

ued to work closely throughout his career.

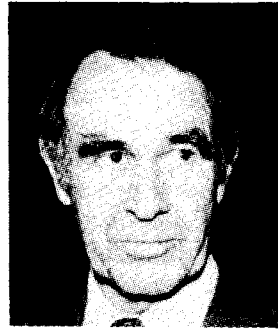
This was the network that the traditionalist Cardinal Cody was sent into Chicago to clean up in 1965. One of his first acts upon taking office was to pull Egan out of the various urban organizations which he headed, ordering him instead to a small, unknown parish. Similar actions continued, and Cody became the *bête noire* of the liberal schismatics.

One of the individuals trained in Egan's urban apparatus and currently playing a prominent role in promoting the anti-Cody slander campaign is John A. McDermott. Currently the publisher of the monthly *Chicago Reporter*, McDermott's money comes from the United Church of Christ; it was McDermott who sponsored the entrée to Chicago of the family of Alberto Torres, a leader of the terrorist Puerto Rican FALN.

One of Cody's most persistent detractors from these Hesburgh networks is the well-known Jesuit Father Andrew Greeley. In his over 70 publications, Greeley has, perhaps more baldly than anyone else, explained the aims of the amoral vermin infesting the American Church. His writings have also been vehemently endorsed by Louis Mumford of *The Humanist* magazine, who has written various articles targeting "the persistent Augustinian tradition" within Catholicism and advocating a split with Rome. In his 1967 book *Religion in the Year 2000*, Greeley predicts that religion will be characterized by "ecstatic . . . Dionysian" forms and elaborates that "a good priest is a powerful, erotic person in the community." In another book, *The Mary Myth*, the good father says that the "sex goddess" Mary is proof of the androgynous nature of God. And "if God is androgynous . . . it is all right for humankind to be androgynous," and future Church liturgy should incorporate drugs and ritualized sex.

In this and various other publications, Greeley explains that behind this new cultism lies the need to reverse the "proscience bias" of Americans and the Catholic Church, advocating instead the zero-growth policies of the Club of Rome.

In short, these cited networks want to dismantle or transform the Catholic Church because they correctly view it as a powerful bulwark against their stated policy of destroying the morality of the population as well as reducing the net size of the population both in the United States and abroad. One of their number, George Ball, was most explicit on this point in the course of an interview conducted some months back. Ball was the creator of much of the federal government's population-control bureaucracy. Speaking of the need to drastically reduce Third World population levels in a world of contracting resources, Ball named the Pope and Catholic institutions as one of the most powerful stumbling blocks. "This Pope is much too strong," he said. "We must transform Church policy somehow."



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## Interview

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# Senator Williams talks about Abscam

*Harrison Williams, Democrat of New Jersey, is a 23-year veteran of the U.S. Senate and former chairman of the Labor and Education Committee. In May 1981, Senator Williams was convicted in an Abscam prosecution in Brooklyn, New York. In August, the Senate Ethics Committee, without even conducting its own investigation, voted to expel Senator Williams and recommended that a vote by the full Senate be taken after Judge George Pratt decided on the substantive issue, which is Williams's "due process" (fairness) motions, in October. The Senate vote will be held in early November.*

*This interview is presented in order to challenge perhaps the most outrageous frameup conducted under Abscam, and warn the public of the dangers of the Senate Ethics Committee's capitulation to the Justice Department's prosecution. The Senate has now descended so far toward a "railroad" that both the Republican and Democratic Senate leaderships have announced that they will vote in early November with or without Judge Pratt's decision.*

*This interview was conducted on Sept. 17 by the National Democratic Policy Committee's political coordinator, Anita Gallagher, and made available to Executive Intelligence Review. The NDPC and EIR grant readers permission to reproduce the interview.*

**Gallagher:** What are the broader constitutional issues at stake in your case, and do you intend to fight? Do you think the U.S. can survive this warfare against elected officials?

**Sen. Williams:** Number one, I answer yes. We are going to survive this kind of warfare because my case is a good case to fight, and in the fight we expose all that is wrong with the concept and the operation of Abscam, which is

basically a violation of the first principles of our Constitution, certainly the Fifth Amendment and others.

