

was reportedly seen in the southern French city of Nice.

The man charged with the murder of Tabatabai is David Belfield, an American Black Muslim extremist who, for many months, was the protégé of Bahram Nahidian. Belfield was recruited to the Nahidian circle by the liberal distribution of money and favors. His last known place of residence before the assassination was the "Islamic House" run by Nahidian in Washington. In the past year, Belfield has served as a security guard at the Iranian embassy; he is also a personal bodyguard for Nahidian.

Belfield is also reportedly a member of the secret Islamic Guerrilla Army (IGA), a terrorist organization sponsored by the Nahidian machine. The IGA recruits naive or desperate American blacks, often out of prison, and indoctrinates them to do anything for "the Islamic cause."

Nahidian, among his other activities, teaches Islamic courses at a local prison in Washington, an arrangement which was set up by the Muslim Student Association (MSA) and the Department of Justice.

It was the IGA that led the seizure of the Statue of Liberty several months ago, and an IGA member named Marshall Fields was arrested after he crashed his car through the gates of the White House.

According to police sources, Belfield is now hiding in the Iranian Interests Section office of the Algerian embassy. Police are not allowed to enter the building, as it is technically foreign territory outside U.S. jurisdiction.

The White House's hands-off policy toward Tabatabai's murderers and the revelations of the Carter administration's connections to the Muslim Brotherhood in Libya through Billy Carter can both be traced back to the strategic doctrine that has guided the Carter administration since it came into office in 1977.

Under the direction of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Carter regime established a formal alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood secret society, a paramilitary organization of fanatics with branches in Iran and nearly every other Muslim country, often with sympathizers at the highest levels of government. After Camp David in 1978, the U.S., Egyptian, and Israeli secret services entered into a secret accord to forge a working alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Immediately afterward, under the direction of NSC special agent George Ball, the Carter administration supported and encouraged the Islamic revolution that toppled the Shah. Brzezinski had visions of a broad Muslim "upsurge" that would eventually extend into the Soviet Union itself, which has a large Muslim population.

EIR had documented the scope of the secret coordination between elements of U.S. military intelligence and the Khomeini regime. Further documentation is presented below.

What the public has heard so far

by Kathy Burdman

The U.S. Senate, led by Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Republican Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, formed a Special Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the "Billygate" scandal July 25. Baker said the committee "is modeled on the Watergate Committee." Special Subcommittee Chairman Birch Bayh, a Democrat up for re-election in Indiana has said that he has called President Carter, his wife Rosalynn, National Security Director Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to testify personally, because in each case, he wants to "look the guy in the eye," while they testify. Conservative Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Special Subcommittee co-chairman who is committed to pushing the investigation "all the way," also demanded that President Carter appear.

President Carter has already been caught telling something short of the truth. The White House press office last week released a formal statement claiming he had never had the information leaked on his brother's business dealings with Libya by the Justice Department, which was investigating Billy. But Attorney General Civiletti held a press conference July 25 to say that he'd had a "fairly casual exchange" with the President as early as June 17, in which he informed Jimmy that if Billy would only register as a Libyan agent, he "would not be prosecutable."

The reaction in Washington and the nation has been outrage. Republican Senate leader Baker went so far July 29 as to accuse the President of "plea bargaining in the Oval Office," making a deal with Justice for his brother.

"The sense of the Senate is that this man just cannot be the nominee," said a high Democratic Party leader July 29. "The Senate Judiciary Committee will have to go all the way with this thing" or pay the consequences itself, he stated.

The big question as we go to press is whether the Senate Special Committee will call Jimmy Carter and his family and cabinet in to testify before the Democratic National Convention gets underway August 11 in New York.

The entire question of the administration's foreign policy, which could lead to a full discussion of Jimmy

Carter's actual dealings with the Khomeini regime in Iran, is also on the Senate agenda. Republican co-chairman Strom Thurmond announced July 30 that the committee will hear on Aug. 4 from top State Department and CIA experts on U.S. Libya policy, for which purpose extensive files on policy have been requested.

