

The secret supporters of Walter Mondale

by Richard Cohen

In the first weeks of August, powerful forces initiated an intense effort to revive the presidential hopes of former Vice-President Walter Mondale. On Aug. 9, the executive board of the AFL-CIO, after several days of meetings in Boston, voted 23-6 to advance the target date for their executive board recommendation on an AFL-CIO endorsement of a presidential candidate from December to October. For months, Mondale strongholds within the labor federation had been waging an overtime effort to secure the change. Fearing the momentum of the John Glenn campaign and the consolidation by the Cranston campaign of that wing of the Democratic Party moving around the "nuclear freeze" and related issues, sources report that Mondale insiders viewed the change of date as essential.

At the same time, the Catholic bishops responsible for the pastoral letter supporting the nuclear freeze—supported by the dangerous replacement for the late Cardinal Cody of Chicago, Joseph Bernardin—have launched an all-out effort for Mondale's nomination, as part of an attempt to pull peace movement-allied churches behind Mondale. Reportedly, Bernardin and the bishops have also plunged into the AFL-CIO internal situation, using Secretary-Treasurer Tom Donahue, a controller of the organization's International Division, as their point man. These bishops will unite behind a soon-to-be released pastoral letter rebuking Reagan's economic policies and endorsing the Mondale corporatist approach.

These two developments have led Mondale insiders to believe that a Mondale "October Surprise" will reverse the Glenn momentum and force Cranston, who relies on the

peace movement, to falter.

On Sept. 29, the large non-AFL-CIO teachers' union, the National Education Association (NEA), will meet in Washington to recommend a presidential candidate. Mondale, who brought the NEA in behind President Jimmy Carter, is sure to get the endorsement. On Sept. 30, the NEA board of directors will meet to confirm the recommendation.

Then, on Oct. 1, with the support of the Bernardin-led Catholic and Protestant peace faction behind him, Mondale will confront Cranston in the important Maine Democratic convention straw vote.

On Oct. 1-2, the General Board of the AFL-CIO will meet in Hollywood, Florida, to recommend an endorsement, as decided at the Aug. 9 executive board meeting. The Glenn and Cranston camps now concede that the choice will be Mondale. Then, some time between Oct. 3 and 7, the General Board's recommendation will be voted up on the convention floor. Again, all agree Mondale will be the choice.

Finally on Oct. 6, all six of the announced Democratic candidates will speak before a New York City Democratic Party forum. This will be the first serious nose-to-nose collision between them, and Mondale insiders expect a revived Mondale to stand out, particularly against Glenn, who many are convinced will crumble under the public spotlight.

The revival of Mondale requires one additional development, in the view of Mondale strategists. Throughout the summer, Mondale campaign operatives and agents among black organizations have been concentrating pressure on "Operation PUSH" leader Jesse Jackson to cancel his threat

to run a black candidacy in the Democratic primaries. Such a candidacy would reportedly reduce the expected Mondale vote by 5 percent in many states.

This sudden revival of Mondale, following his unexpected defeat by Cranston in the Wisconsin straw poll and the emergence of Glenn as a more formidable challenger to President Reagan in the polls, has to do with the extraordinarily powerful secret supporters of Walter Mondale.

Indeed, the impending AFL-CIO early endorsement and the Mondale coup in the peace movement would not have been possible without these supporters.

Who owns Mondale?

The backers of Walter F. Mondale are part of a covert web consisting of organized crime and its closely related U.S.-based Israeli-sponsored Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of the B'nai B'rith, the Soviet KGB apparatus, and a powerful alignment of U.S.-based Anglicans and Jesuits.

When Mondale left the vice-presidency in 1981, his promoters, knowing he would be a leading presidential contender in 1984, provided him with corporate credentials. Mondale was appointed to the board of directors of the organized crime-riddled Columbia Pictures. One of Mondale's longest-standing and closest political intimates, corporate consultant Jim Johnson, already sat on Columbia's Board. When Mondale announced for president in early 1983, he named Johnson as his campaign manager.

