

Small instead demanded that Greenspan return and appear again before the Grand Jury. His attorneys again moved to quash the subpoena, or at least to limit it to credit-card matters. Mazzone summarily denied the motion on the morning of Oct. 22. When Greenspan went back in front of the Grand Jury, Small produced a list with names and phone numbers stolen out of the offices of Campaigner Publications. When he started asking about names on the list, Greenspan asked the Grand Jury foreman if he could be excused to consult his attorney, and go to the judge for a ruling on the relevance of such questions. The foreman excused him.

About-face by Mazzone

When they got in front of Mazzone, Mazzone abruptly said, "I'm not convinced that this gentleman has ever purged himself of contempt. I've never seen a motion or heard that he has purged himself"—an outright lie on Mazzone's part, since the motion filed that morning by Greenspan's attorney had stated that Greenspan had answered the three questions which were subject of the original contempt. Mazzone then ordered Greenspan into the custody of the federal marshals, despite the protestations of Greenspan's attorney that Greenspan had purged himself of contempt two weeks earlier.

Greenspan was sent to the Essex County jail in Lawrence, Massachusetts, an ancient, filthy, overcrowded facility where he was forced to sleep on the floor in freezing temperatures, without heat, for the first night. (On the second night, after numerous inquiries from Greenspan's supporters and the press, heat and cots were provided.)

At a hearing on a "motion for reconsideration" on Oct. 23, Mazzone stated disingenuously that all that was needed was a formal motion to purge Greenspan of contempt, which could be brought to him the next morning, since "it is not my intention to keep this witness in jail." Although such a motion was presented early in the morning on Oct. 24, Mazzone's office did not issue the Order of Release until late that afternoon, forcing Greenspan to remain in custody until the end of the Grand Jury session on that day.

Observers believe that this whole scenario was orchestrated by Mazzone with Weld's office to keep the maximum physical and psychological pressure on Greenspan. It is not irrelevant that, on Oct. 21, the evening before Greenspan's appearance, a reliable intelligence community source stated that Greenspan would be jailed the following day.

The normal procedure on contempt is that, if a witness refuses to answer a question put to him by a prosecutor, he is ordered by the foreman to answer. If he refuses again, he is taken before a judge. If he refuses a direct order from the judge to answer, he is then held in contempt. Greenspan had not refused to answer any questions, but was still jailed—thus tending to confirm that the jailing was strictly a terror tactic aimed at intimidating both Greenspan and other future witnesses—the type of behavior for which Weld has become famous.

Treason in America

The history of the Bank of Boston

by Anton Chaitkin

Earlier this year, the First National Bank of Boston was caught "laundering" over a billion dollars of organized criminal money to Switzerland. It was fined only one-half million dollars, thanks to a friendly U.S. Attorney, William Weld. Today, without the necessary general crackdown against the Bank of Boston and other offenders, dope money from the world narcotics syndicate continues to pour through "respectable" channels into and through their Swiss haven.

Since the consequences of such criminal activities are so terrible to the community—starting with drug addiction and violent crime, and running through AIDS—one might be tempted to ask, don't such bankers feel themselves a part of the community? In the character of an answer, we will provide in this space some historical information that may throw light on the attitude of the Bank of Boston and its sponsors toward the United States of America.

I. Start-up money

The Bank of Boston (originally named Massachusetts Bank) was founded in 1784 by "Old Judge" John Lowell. The founder's Tory sympathies were flagrant: He was the lawyer and business agent for the most important of the Royal officials and Tory hangers-on who had gone into exile in England at the end of the American Revolution. The fortune that Lowell and his family incorporated into their bank came primarily from funds sent to the United States for investment by his Tory exiles, and from those of their family members who had remained in the United States.

The Bank's Tory associations are well-known history in Boston. But let us look closer at the actual origin of the Bank's deposits and capital.

Probably the most notorious of Lowell's client-families was the Loring clan. Insofar as a chunk of the Bank of Boston start-up money came from them, the *terrible sufferings* caused to Americans in the accumulation of this money will be seen to be relevant to the question under consideration.

In early 1777, turncoat Bostonian Joshua Loring had been appointed Commissary General to supervise the day-to-day administration of the prisons in British-occupied New York, and the feeding and other provisioning of all Americans held prisoner of war by the British. Joshua Loring secured this appointment by allowing his wife to be used as a mistress by the British commander, Gen. William Howe; their bargain was roasted in a popular ditty during the war:

Sir William he, snug as a flea,
Lay all this time a snoring,
Nor dreamed of harm as he lay warm,
In bed with Mrs. Loring.

