

can Express. The combined firm is a hotbed of lobbying on behalf of certain Zionist entities. It is interesting that in 1979, when the first rumors emerged that MGIC might be taken over, American Express was mooted as the firm most likely to purchase MGIC. Were Safra involved with Karl at this time, then the aim of the Butcher shutdown would be clear: Israeli controlled political operatives would be striving to strengthen their hand at the expense of the Kuwait-Libya-Saudi networks tied to Bert Lance.

The vexed relations between Karl's Israel lobby and the Lance Democratic Party networks dates back to 1980, when Karl broke with Jimmy Carter and put his support behind Ted Kennedy, because, according to Karl's own words, Carter was willing to throw Israel overboard, for "larger considerations." Carter, he claimed, had "no Israel policy, only an Arab oil policy."

Karl told an interviewer in 1980 that he never expected Kennedy to win, but that his support for Kennedy had broader implications. His own objective, he reported, was to strengthen bilateral politics—bringing in his assets from both parties—first to strengthen Israel's negotiating position, and second, "to come up with a plan to restructure the whole U.S. economy." At that time, Karl commented that one of the people he trusted most as an economic policymaker was his friend Felix Rohatyn, the Lazard Frères banker who has since become the leading international spokesman for a blueprint to cartelize the world banking system under Swiss banking control.

Known financial transactions between MGIC and the Butchers date to mid-1982, when a subsidiary of Baldwin-United began purchasing shares in Butcher's bank. The fact that Butcher's bank was in some kind of financial trouble then became public in November, following the Knoxville World's Fair, which the Butchers had heavily financed, and which had turned into a financial disaster. According to reports, part of the funds for holding the World's Fair in Knoxville had been put up by a prominent Arab bank.

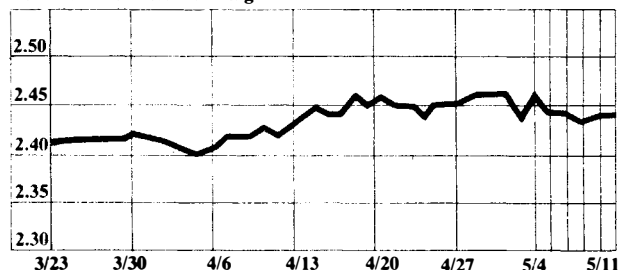
In late December, a mutual stock trading/debenture financing deal was worked out by Jake Butcher and Morley Thompson. In January, as the deal was being wrapped up, *Fortune* magazine put out the first word that Thompson was in trouble. Five weeks later, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sent regulators in to shut Butcher's bank down in a 24-hour emergency operation which resulted in a sell-off. Within hours, press reports began circulating all over the country that the Butchers were the chief financiers of the Democratic Party throughout the South and were hideously corrupt.

Meanwhile, in Kentucky (where many officials have borrowed campaign funds from the Butchers), there is a state cabinet official sitting on a dossier of "sensitive information" pertaining to the Butcher case. The official, who has been relieved of all other responsibilities except to pursue this information, is an operative of the Zionist faction, with high-level political connections in New York.

Currency Rates

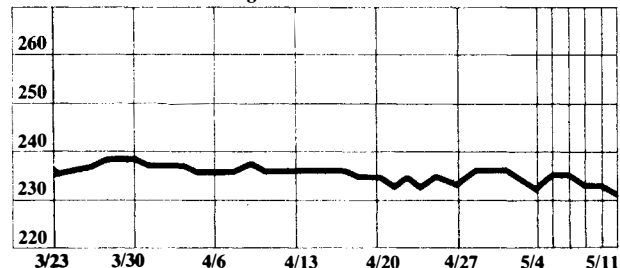
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



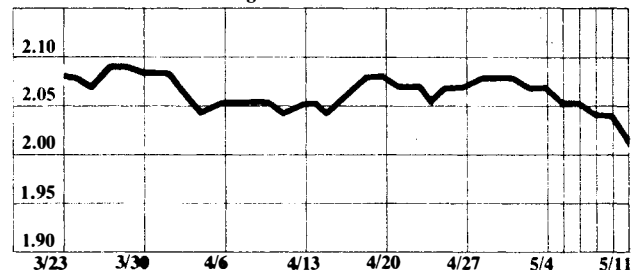
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