When the government sets out to target a person who is not involved in crime, where the government originates the idea of creating a crime, then implants this manufactured activity into the mind of an innocent person and then just does everything they can do to get that person to do what they have fabricated, this is the most fundamental constitutional deprivation of the due process laws of life and liberty. So just in fighting it and winning we would be doing a great deal. We are going to fight. We are going to win.

There are other amendments to the Constitution that are in spirit violated here, too. I'm not making a hard case right now on a secret video taping as a violation of privacy and those rights protected under unlawful searches and seizures, but there is evidence that the spirit of the Fourth Amendment is violated.

**Gallagher:** Senator, Jack Anderson and the Justice Department's own internal memoranda revealed that through 13 months and several different entrapment scenarios, the Justice Department failed to mount any case against you. That seems to imply that you were targeted by the Justice Department.

**Sen. Williams:** There is no doubt about that. I was targeted, and once they put me in the target, it was clear that a determination was made to use anything and everything to get me. Otherwise, under the Justice Department's own rules, in the very early period of their investigation of me, they would have dropped it, because I did not do anything that they say has to be done for them to continue an investigation. In other words, when they fabricate something to try to get someone to commit a crime and the person does not respond, then, under their guidelines, which they say with great righteousness guide them—they will drop the whole investigation. But the Justice Department didn't drop it—they just pursued relentlessly all those months and came up dry. And when they finished their scenario, and they didn't have me, they changed it and gave another scenario, and tried another one on me, and they failed there, too.

**Gallagher:** During the trial, Judge Pratt refused to allow into evidence the three internal Justice Department memoranda admitting there was no case, acknowledging that it would be necessary to have a fourth meeting with you to obtain what they called "an overt act" from you.

**Sen. Williams:** The significance of the documents is very clear. This whole investigation started in January 1979, and as I've indicated, they pursued me for weeks and months trying to get me to do something that would be wrongful. I didn't. In November 1979, the principals that had worked on my case from three areas, from Washing-

ton, from Brooklyn, New York, from Newark, New Jersey, from the Department, from the Bureau, a gathering of say 15 or so, who had worked on the case, gathered and reviewed not only my case but others, too.

On my case, they clearly said "We don't have him doing anything criminal, therefore he must be recontacted," or "recontacted to get him to do something overt that will be criminal in nature." That was an admission that through the whole year they hadn't gotten me, so they had to try something else, and they listed something that they might try on me. That was in mid-November. Then, between November and January, it was obvious that they decided that they would put me through what they called "the asylum scenario." They asked me to meet the sheikh, he needed a personal favor. One night when I was in New York I meet the sheikh alone, and he did have a personal favor, the immigration request; and I explained all the needs, requirements, criteria, and all of that. After I finished all of that, without saying that he was qualified for any immigration attention, I just told him the background and the requirements. Then he offered me money. This, of course, is videotaped, and my answer was very clear and immediate: "No, no, no . . . no money when I'm doing public work."

**Gallagher:** Why do you think these documents were not admitted to your trial?

**Sen. Williams:** The reasoning given by the judge was tortured law. Not specifically on any particular memorandum, because we didn't know what memoranda there were. But Judge Pratt had divided the case into "fact" and into "law," and had tortured himself into a position where he was keeping things from us that approached questions of law for the court, not for the jury. And the reason was, it seems clear, that these documents were damaging, fatal, in fact, to the prosecution's case, and it was kept from us. It was suppressed. Their files were files that the judge had, and were suppressed. We never got them. We didn't get them until after the trial was over.

**Gallagher:** Senator, if Judge Pratt rules that your due process rights have not been violated, the Senate will then vote on a motion to expel, which needs a two-thirds vote to succeed. Will you fight to get those votes, no matter what the press may say?

**Sen. Williams:** I will say that the support that I've had from New Jersey is just tremendous. I have no choice in conscience but a desire to continue this fight. It seems to me that this fight is so much more significant than my personal situation. Its significance runs to our country and all of its people. When there is wickedness in government, that is the greatest abomination, to paraphrase *Proverbs*. The government is righteously created, and this wickedness must be resisted.

