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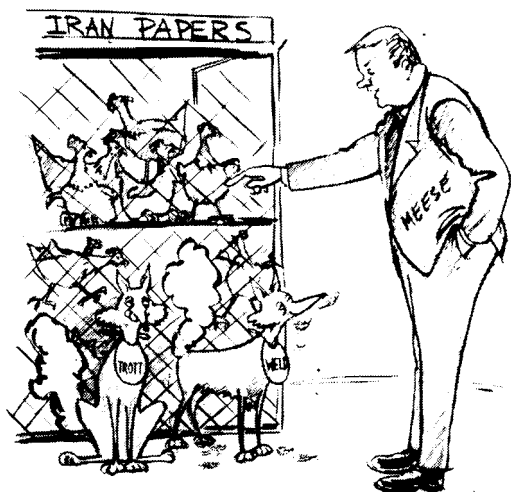
when they qualified. National figures such as New York Sen. Patrick Moynihan joined Stevenson in making the presence of LaRouche supporters on the slate, the only issue of every election campaign.

Nonetheless, the movement grew. In 1986, the bipartisan National Democratic Policy Committee endorsed 957 candidates for public office in 31 states; 157 candidates for Congress, 14 for U.S. Senate, six for governor, 10 for other statewide offices. Over 50 NDPC candidates ran for state legislature and over 700 NDPC candidates sought party positions. Election results in the primaries showed that in almost every state in which NDPC-backed candidates ran, they polled 20 to 40% of the vote. A combination of media slanders and vote fraud kept the candidates from winning any seats, but their vote grew, particularly among workers, formerly productive workers, farmers, and aspiring minorities.

The net effect of the DNC hysteria was to depress voter turnout in the primaries to record lows. For example, in Texas, where the Democratic Party chairman sent a letter opposing the LaRouche candidates to every Democratic voter in the state, an incredible 5.9% of the eligible voters turned out in the primary.

Meanwhile, the LaRouche movement was preparing a second political shock. LaRouche supporters in California, with the help of church, community, and labor groups, had quietly collected 700,000 signatures to place Proposition 64 on the November ballot, an initiative to apply standard public health measures to the AIDS disease. The initiative drew an official 1,991,672 votes—29%—despite the tens of million of dollars spent by the “gay rights” lobby and Hollywood mafia, and the opposition of almost every leading member of California’s medical establishment.

As 1987 begins, the agenda is set for transforming the American political scene further, along the lines which the 1986 LaRouche candidacies have drawn.



'Now, you take good care of them—a lot of 'em have been disappearing lately.'

Leesburg raid criminality of

by the Editors

No sooner had the 1985-86 New Year's tumult died down than FBI director William Webster launched a broadside attack against President Reagan for the chief executive's Jan. 2, 1986 declaration that Soviet-sponsored narco-terrorism represented “the most insidious and dangerous threats” to the security of the Western Hemisphere. In an exclusive interview with Ronald J. Ostrow published in the Feb. 13, 1986 edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, Webster incredibly declared, “Words like ‘narcoterrorism’ tend to exacerbate the realities as we know them. I also do not believe that the hard evidence links the two, that we’re in a situation where the terrorists have become drug dealers or the drug dealers have become terrorists.”

Six days later, Adler Barrimore Seal, the Drug Enforcement Administration's chief witness against the narco-terrorist Medellín, Colombia cocaine cartel and its collaborators inside the Nicaraguan Sandinista government, was assassinated by a professional Colombian hit team in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Seal's attorney angrily charged that Seal had been set up for assassination by a corrupt federal judge who stripped Seal of his security at the point that federal authorities had received hard evidence of a \$1 million bounty on Seal's head, issued by Jorge Ochoa, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, and Carlos Lehder Rivas, the latter being the “Colombian connection” to the Havana-based Robert Vesco.

These early 1986 events set the dominant features of Justice Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and federal court behavior throughout the year. The year 1986 would see the federal judicial apparatus emerge publicly as a center of lawlessness and a power-base from which the U.S. branch of the international dope lobby would assert its influence into and against the Reagan administration.

When, on April 30, the editors of *Executive Intelligence Review* issued an enlarged second edition of the 1978 best-selling book *Dope, Inc.* under the new subtitle *Boston Bankers and Soviet Commissars*, the authors prefaced the updated version with a lengthy introductory chapter detailing the degree to which *Dope, Inc.* had penetrated the Halls of Justice—right under Attorney-General Edwin Meese's nose.

exposes the FBI and DOJ

That chapter focused particularly on the case of William Weld, then the U.S. Attorney in Boston.