Mondale also joined the Chicago-centered law firm of Winston and Strawn in early 1981. While he merely lent his name to the firm and did not practice law, the firm's Washington offices would become the center of his campaign activities. The senior partner at Winston and Strawn (whose chief client is the AFL-CIO) is John R. Reilly—now the pivot of strategic thinking in the Mondale campaign. Reilly was a graduate of the Kennedy Justice Department, having come there after he rose in Iowa state politics by affiliating himself with the Kennedy machine there. That liberal apparatus is dominated by the influence of the Cowles newspaper chain, owner of the *Des Moines Register* and papers in Minneapolis. The founder of the chain was himself an operative associated with the "left faction" of the OSS (Office of Strategic Services—World War II intelligence), a faction with reputed long-established relations to the Soviet KGB. Indeed, the Cowles chain, with numerous links to Mondale, funds the IPS-run left anarchist Pacifica Radio Network, as well as other IPS operations—like the IPS/KGB confab recently celebrated in Mondale's home base of Minneapolis.

In 1981, Winston and Strawn set up adjoining Mondale's offices a Mondale front called Public Strategies, run by former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Richard Holbrooke, who prior to his tenure in the Carter administration edited *Foreign Policy* magazine. Joining Holbrooke was Bert Carp, long-time Mondale aide and chief assistant to Carter domestic affairs adviser Stuart Eizenstat. Functioning as ostensible consultants to corporations, Public Strategies'

first client was Columbia Pictures. Other clients included Winston and Strawn clients Cummins Engine and Beatrice Foods.

The importance of the interrelationship between Mondale, Columbia Pictures, and the Mondale front Public Strategies is evident when the other board members at Columbia Pictures, which so quickly welcomed Mondale, are identified. Mondale joined Carl Lindner, the Cincinnati-based multimillionaire associated with the ADL and Meyer Lansky's organized crime networks. Lindner is the major shareholder in United Brands (formerly United Fruit), previously directed by Detroit businessman Max Fisher, a close associate of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and linked to Caribbean drug and gun running. Indeed, law enforcement officials have privately identified United Brands' operations in the Caribbean and Central America as the principal cover for trafficking illegal drugs and arms to both sides of the conflict in the region.

Lindner is also a 14 percent partner in another firm—Rapid American—whose origins are traceable to some of Mondale's closest friends. The major shareholder in Rapid American is Meshulam Riklis, also associated with Lansky organized crime networks, and a controller of the crime networks associated with former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. Rapid American owns Schenley, a firm with which mob defense attorney Roy Cohn is associated.

Most important, Riklis and his operations were first promoted by long-time Mondale supporter Burton Joseph. Joseph's mother was a top aide to Mondale's mentor, the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, and the Joseph family owns the Minneapolis-based company I. S. Joseph Grain Company. In 1977-81 Joseph, a leading figure in international Zionist circles, served as president of the ADL. Now Joseph is a full-time campaigner for Walter Mondale.

The Lansky circles and Emprise

In addition to Lindner, Herbert Allen welcomed Mondale to the board of Columbia Pictures in 1981. Herbert and his brother Charles Allen run the New York-based Allen and Company, where they handled all of mobster Meyer Lansky's business operations while becoming deeply involved in the organized crime-run Resorts International.

Mondale was no newcomer to the circles connected to the ADL-organized crime apparatus which ran Columbia Pictures. In fact, in the late 1970s, following the inauguration of the Carter administration, a marriage of the secret backers of Carter and the secret backers of Mondale was consummated when the Carter-connected Coca Cola Company bought substantial shares in Columbia Pictures.

Retained in the financial operation was the former controlling shareholder in Columbia Pictures, Matthew Rosenhaus, closely associated with Lansky and a primary figure in the ADL. Rosenhaus was a percentage shareholder in the Nabisco Company, chairing one of the firm's subsidiaries. We will find it important later that a large shareholder in this

grain/food-products company remains the Moore family of New York. Representing the center of New York's Episcopalian elite, the Moores are intimately associated with the Morgan financial interests.