**Gallagher:** Could you elaborate on your support?

**Sen. Williams:** Well, the mail comes in every day, and it's solidly in support. Those who think this through, with the benefit of publications, the support is solid there. [Harvard Law School] Dean Griswold's [amicus curiae] brief is now a public record, and was reported in Jack Anderson, and it is a masterpiece of clarity and vision. We are undertaking fundraising efforts, and that's a necessity. My former colleague Clifford Case has come out in support, and former Chief Justice Dick Hughes. Labor support is there, and others are coming on board.

**Gallagher:** Do you think the members of the Senate are sufficiently aware of the constitutional ramifications of the kinds of activities involved in Abscam?

**Sen. Williams:** At this point I don't believe that members have really gone to the mats in thoughtful time to go through this and its implications. They will. They haven't been called on yet to consider anything specifically. They will now, with that resolution, and they are now thoughtfully beginning to think it through. The response that I can read as a preliminary response is a friendly response; I can only say that. More must be done, of course. And I'm doing all that I can to describe my feeling about the basic issues that are involved here, and with increasing attention in the media, this will be built upon. But we have some distance to go.

**Gallagher:** Do you think that the criticism of the Senate for failing to do its own investigation by Jack Anderson and others beginning to be absorbed?

**Sen. Williams:** I think that the Senate's role to date will be further analyzed. This was a new experience for the Senate and its [Ethics] Committee, and it was a pioneering responsibility in a sense, because this is the first time there has ever been an executive frameup on a senator. So the Senate was proceeding without any historical guidelines. Out of this, I would imagine some procedures will be arrived at that would better develop the grist for the decision mill.

**Gallagher:** Please comment on your record with labor.

**Sen. Williams:** I've been part of labor in my whole conscience for a long, long time—long before I became a member of Congress. I identify very closely with the aspirations of working men and women. In specific, I've tried to apply, where I could, government guides in law to make the lives of working people better. And that has been reflected in pension law reform; safety on the job; minimum wages for those who are at the lower end of the economic ladder; and bringing in those under minimum wage who were excluded, among other things. I've been very closely associated with labor in this country.

**Gallagher:** What do you think of the current moves to exempt military construction from the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provision?

**Sen. Williams:** It seems to me that the government, where it is responsible for employment, should be model in every respect. One of them is certainly in the working conditions and the wages of those who are working in response to federal expenditure. Davis-Bacon has been in the law now for 50 years; it should stay there, and not be taken out bit by bit, program by program. Military construction is in; it should stay in. The antilabor moves are retrogressive, and I oppose them.

**Gallagher:** Do you think there is a connection to the targeting of you by the Justice Department and these increasing antilabor moves?

**Sen. Williams:** You know, the hard evidence of selection for targeting has not been drawn out of the bowels of the government yet. It's been very difficult to get the information that any person should have a right to, and that will come out. It's not a matter of coincidence, it seems to me, that those who came up for targeting under Abscam were all from a common philosophical group: those who have been supported by labor and who have supported labor; those who were Democrats; those who were Democrats for Kennedy. That was the whole group, save one, and that cannot be a coincidence.

**Gallagher:** What is your record on senior citizens?

**Sen. Williams:** I am a member of the Commission on Aging, appointed by Lyndon Johnson back in the beginning of my first term. That gave me an opportunity to do what I wanted to do, and that was to apply my philosophy, which is, where government can be appropriately helpful in making the lives of people in this country better, it should be applied. I think a great benefit to older Americans are the community centers for various activities: nutrition, reference for health services, social activities. This is one piece of legislation that I am very proud of being one of the principals supporting. And one of my major efforts has been to do what I could in my position on the Banking Committee, which handles housing, to make simple but decent housing available for older Americans.

We've seen great strides in the last 20 years in honoring the dignity and the needs of older Americans, and I've been right in the middle of it.