The product of an Eastern Establishment family that earned its fortune in the 19th century as junior partners in the British East India Company's lucrative opium trade in the Far East, Weld briefly drew public fire in early 1985 for covering up a \$1.2 billion drug-money laundering operation run between Boston's biggest and most prestigious financial institution, the First Bank of Boston, and *Crédit Suisse*, a bank notorious—even by Swiss standards—as a hot-money laundry.

Weld is also linked directly to White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. As part of the program that brought the traditional drug-money laundering bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai, into the United States (it purchased Marine Midland), the Federal Reserve Board pushed through arrangements eliminating "audit transparency" for foreign financial institutions doing business inside the United States. Regan, the chief executive officer for Merrill Lynch, used this change in the law to set up a three-way partnership among Merrill Lynch, *Crédit Suisse*, and the international financial house White Weld. The key White Weld official, until his death, was David Weld, the father of Harvard-trained U.S. Attorney Weld. This arrangement became the pivot of the largest single money-laundering operation in the U.S.A., a major channel for laundering drug-money.

When a U.S. Treasury investigation led to the indictment of the Bank of Boston for \$1.2 billion of illegal money it had laundered, chiefly through the channels of White Weld and *Crédit Suisse*, Boston U.S. Attorney Weld smothered all but one count of the massive indictment, and let Bank of Boston off with a slap-on-the-wrist fine of \$500,000. Had Weld not suppressed criminal indictments of responsible bank officials, a continued investigation would have led directly to the doorstep of Donald Regan. Highly reliable sources add that, of their personal knowledge, Donald Regan and William Weld are very close.

As *Dope, Inc.* documented, Weld was guilty of obstruction of justice and conflict of interest, in that the Weld family trust and the family investment house, White Weld Securi-

ties, were both heavily tied into *Crédit Suisse*—not to mention Weld's personal cozy relationship with the First Bank of Boston, whose directors helped fund his 1978 unsuccessful campaign for Massachusetts state attorney-general.

Weld and his patrons answered the charges leveled in *Dope, Inc.* on Oct. 6, 1986 by sending a veritable army of federal, state, and local police into the small Virginia town of Leesburg. Armed with search warrants for two buildings housing offices of *EIR* and several other companies associated with Lyndon LaRouche, arrest warrants for three LaRouche associates including *EIR* writers and *Dope, Inc.* authors Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg, and enough military hardware (including helicopters, surveillance planes, and at least one armored personnel carrier) to seize half of Managua, 400 law-enforcement officers occupied the town for two days. A contingent of over 100 agents, all heavily armed, encircled the private estate where Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche were staying, until federal officials ordered them off midway through the second day of siege.

After holding the Steinbergs for 72 hours on a single-count charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice, a federal magistrate in Alexandria, Virginia ordered the couple held without bail pending a trial that would not begin until the spring of 1987 at the earliest. The Steinbergs were incarcerated for 40 days before being partially released on a 12-hour-per-day work release agreement along with Paul Goldstein, who was also accused of conspiracy to obstruct justice. While murderers and drug traffickers are released on bail, "Weld's Law" to this day holds the Steinbergs and Goldstein under overnight detention. As this year-end issue of *EIR* goes to press, three other LaRouche associates, Edward Spannaus, Robert Greenberg, and John Scialdone are being held in prison in Boston on the same charges.

All told, a 25-month Boston federal grand jury looking into charges of credit card fraud by a string of companies and political associations handed down indictments against a dozen individuals and four organizations totaling \$58,000 (out of a total of over \$6 million raised by two 1984 LaRouche campaign committees), and obstruction of justice charges against a number of individuals.

Sources close to the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. have stated categorically that the Leesburg raid was executed under the political direction of White House chief of staff Donald T. Regan and carried out by Weld, who, in early September, moved up to the position of Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the Criminal Division.

Regan, the former chairman of Merrill Lynch, and Weld were reportedly encouraged to launch the overkill raid and dubious indictments by top Soviet officials who were anxious to see LaRouche "eliminated" from the political landscape in Washington prior to the Reagan-Gorbachov summit in Reykjavik, Iceland. The top leadership of the Democratic Party was anxious to see LaRouche publicly dragged through the mud prior to the November general elections.

Whatever the precise correlation of forces that joined to

endorse the blatantly unconstitutional Regan-Weld move, the Oct. 6 Leesburg raid signaled more than any other event of 1986 the extent to which large segments of the Justice Department had been captured by a lawless cabal linked to big-time organized crime and to other forces out to make their peace with Moscow—on Soviet terms of surrender.

