

in Hawaii. . . . Over the last two decades we have served the investment and consulting community with an average return to our clients of 26% a year.”

Knowing full well that the company had only been created in 1978, Kindschi wrote: “The brick and mortar foundation of Bishop, Baldwin, Rewald, Dillingham & Wong has been deeply rooted in Hawaii for more than four decades.” Kindschi also knew that Rewald and Wong were the only named partners who existed; “Bishop,” “Baldwin,” and “Dillingham” were just old-line names picked out of the Hawaii social register.

But, with such a parade of “victims,” and Rewald’s inability to present any evidence to the jury regarding the CIA’s involvement, the outcome was a foregone conclusion. The jury quickly found him guilty on all counts.

Rewald was sentenced to 80 years in prison—a sentence so outrageous that it only compares to the 77-year sentence meted out to LaRouche’s co-defendant Michael Billington after Billington was unjustly convicted of “securities fraud” by the state of Virginia.

Rewald’s partner Wong must have seen the handwriting on the wall. He didn’t put up a fight, pled guilty, and received an 18-month sentence, and, according to sources, he only served six of the 18 months.

One source familiar with the case explains the discrepancy between the 80-year (960-month) sentence imposed on

Rewald, and the 18-month sentence on Wong, as a result of the fact that the judge didn’t like the defendant Rewald, didn’t like his defense strategy, and certainly didn’t like the CIA being tarnished. Wong, on the other hand, “rolled over and took a deal.”

Was Rewald telling the truth? A former United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, William B. Cummings, thinks he was. “Rewald clearly was telling the truth when he said he was working for, or under the auspices of, the CIA,” Cummings said recently. “He was clearly a front-man for them.” Cummings says he cannot comment on the alleged criminal conduct charged to Rewald, but he is certain about the CIA’s involvement—which was kept from the jury.

The keeping of that information from the jury is the crucial issue—and that is where Mark Richard comes in. Mike Levine, a federal public defender who represented Rewald at the trial, was recently informed about Richard’s award from the CIA. Levine said that the award should be “for keeping relevant, and critical, information from a jury.”

Under current federal sentencing guidelines, Rewald’s sentence would have been less than 10 years, and probably less than 5. His real crime seems to have been to tell the truth about a rogue CIA operation. For attempting to tell the truth, he got an 80-year sentence. For keeping him from doing that, Mark Richard got an award.

## The dirty role of Ted Greenberg

Two of the most dramatic events preceding the Alexandria trial of Lyndon LaRouche were the 400-man raid on the offices of LaRouche’s associates in October 1986, and the involuntary bankruptcy in April 1987. In both events, the hand of Ted Greenberg subsequently became visible.

Two truckloads of documents were seized in the October 1986 raid. The trucks were immediately driven to Henderson Hall, to a secure building at U.S. Marine Corps headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. How was this arranged? Through the Special Operations Agency at the Joint Chiefs of Staff, using the secret channel through which CIA requests for military support are directed to the Defense Department. In a letter to the director of the Joint Special Operations Agency, Assistant Attorney General William Weld stated that “Assistant United States Attorney Theodore Greenberg, from the Eastern District of Virginia, has informally contacted [deleted] to inquire about the availability of secure space.”

The Justice Department’s top bankruptcy expert,

David Schiller, testified in a hearing that he had consulted with Greenberg about the bankruptcy seizure in the LaRouche case.

“Mr. Greenberg had prosecuted the Rewald bankruptcy,” Schiller testified, describing how Greenberg had called him for advice on the Rewald case. Schiller then testified that “he thought the approach that I took in the bankruptcy in Alexandria [LaRouche] was innovative and interesting . . . and that he would want to call and talk to me about it from time to time.”

Greenberg went on to head the Money Laundering Section at Justice Department headquarters. In February of this year, he was detailed to the staff of Independent Counsel Donald Smaltz, the special prosecutor investigating former Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy. This is not so strange when one realizes that Smaltz is based in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is working in tandem with Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr. With allegations flying all over the place of CIA drug-running and money-laundering out of the air field at Mena, Arkansas, the trick is obviously to find a way of nailing President Clinton without exposing the covert operations run out of Arkansas by George Bush, Oliver North, and elements of the CIA in the mid-1980s. It is an assignment for which Ted Greenberg is eminently qualified.