**Gallagher:** Will you be fighting the proposed cuts in Social Security?

**Sen. Williams:** Absolutely.

**Gallagher:** All of Congress came back from the August recess talking about the crippling high interest rates.

What should be done? Do you think it may be that Paul Volcker and the Federal Reserve are as much out of control as the Justice Department?

**Sen. Williams:** Not in the same way that the Justice Department is, but certainly the [Federal Reserve] is not responsive to the needs, the felt needs and the real needs of our economy and the people of this country. It would be my hope that the Federal Reserve, where they work in isolation, will begin to register the economic needs of this country. They are registering old economics. They are trying to deal with inflation in a single way, and it hasn't helped inflation at all by raising those rates as high as they are. In some ways, it has inflamed the inflationary process.

**Gallagher:** What do you think about a two-tiered credit system, with low interest credit for productive investment, and a higher rate of interest for purely speculative activities?

**Sen. Williams:** This hasn't really entered into congressional thought or executive thought, and it must. In my judgment, it is worthy of a great deal of attention, because there is a logic there. When we haven't been able to brake inflation with high interest rates, high interest rates are the enemy of economic recovery and progress; when there is an inability of certain sectors to get credit, and afford credit, something has to be done.

**Gallagher:** Could you describe a bit more the amicus brief submitted by Dean Erwin Nathaniel Griswold of Harvard Law School?

**See. Williams:** In my judgment, in the most broad and general way, and I've said this to members [of the Senate] whom I've talked to about it, it brings clarity to a very murky area—a murky area that has produced some dangerous, unhappy, unfortunate unconstitutional results, this whole area of creating, through the police, a system of fabrication of criminal kinds of activity, and then secretly taping it all. The law at this point is somewhat murky, evidently, because they did it, even though we are a country under law.

**Gallagher:** Senator, many people are concerned about the drug and crime epidemic in the U.S. What do you think about stopping drugs to reduce crime, and do you think the Justice Department should be doing more here?

**Sen. Williams:** I certainly do. They get a lot of publicity when they go into the street and get those at the street level of drug trafficking. It has always amazed me that those who are doing the most damage, and making the most money, those major people at the top of the pinnacle who are the importers and the basic distributors of drugs, they seem to be getting away scot-free. The enforcement of our drug laws is incomplete until we get the big ones, the creators of the monster.

## Thomas Puccio and his sponsors

by Jeffrey Steinberg,  
Counterintelligence Editor

On Sept. 11, *The New York Times* published a short, inconspicuous report that Thomas Puccio, the head of the Brooklyn, New York Organized Crime Strike Force (OCSF) and the Justice Department's most prominent Abscam witch-hunter, had been recommended by the DOJ for appointment to the post of U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Puccio's track record during and prior to his Abscam actions represents one of the most glaring cases of political corruption in the recent tarnished history of the Department of Justice, as will be demonstrated if his record is examined in depth by the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who will be hearing his confirmation.

Numerous sources in and around Washington, D.C. have confirmed my own estimate that Puccio's first major target, should he pass the Senate confirmation, will be *the traditionalist network within the Central Intelligence Agency and related military intelligence services*. In this effort, Puccio would find himself working with his longstanding collaborators in the liberal press, particularly the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*.

Court evidence that surfaced in the course of the Brooklyn Abscam trials of Rep. John Murphy (D-N.Y.), Rep. Raymond Lederer (D-Pa.), and Mayor Angelo Errichetti of Camden, New Jersey documented that Thomas Puccio, the DOJ prosecutor, was a close political and personal associate of Jack Newfield, the senior political writer for the *Village Voice* and one of the most virulent anti-Reagan pens in the employ of the Socialist International. How, one must ask, is it possible that such a Socialist International-connected figure with such a "machine buster" profile was given the powerful post of U.S. attorney for the nation's capital?

The answer to that question has been the topic of much recent concern around the corridors of the Reagan administration: the Wall Street-Trilateral Commission networks which have been Ronald Reagan's self-avowed enemies since his first presidential bid have taken over the reins of power within the Department of Justice. Herbert Schmultz and Rudolph Giuliani, both veterans