helped cover up the real leads uncovered by reporter Bolles and misdirected its readers towards FBI-DoJ ongoing investigations. Bob Greene is really nothing more than a conduit for the dirty operations of Welch, etc.

The IRE is paralleled by a much larger network of investigative reporters coordinated under the umbrella of the so-called Fund for Investigative Journalism, based out of Washington, D.C. This organization, financed by the Stern Foundation and the *Chicago Sun Times*-linked Field Foundation, is in actuality a special investigative unit of the DoJ/NSA, through which investigations and smear campaigns can be laundered and conducted.

Many of the scandals leading to the current phase of operations, including the entirety of the press side of Watergate were carried out by associate members of the FIJ. This network included reporters on most of major and "counterculture" newspapers and journals of the country, like Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the Washington Post, columnist Jack Anderson and Robert Novak, Jack Nelson of the Washington bureau of the Los Angeles Times, William Atwood, former publisher of Newsday, and Seymour Hersh of The New York Times.

Above this plumbers unit of the press corps are the interlocking directorships of the national media, which are in turn plugged into the DoJ/NSA operation. Full documentation of this would cover pages.

Most of the direction and guidance for using the media as part of the Watergate entrapment operations comes from a project on communications of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, headed by Henry Kissinger and Douglas Cater and including Charles Yost, a director of the Aspen Institute and the FIJ.

## The targets

The press, backed up by certain statements from members of Congress, including Senator Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.), say that FBI officials randomly selected their targets from the Congressional phone directory. A cursory examination of those targets shows that statement to be misdirection; most if not all of the "targets" were chosen politically, i.e., for either potential smear or political leverage.

For example take the case of Senator Howard Cannon, the chairman of the powerful Senate Commerce Committee. Cannon has not been named in any indictment, yet the FBI-DoJ "sting" team leaked his name to

## Neil Welch: Entrapment and trial by press

Neil Welch is a career FBI agent who got his big break from Robert Kennedy's Justice Department in the early 1960s. After Montgomery, Alabama during the 1964 civil rights confrontations, Welch was promoted to Special Agent in Charge of the Buffalo FBI office in 1966, parallel with the formation of the Organized Crime Strike Force by Ramsey Clark.

On assuming power in the Buffalo FBI office, Welch launched a

"reorganization" of the office shifting the majority of agents into organized crime investigations. But the Buffalo FBI and Buffalo Strike Force never uncovered the Jacobs family-run Emprise, nexus of drug trafficking and dirty money laundering run out of Buffalo.

Welch's claim to fame as a fighter of organized crime is the indictment of the Maggadino mafia family. While this looked like a spectacular bust in the media, and sealed Welch's and the Strike Force's reputations as tough crime fighters, the case was a simple diversion from Jacobs' Emprise operation. Most of the indictments never came to court, and Don Mag-

gadino, the prize catch in the case, was hurriedly indicted on his death bed, before nature robbed Welch and the Strike Force of their main publicity feature. While Welch's friends on the Buffalo Strike Force moved into Jacobs' SportsSystems and Meyer Lansky's Resorts International, Welch stayed inside the FBI to help clean out the competition

Next Welch was moved to head up the Detroit FBI office, where his crime busting campaign again overlooked the alleged central crime figure in the area, Max Fisher. Instead Welch went after a political pay-off caper which he claimed was run out of the Anchor Bar in the New York Times as the subject of a probe. Cannon allegedly received a de facto kickback from the Teamsters through their involvement in an Arizona land deal. This connection was said to be drawn from an ongoing FBI-DoJ operation, codenamed "Pendorf." The deal, the FBI alleged through the New York Times, was that Cannon would back the Teamsters and the trucking industry against deregulation measures backed by the Carter administration and Senator Edward Kennedy.

A few days before the story was released, Cannon introduced a trucking deregulation measure of his own—one that some of his own aides thought harsher than they had expected. An aide in Senator Kennedy's office was tipped off that an operation was underway against Cannon as early as last spring. The aide stated that despite appearances, Cannon would come across with a proderegulation bill, that a deal was in the offing. "Don't worry," the aide told a reporter, "we have Cannon over a barrel ... he'll come across."

Individuals like Senator Harrison Williams and Rep. Frank Thompson are similar "big fish." Each controls the chairmanship of powerful committees—Thompson, the Administration Committee and Williams, the Senate Education and Labor Committee. These committees pass on much key social legislation—targeted for drastic cuts by Council on Foreign Relations "economists." Other, related targeting involves local government officials in New Jersey, portions of the Louisiana state government, etc. What is being gone after are patronage machines, and the whole question of patronage itself. By smearing key members of Congress, local politicians, etc., the FBI-DoJ are moving to alter the way in which the American political process has functioned—with foreknowledge that the maintanence of viable political machines will be



Detroit. When the investigation neared completion Welch discovered that all of his authorizations for wiretaps and mail-cover surveilance which had come from Washington, D.C. were not legitimate, having been signed by a Justice Department underling without proper clearance. Since the evidence would not stand up in court, Welch dumped the entire file into the press, including a list of 150 names under investigation in the case, letting the media finish what he started.

Despite numerous denials, Welch was deeply involved in the Cointelpro, "dirty tricks" operations of the FBI while he was in Detroit. In 1971 and during the school bussing confrontations, the famous Pontiac bus bombing was carried out by an informant who was working out of the Detroit FBI offices. This same informant was then infiltrated into a political organization in 1974, still under control of Welch's Detroit FBI office. A lawsuit is still pending against Welch and others on this case.

In 1975, Welch moved on to head up the Philadelphia FBI office, which began with a reorganization to aim the FBI against "political corruption." During his three years there, he succeeded in dislodging the Democratic Party's "Rizzo" machine from power in

the city, though there were few if any actual indictments.

At present, Neil Welch is the Special Agent in Charge of the New York FBI office. His main activity has been the "brick-by-brick" reorganization of the office, designed to purge all of the old-line antiterrorist elements and build up another "political corruption" unit.

His success to date is witnessed by the fact that he has been able to resume his old trick of leaking information inadmissable in court to the media on the Abscam case.

On examination of his record it appears that Neil Welch has found trial by press far superior to a trial by jury.