Loring stole something on the order of two-thirds of the funds given him by the British to feed their American prisoners. The most horrible results of this crime occurred on the British prison ships anchored in New York harbor. Quoting from recent authorities: [Lindsey, William R., *Treatment of American Prisoners of War During the Revolution*, Emporia State Research Studies, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas, Vol. XXII, Summer, 1973, p. 15:]

"The prisoners aboard were allowed to keep any clothing and bedding, but received no more of such commodities while on the ship. They were accorded no medical attention, regardless of their health. Inferior provisions and bad water added to the misery of the condemned men. As a result of such neglect, disease was unrelieved, and hundreds died from pestilence or, worse, starvation, because the British commissaries aboard ship cut down rations or substituted bad for wholesome food. The commissaries thus amassed venal profits at the cost of human distress.

"By May, 1777, sandy beaches along the bay were filled with the graves of the dead. The prisoners aboard the *Whitby* were transferred to two other vessels. Seeing no hope for an exchange, they set fire to one of the vessels, choosing death in the flames to the lingering sufferings of disease and starvation. In the month of February, 1778 . . . [another] prison ship was burned.

"The most infamous of the prison ships was the *Jersey*, which, until the final exchange of American prisoners, was known more often as 'Hell' or 'Hell Afloat.' . . . tions, insufficient and miserable, frequently were not given to the prisoners in time for boiling on the same day, and thus, they were forced to fast for another twenty-four hours or to consume the food in its raw state. Since there were no provisions for fresh vegetables, scurvy was naturally one of the diseases which afflicted the prisoners. The bread was also bad and full of living vermin, but they were reduced to eating it, worms and all, or starve." [Dandridge, Danske, *American Prisoners of the Revolution*, The Michie Company, Charlottesville, Va., 1911, p. 492-493:]

"The men were crowded in these small vessels under conditions which pass belief. They suffered untold misery and died by hundreds from lack of food, from exposure, smallpox and other dreadful diseases, and from the cruelty

of their captors. The average death rate on the *Jersey* alone was ten per night. A conservative estimate places the total number of victims at 11,500." We now quote from former Royal official in New York, who was outraged at Loring's venality and the disgrace it heaped on the British cause. [Jones, Thomas, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province, *History of New York During the Revolutionary War, and of the Leading Events in the Other Colonies at the Period*, Edited by Edward Floyd de Lancey, New York Historical Society, New York, 1879, p. 351-352:]

"Upon the close of the campaign, in 1776, there were not less than 10,000 prisoners, (sailors included) within the British lines at New York. A Commissary of Prisoners was therefore appointed, and one Joshua Loring, a Bostonian, was commissioned to the office. . . . In this appointment there was reciprocity. Joshua had a handsome wife. The General, Sir William Howe, was fond of her. Joshua made no objec-

Among the Bank of Boston's original stockholders and depositors was Joshua Loring, who made his money by appropriating to himself the rations allowed to American prisoners of the British during the Revolution, starving hundreds of them to death. Others were George Cabot, Stephen Higginson, and Thomas Handasyd Perkins, dealers in opium to China.

tions. He fingered the cash, the General enjoyed Madam. Everybody supposing the next campaign (should the rebels even risk another) would put a final period to the rebellion, Loring was determined to make the most of his commission, and by appropriating to his own use nearly two-thirds of the rations allowed to the prisoners, he actually starved to death about 300 of the poor wretches before an exchange took place. . . . And hundreds that were alive at the time were so emaciated, and enfeebled, for the want of provisions, that numbers died on their way home, and many lived but a few days after reaching their habitations. The war continuing, the Commissaryship of Prisoners grew so lucrative that [commissaries were appointed for French, Spanish and Dutch prisoners] . . . the prisoners were half starved, as the Commissaries filched thier provisions and disposed of them for their own use . . . whenever an exchange was to take place, the preference was always given to those who had, or could

procure, the most money to present to the Commissaries who conducted the exchange; by which means large sums were unjustly extorted, and demanded, from the prisoners upon every exchange, to the scandal and disgrace of Britons. . . . [These] blood-sucking harpies did not swallow up less than twenty millions sterling of the money raised by Great Britain for the support of the American War.”