Mondale's intimacy with the ADL-organized crime forces is further revealed by way of his ties to Emprise, a sports-related conglomerate dominated by Max Jacobs, a Buffalo-based multimillionaire (and important figure in ADL circles). Emprise was exposed in 1971 in the *Washingtonian* magazine for monopolizing concessions at Washington, D.C.'s National Airport and at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. By 1972, a federal court ruled against Emprise for using \$700,000 to help purchase a Las Vegas casino for the mob, leading to the loss of concessions nationwide and millions of dollars in legal fees for the firm. Following this conviction, Emprise changed its name to Sportsystems—but not, apparently, the nature of its activities.

Emprise's crime connections were so glaring that even *Sports Illustrated* ran an exposé on May 24, 1972, and Arizona congressman Sam Steiger and others initiated an investigation into its operations through the House Select Committee on Crime. Later in 1972, Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kans.) publicly protested the House Select panel's decision to terminate the hearings on Emprise, revealing that the decision had followed a private meeting between Jeremy Jacobs of the firm and then-Democratic National Committee Chairman Larry O'Brien. (O'Brien, a strong pusher of the Watergating of Richard Nixon, whose administration was gearing up a major effort against organized crime, was subsequently given a lucrative job as president of the National Basketball Association—an organization with heavy representation by the Jacobs family.)

On June 2, 1976, moments after a bomb exploded in his car inflicting fatal injuries, dying Arizona investigative reporter Don Bolles, who had been working closely with the Steiger investigation, whispered three words: "Mafia—Emprise—Adamson."

Following the *Washingtonian* exposé in 1972, Max Jacobs used a close friend, Al Eisele, then a reporter for Ridder newspapers who had begun his career working for the Cowles chain, to channel information to columnist Jack Anderson, charging the *Washingtonian* author of the article with attempted blackmail of Jacobs in 1971. Bernard Ridder, Eisele's boss, owned the Minnesota Vikings football team, whose stadium had Emprise-run concessions. And the Washington Senators baseball team, which would later move to Minneapolis, used Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, with Emprise concessions. Washington Senators owner Bob Short, a Minnesota millionaire, later hired Eisele as his PR man. Short also was the largest financial backer of Walter Mondale. Then in 1975, Mondale hired Eisele as his press secretary!

Shortly after assuming office in 1977, the Carter administration pressed hard for a pardon of Emprise; not obtaining the full pardon, they managed to engineer an outcome allowing the firm to renew its concessions.

Control Data

Early in 1981, Mondale was also brought onto the board of directors of the Minneapolis-based Control Data Corporation, one of the largest and most advanced high-tech firms in the United States. As such, it has been high on the list for Soviet KGB efforts to secure access to U.S. computer and other advanced technology. The board of Control Data took the lead during the 1970s in promoting technology transfer and trade with the Soviet Union, while encouraging KGB-supported efforts at spreading the environmentalist movement throughout the United States.

Indeed, Control Data meets repeatedly with the KGB-sponsored front group the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, headed by Georgii Arbatov, a favorite of Soviet President Yuri Andropov. Control Data also participates in the so-called Dartmouth process, an offshoot of the Pugwash conferences on disarmament which have done so much to create the U.S. military disadvantage; and the firm played an important role in the U.S.-Soviet Trade Commission established by George Shultz in the 1970s.

Recent reports suggest that the Jesuit-linked New York-based Maryknoll Fathers own substantial shares in Control Data. This order has received recent notoriety for its on-the-ground role in KGB-supported destabilizations in Central America; it is associated with the bishops who most adamantly pushed the pastoral letter in support of the nuclear freeze.

