
Profile

William F. Weld, U.S. Attorney

During his four-year tenure as U.S. Attorney in Boston, Massachusetts, William F. Weld has become notorious for using his office to destroy political opponents. Best known was his crusade against the political machine of former mayor Kevin White, described in the *National Law Journal* as "a textbook example of a prosecutor misusing his powers to bully witnesses and manipulate the political process." When White announced his decision not to run for a fifth term, reported the *Law Journal*, "Few doubted that Mr. Weld's multiple grand juries, legions of subpoena-serving FBI agents and unrelenting pressure on the mayor's political organization had . . . taken its toll."

Weld has now turned his guns on Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates, who since 1977 have been outspoken against the drug mafia and especially the "citizens above suspicion" in the banking community who cover and provide cash for the drug trade. In developing this witchhunt, Weld has worked directly with Dennis King, a writer for the house organ of the dope lobby, *High Times* magazine; with the organized crime-connected Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL); and with National Broadcasting Corporation, the television network which used the dope lobby to concoct a smear of LaRouche during his 1984 campaign for the U.S. presidency.

Weld has made Boston the center of the dope lobby's counter-attack against LaRouche. Since 1977, candidates associated with LaRouche directly attacked money laundering in local Boston campaigns. The book *Dope Inc.* and its Spanish edition, *Narcotráfico, SA*, commissioned by LaRouche, name the families and banks "above suspicion," among them the Bank of Boston and Crédit Suisse.

The Bank of Boston cover-up

Since the 1970s, the Bank of Boston, the bluebloods' financial nexus in New England, has been a target of LaRouche and his associates. It is the Bank of Boston, among other banks and businesses referred to as "the Vault," that mapped out and implemented the deindustrialization and gentrification of New England. It is this consortium that allowed the environmentalist movement to dominate politics in the region.

On Feb. 7, 1985, the Bank of Boston's flagship institution, the First National Bank of Boston, pleaded guilty to a

felony charge of knowing and willful failure to file cash transaction reports involving \$1.2 billion of international cash transactions with nine foreign banks over a period of four years. Assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary for Enforcement John Walker said in congressional testimony on the case, "There's every indication that the \$600 million of small bills that the bank took in was the laundering of 'drug money' . . . why else would the money be in \$20 bills?" The largest of the transactions, which totaled \$1.16 billion, involved three Swiss banks: Crédit Suisse of Zurich, Swiss Bank Corp. of Basel, and the Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich. Other banks included Barclays Bank International, Bank Leu of Zurich, Die Erste Oesterreichische of Vienna, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Ottawa, and Standard Charters Bank Ltd. of Canada. Crédit Suisse's Miami branch was the first target of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Operation Greenback; it had been subjected to three rounds of currency transaction report checks, as the branch had offered its name to the scams of Robert Vesco's Investment Overseas Services in the 1960s.

William Weld negotiated a plea bargain which fined Bank of Boston \$500,000—less than 1/20 of one percent of the amount laundered, equivalent to approximately one and one-half days' interest on that money. The deal was approved by Judge A. David Mazzone, who has teamed up with Weld in the witchhunt against LaRouche and his associates. It was also Mazzone who convicted Weld's target, Theodore Anzalone, the fundraiser for Mayor Kevin White, in the Boston "watergating" operation. A year later, but after the damage to White and Anzalone, was irreparably done, the First Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals overturned Mazzone's decision on Anzalone, comparing his ruling to the Soviet legal system which prosecutes "crimes by analogy."

The Welds and the Swiss

William Weld's father, the late David Weld, was a successful investment banker and chief executive officer of the Wall Street firm of White Weld and Company. Crédit Suisse has been the family bank since that time. The Weld family fortune's biggest venture at this time is the prestigious outfit in London called White Weld Securities, the Eurobond syndication subsidiary of Crédit Suisse First Boston, Ltd., of London. Until 1978, this outfit was known as Crédit Suisse White Weld. In 1978, First Boston Inc. (not to be confused with the Bank of Boston) was brought in as a partner with Crédit Suisse, and the London branch of White Weld continued as a partner in charge of all Eurobond operations of the group. Today, it is known as the White Weld Securities subsidiary of Crédit Suisse First Boston, and it dominates the \$100 billion-a-year Eurobond market, a major haven of "legitimate" investment of "hot money" from the narcotics trade.

William Weld's coverup of the Bank of Boston scandal is merely a matter of protecting historical family interests at home and abroad.