II. The syndicate

Among the original depositors and stockholders of the Bank of Boston were George Cabot, Stephen Higginson, and Thomas Handasyd Perkins, whose families formed a syndicate under Perkins' leadership—known familiarly as The Boston Concern—to sell opium to China. The Bank served permanently as the syndicate's depository. The particular syndicate employee who concerns us here is Joseph Coolidge (1798-1879).

In 1833, Joseph Coolidge was sent to India to arrange for the shipment and smuggling to China of Indian opium, as opposed to the Turkish drug which the Bostonians had earlier pushed. With Coolidge's connections, the Boston Concern became increasingly involved as mere commission agents for British opium dealers, particularly Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Coolidge set up a new firm—Augustine Heard and Co., on Jan. 1, 1840—which acted as a front son while that and other British firms were blocked by Chinese opium-fighters; Coolidge reported that the Jardine “commission business” was worth “much over \$10,000,000 a year.”

With this astonishing fortune, made as a “branch manager” for the British criminal syndicate, the Coolidges later expanded their horizons from Asia to Latin America.

Just after the 1896 U.S. presidential election, Massachusetts Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (whose personal secretary was a Coolidge) recommended to President-elect William McKinley the appointment of gangster Joseph Coolidge's son, **Thomas Jefferson Coolidge** (1831-1920), as the U.S. Secretary of the Navy. McKinley said no. Cabot Lodge came back with the request that young Theodore Roosevelt be appointed *assistant* secretary of the navy, to which McKinley agreed. Soon thereafter, Assistant Secretary Teddy Roosevelt ordered ship movements that precipitated the Spanish-American War. Immediately, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge founded a new firm, the United Fruit Company, to acquire for the Boston syndicate great tracts as quasi-colonial plantations from lands made available by the war in the Caribbean and Central America.

The Philippines was among the territory the United States had won from Spain, and Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Douglas MacArthur's father, stayed on as U.S. commander to help the Philippines on the road to modernization and independence as a U.S. ally. But Thomas Jefferson Coolidge's secretary, his nephew Archibald Cary Coolidge (1866-1928), went with the Taft party to the Philippines in 1905-06, starting an insane “colonial” faction within American diplomacy

in Asia which continues today, in the efforts of certain State Department figures to give the Philippines away to the Soviets.

In the 1920s, while Archibald Cary Coolidge and others founded the Council on Foreign relations, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge III merged the family's Old Colony Trust Company with the syndicate's bank, the Bank of Boston; he became vice-president and a lifetime director of the bank. (Distant cousin Calvin Coolidge had moved from Vermont to Boston to be closer to the family trough, became governor of Massachusetts, and then 1920s President of the United States).

At the close of World War II, the Bank of Boston's primary owner-family figured in one of the saddest and ultimately most disastrous episodes in American diplomatic history. American, British, French, and Japanese forces were sorting themselves out for the Japanese surrender in Southeast Asia, in the former French Indochina. The Viet Minh—Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese nationalists—were trying hard to get American help to obtain their independence, after fighting the Japanese, rather than be handed back to the broken French Empire. This was before their movement was owned by the Communist bloc.

At that time, Harold Jefferson Coolidge II, great grandson of opium-millionaire Joseph Coolidge, nephew of Archibald Cary Coolidge, and a former zoologist on a Teddy Roosevelt Indochina expedition, was a top Asian section officer for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Rather than pursue the independent interests of the United States—as President Franklin Roosevelt had wanted to do, to promote independent nations as American allies—the syndicate colonialists acted on the premise that American republicanism had no future in the world.

A French police officer turned over to Harold Coolidge's employee in Vietnam, young Office of Strategic Services (intelligence agency) Captain Joseph Coolidge, his Harvard-graduate cousin, a list of Viet Minh cadres in hiding. Captain Coolidge gave this list to the British Intelligence officials in the area, whereupon British commander Gen. Douglas Gracey armed and deployed the Japanese-disarmed French military to hunt down and murder all the Vietnamese nationalists they could find. France temporarily retook Indochina, but America was disgraced there and was the big loser.

After the French collapse in 1954, American allies managed to salvage South Vietnam. But in 1963, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the senator, organized the coup that led to the assassination of American ally President Ngo Dinh Diem, and the ensuing succession of South Vietnamese regimes was unable to stem the Russian-backed tide.

Boston's “First Families” have had a rather consistent attitude toward the United States of America since their side lost the American Revolution. It should not be surprising, therefore, if their bank should do things that cause misery in this country.