Finally, Control Data is a leading member of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), which has on its board top-level KGB operative Djermen Gvishiani, son-in-law of the late Alexei Kosygin. (Gvishiani also works closely with Occidental Petroleum's Armand Hammer, whose other links to the Soviet leadership are a matter of record—as is the fact that Democratic National Committee Chairman banker Chuck Manatt's law partner John Tunney is a business partner of the same Gvishiani.)

Control Data's KGB connections surfaced anew in late April when Arbatov met in Minneapolis with the firm's board. At that time, Arbatov was also meeting with former Ford National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, Shultz special consultant Helmut Sonnenfeldt, and a third former Kissinger aide, his Soviet hand William Hyland. The purpose of the meeting was to lend support to Kissinger's effort to scrap President Reagan's anti-ballistic missile beam weapons defense program and strategic modernization program—a program Mondale staunchly opposes.

Several weeks after Arbatov's departure from Minneapolis, the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) launched a nationwide series of meetings with a high-level delegation of KGB agents, holding their first meeting in Minneapolis on May 23. In attendance at this May 23 meeting was Episcopalian Bishop Paul Moore of Saint John the Divine Cathedral in New York City. Moore, one of the leading Anglican representatives in the United States, is a crucial figure in the KGB-directed "peace movement"-nuclear freeze

network. In 1982, Moore traveled to Moscow to enhance the "dialogue." Bishop Moore is from the Moore family of the Nabisco Company.

But the Moore family relations to those behind Walter Mondale go far deeper. The Moore family maintains its strongest connection to the Episcopalian families of Minneapolis that dominate the U.S. grain distribution conglomerates. Foremost among those is the Pillsburys, who maintain, along with the Moores, the remarkably close relations between the New York and Minneapolis Episcopal churches. In addition to the Episcopalian Pillsburys, the Minneapolis grain magnates also include the likes of the ADL-centered Joseph family.

Indeed, Mondale's Minneapolis is a center for two jewels—grain and computer-related technology—which KGB planners need from the United States. Mondale and his friends have been more than eager to open access to these prizes.

Mentors and advisers

Next to Hubert Humphrey, Mondale's most important mentor was Orville Freeman, the former governor of Minnesota and Johnson administration Secretary of Agriculture. Maintaining a populist cover, Freeman always operated on behalf of the large Minneapolis-centered grain distributors.

In fact, it was Freeman who became the strongest early proponent of grain deals to the Soviet Union. Freeman currently presides over the "risk-analysis" and consulting firm Business International; the role of this firm as a cover for political operations can be seen from a glance at its board, on which sit, among others, Sol Linowitz and the Club of Rome's Aurelio Peccei.

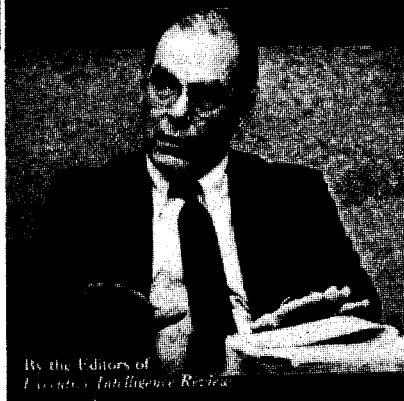
Mondale's ties to these forces were evident after Carter's impotent gesture of enacting a grain embargo against the U.S.S.R. in wake of the invasion of Afghanistan. Inside the White House, Mondale openly opposed the President's embargo.

It is also relevant that former Deputy National Security Adviser David Aaron was responsible for leaking to the Soviets and the U.S. press details on "Operation Trignon"—the highest-level U.S. penetration of the KGB, an operation that was destroyed by the Aaron "indiscretion." Prior to his appointment as Brzezinski's deputy, Aaron was Senator Mondale's chief foreign policy aide; today, even after the Trignon affair, Aaron is presidential candidate Mondale's chief foreign policy adviser.

In a future installment, *EIR* will demonstrate how Mondale's policy stances as a presidential candidate reflect these supporters and mentors.

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