Coincidentally—perhaps—two Bank of Boston officials were contributors to Weld's 1978 campaign: William C. Mercer, honorary director, and Peter M. Whitman.

The Soviets and other 'old friends'

In 1978, William Weld took a stab at selling himself to the public in the Massachusetts attorney general's race. He failed miserably. Among his contributors was none other than Edgar Bronfman of the Seagram's empire, a kingpin of the international narcotics mafia (as *Dope, Inc.* established). Not surprisingly, two banks associated with Bronfman in Canada have been accused of money laundering: Scotia Bank and Bank of Montreal.

As the November Reagan-Gorbachov summit nears, Bronfman is the pointman in a Soviet-Israeli-American Zionist move to drive the United States out of the Middle East. The Soviets are offering to free Jews, in exchange for Israeli subversion of U.S. interests in the Mideast. Bronfman has been deployed through his World Jewish Congress to activate a KGB-backed network in the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation (OSI), which passes along KGB disinformation, particularly against German scientists in the United States, falsely labeling them as Nazi war criminals. Not surprisingly, these scientists have been important in the research and support for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, which the Russians are out to stop at all costs.

Bronfman's service for the KGB goes directly into the office of Weld, through Alan Dershowitz of Harvard Law School, secretly the attorney for Mossad terrorist and FBI informant Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League. Earlier this year, Dershowitz led an American legal delegation to the Soviet Union to discuss Bronfman's deal for the emigration of Soviet Jews. With him was the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Rudolph Giuliani, and Weld's deputy U.S. attorney, Mark L. Wolf. It is reported that Wolf has regular phone conversations with the Soviet procurator general's office and supplements the calls with visits to the Soviet embassy in Washington, where the legal attaché is the liaison to the Justice Department's OSI. Until becoming a federal judge in May of this year, Wolf was chief of the Special Prosecutions Unit in Boston, which initiates and conducts "political corruption" cases.

Rudolph Giuliani has also figured in Weld's witchhunt against LaRouche. He is now seeking to intervene in a case in federal court in New York to prevent discovery rights for The LaRouche Campaign, in a case brought by the campaign against harassment by the Federal Election Commission. Giuliani has asked the judge in the case to prevent discovery from occurring, pending the results of the Weld investigation in Boston. Giuliani is also seeking to halt discovery in another case, *LaRouche v. Webster*, a 10-year-old case involving FBI Cointelpro operations against LaRouche and his associates.

The FBI, Don Regan, and the dope trade

During President Ronald Reagan's first term in office, the controversial decision was made to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration in the war against drugs. The DEA, reeling from the major political and resource setbacks suffered under the pro-drug policies and cutthroat budget cuts of the Carter administration, went down with a whimper. Nominated to head the DEA—and answerable to FBI Director Judge William H. Webster—was Francis "Bud" Mullen. It was a tragic move on all counts.

Mullen was perhaps the longest "acting" director in the history of the federal government, his nomination delayed while the Senate Labor Committee investigated his role in the Bureau's background check of Reagan's labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan. Despite the findings of the Senate committee that Mullen and his FBI cohorts had deliberately lied to, misinformed, misdirected, and obstructed the Senate, Mullen was confirmed as the head of the drug agency. That Senate investigation also revealed to what depths the FBI—under Webster—was willing to cross the line into illegal activity. Had the senators dug a little deeper into the public record, they would have also found that Mullen was tainted with drug connections.

A series of 1981 news articles in the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Mullen, while special agent in charge of the New Orleans FBI office in 1978, had received several loans from the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans. The loans were approved by Victor Lota, then a vice-president of the bank; two years later, Lota was convicted of approving over \$5 million in fraudulent loans, of which \$1.7 million went to convicted marijuana smuggler *Ciro Callico, Sr.* to finance a drug deal.

During his second series of trials in January 1981, Lota confessed that he was personally promised a \$1 million commission for his role in a 1979 marijuana drug purchase involving Callico and 16 members of his trafficking ring. Later, law-enforcement officials suspected that the Callico ring was involved in the May 1979 assassination of Judge John Wood of San Antonio, Texas. Jamiel and Lee Chagra would ultimately be charged with the murder and with a number of narcotics-trafficking charges. Lee was murdered in Texas before he could stand trial, and his brother Jamiel is serving a sentence for the murder of Judge Wood. The FBI agent