Billy's tangled web

President Carter and his brother Billy were dragged through a damning investigation by the national press this week. Although it does not touch upon the serious issues of Jimmy Carter's support for Libyan and Iranian terrorist assassination, the sheer volume and raucous tenor of the press coverage should be enough to doom President Carter's renomination hopes.

The general facts behind the "Billygate case" were released to the public as follows:

- September 1978: Billy makes his first visit to Libya and is given gifts by government officials including Ahmed Shahati, Libyan Foreign Liaison Office chief.
- January 3-19, 1979: Billy escorts Libyan government good-will tour of U.S. including Shahati and Ambassador Mansur Kikhia.

"The sense of the Senate is that this man just cannot be the nominee," said a high Democratic Party leader July 29. "The Senate Judiciary Committee will have to go all the way with this thing." The entire question of the administration's foreign policy is also on the Senate agenda.

- January 12, 1979: Justice Department sends Billy the first of two letters informing him that federal law requires him to register as a Libyan agent if he is receiving money for these activities. Billy does not reply.
- April 1979: The *New York Times* reports that Sicilian mafia figure Michele Papa first introduced Billy to the Libyans through Sicilian-American Mario Lianza, an Atlanta real estate man, in order to use Billy's influence on U.S. policy toward Libya. In return, Billy and several Atlanta associates are promised control over an Arab-Georgia friendship association that would invest millions of Libyan petrodollars in the Sunbelt.
- April 1980: The *New York Times* reports that Billy has not only been receiving large amounts of money from Libya without registering, but that White House

appointments secretary Phillip Wise set up briefings for Billy by the National Security Council staff on Libya.

- June 11, 1980: Billy visits Justice Department to announce he has received \$220,000 of a \$500,000 "loan" from the Libyan government. Billy then visits National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski, who arranges for Billy to see White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler. Cutler introduces Billy to White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan's attorneys, Stephen J. Pollak and Henry Ruth.

- July 14, 1980: Billy registers with Justice as a Foreign Agent; Justice announces it won't prosecute previous failure to register.

- July 15, 1980: The *Washington Star* breaks the story in front page headlines, asserting President Carter's administration tipped Billy off to the Justice Department investigation.

- July 23, 1980: After days of press headlines, White House press secretary Jody Powell issues a statement purporting to constitute full disclosure of why Brzezinski met with Billy in June. Brzezinski, the White House said, had called Billy to his office on Nov. 27, 1979 to request Billy use his influence with the Libyans to pressure the Iranian Khomeini regime to free the U.S. hostages. Billy had to ask Brzezinski whether the meeting was "classified" or could be revealed to Justice investigators.

- July 24, 1980: "President Also Met With Libyan Envoy Here," the *Washington Post* front page headline states. Jimmy Carter met Libyan chargé d'affaires Ali Houderi sometime in early December, after Billy conferred with Brzezinski.

- July 25, 1980: U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti reveals at a press conference that on June 17, one full month before the President claimed to have known of Billy's investigation by the Justice Department, Civiletti "met with President Carter . . . and had a fairly casual exchange about Billy's dealings with the Libyans." President Carter is accused of "mistruths" by all the press. Within hours, the Department of Justice Public Integrity Office under Michael Shaheen announces it will investigate Civiletti for his role in leaking the Billy investigation to President Carter. Civiletti was also charged with offering the President "a deal" not to prosecute Billy if he registered.

- July 27, 1980: The *New York Times* reveals that it was Rosalynn Carter, not Brzezinski, who initiated the November 1979 summit between Billy and the NSC chief on Libya and Iran.

- July 30, 1980: House Judiciary Committee member Rep. Harold Sawyer (R-Mich.) discloses that Billy Carter told the FBI Jan. 16 that he had read and kept classified State Department diplomatic cables on Libya, saying, "Jimmy gave them to me." The FBI reports were given to the committee by the Justice Department.