A Commsymp cell

William Weld's road to Washington and the post as America's chief criminal justice officer had its rocky moments. In late August, Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, had testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to the Weld nomination and forced a temporary delay in the confirmation of Weld, as well as Stephen Trott, the nominee to the post of Deputy Attorney-General. In those hearings, both Trott and Weld had testified that they would place special DOJ and FBI attention on corruption inside the defense industry, a buzz phrase for a witch-hunt against America's last bastion of high-technology industry, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

A subsequent *EIR* investigation into the backgrounds of Weld and Trott unearthed a mini-commsymp underground inside the Justice Department:

- Trott had worked his way through Harvard Law School through a folk singing career with The Highwaymen, an early 1960s group managed by a former Communist Party operative who simultaneously managed CPUSA fellow travelers such as the Weavers, Woody Guthrie, and Pete Seeger. Trott went on to a 15-year career as a protégé of California liberal Democrat John van de Kamp, a Hollywood organized-crime-tainted figure.

- Weld and his wife Susan Roosevelt, great granddaughter of the late President Teddy Roosevelt, on deeper inquiry, emerged as raving Sinophiles, reportedly involved in a film project with the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) canonizing the career of Maoist Norman Bethune. Weld had earlier been an \$18,000 investor in the Boston-area radical sheet *The Real Paper*, a hotbed of deserter activism linked to suspected Soviet agent Emma Rothschild.

The Weld-Trott emergence in late summer augmented an already heavy environment of dubious radical elements at Justice, including a nest of holdovers from the Kennedy era and such more recent arrivals as Mark Richard, an assistant in the Criminal Division who maintains official liaison to the Soviet KGB and the Israeli Mossad through the "Nazi-hunting" Office of Special Investigations.

Turnabout

Even as this criminal underground buried within the Justice apparatus was surfacing throughout 1986, other elements within the department were carrying out an admirable effort to seriously cut into the "criminal international," including the notorious "Israeli connection." As 1986 ends, these two elements inside the department are on a collision course.

The year 1986 began with the Jonathan Jay Pollard prosecution, initiated by U.S. Attorney for Washington, D.C. DiGenova, still fresh in public memory. Pollard, a protégé of the Ariel Sharon/"Dirty" Rafi Eytan Israeli mafia faction, pleaded guilty to spying on the United States and passing defense secrets to Israel. This publication subsequently issued a special report charging that Pollard's information ultimately found its way—through the Sharon-Eytan circles—into the hands of the KGB.

In April 1986, yet another element of the Israeli underground was targeted—this time by U.S. Attorney Giuliani in the Southern District of New York. Seventeen people, including retired Israeli General Avraham Bar-Am, were indicted for attempting to sell nearly \$2 billion in American arms to the government of Ayatollah Khomeini. Giuliani simultaneously brought cases against several other key components of the Israeli mafia apparatus by indicting prominent New York City Democratic Party politicians and fundraisers, and demonstrating that several large Israeli fundraising committees and religious schools were being used for real estate tax-evasion schemes and political kickbacks to close allies of Gov. Mario Cuomo and Mayor Ed Koch.

In the final weeks of 1986, these scandals finally blew up directly in the face of the Weld-Webster apparatus: "Irrigate" hit the headlines.

First, FBI Executive Associate Director Oliver Revell, a central figure in the FBI's cover-up of both the Israeli connection and the longstanding activities of Iranian terrorists inside the United States dating back to the July 1980 assassination of anti-Khomeini activist Ali Akbar Tabatabai, was forced to publicly remove himself from the "Irrigate" investigation. Nominally, the reason was that Revell was personally linked to National Security Council staffer Lt. Col. Oliver North. However, Revell's removal came within hours of *EIR*'s release of government documents showing Revell's hand in the continuing cover-up of the Tabatabai murder.

Next, a string of daily newspapers pointed accusing fingers at both William Weld and Stephen Trott for their roles in obstructing federal investigations into illegal aspects of the arming of the Nicaraguan Contras and the funneling of arms to Khomeini through the Israeli pipeline. *EIR* has received reports that Weld's family ties to Crédit Suisse may emerge prominently in the Senate, House, and Special Prosecutors' probes of the suspected illegal diversion of arms-sale profits through the Swiss bank.

EIR editorially urged Attorney-General Edwin Meese to dig deeper and reconsider his nominations of Weld and Trott before the pair came up for Senate confirmation. That advice was ignored. Now, as we move into 1987, the Attorney-General is presented with yet another opportunity to cleanse his ranks of corrupt elements. While the outcome is unpredictable, Meese and President Reagan's response to this opportunity will certainly be one of big news developments of the New Year.