

substantial counterarguments presented by the company during the trial. Furthermore, the judge threatened to hold the jury over if it did not rule immediately following the end of the trial.

Weld's office has indicted six defense contractors since January 1985. The companies include Hybrid Components, which produced microchips for the Patriot anti-aircraft missile, space laser technology, and the B-1 bomber; Murdock Webbing, which has produced aircraft-restraining webbing for aircraft carriers since World War II; Gibson Motor and Machine Services, now bankrupt; and Aster Engineering, which produces components for military aircraft engines.

Unlike Waltham, most of the companies chose not to fight the indictments. For companies as small as these, the handing down of an indictment from the Justice Department is an overwhelming attack, because they do not have the resources to fight the federal government. Hybrid Components, Murdock Webbing, and Gibson Motor all tried to plea bargain with the prosecutor. As a result, there is little in the public record to help concerned citizens determine whether they were guilty or innocent. The case involving Aster Engineering is expected to come to trial in November.

Documentation

The questions Weld must answer now

On Aug. 14, the Senate Judiciary Committee announced that it had canceled its planned vote on the nomination of William Weld, U.S. Attorney in Boston, to the post of head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. The vote on the Weld confirmation is now expected to come up on Sept. 10. On Aug. 13, Warren J. Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, testified before the committee, urging them to reject the Weld nomination on the grounds that it would deal a mortal blow to President Reagan's War on Drugs, given evidence of Weld's "conflict of interest" in the handling of the Bank of Boston money-laundering case, and his record of abusing his office for selective persecution of political opponents.

The last issue of EIR presented Hamerman's written testimony to the committee. Below is the addendum to that testimony, also submitted on Aug. 13, which is the list of suggested questions concerning areas of investigation the National Democratic Policy Committee wishes to be pursued by the Senate Judiciary Committee. With each group of ques-

tions, reference material has been supplied to the Committee, which documents the information and leads therein.

I. Money laundering and the Bank of Boston case

FACT: William Weld let the First National Bank of Boston off the prosecutorial hook with a mere \$500,000 fine, which the Bank's annual report says had little effect. This amounts to 1/20 of one percent of the illegal transactions.

Contrary to common belief, William Weld never prosecuted the Bank of Boston for any violations of the law that pertained to the Angiulos' organized crime money laundering.

Between 1979 and 1983, the Bank of Boston sold \$7,372,343 in cashiers checks to various members of the Angiulo organized crime family. These domestic transactions were never mentioned, at least publicly, when the bank was indicted. The government centered its case on international transactions.

William Weld is financially tied to the Bank of Boston through Crédit Suisse, one of the banks which was transferring large amounts of cash that went unreported under the provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act. Crédit Suisse purchased parts of White, Weld Securities, the company founded and owned by his father, David Weld.

A. Is it not the case that the Bank of Boston was found to have engaged in 1,163 currency transactions totaling \$1,218,682,281 (over \$1.2 billion) without reporting them under the Bank Secrecy Act?

B. On what basis was the decision made to prosecute the Bank of Boston for only one felony count for these violations, each one of which would be a felony?

C. Did your office request records from Crédit Suisse, Zurich; Bank Leu, Zurich; Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich; Swiss Bank Corp., Basel; Barclays Bank International, New York; Bank of Boston SA, Luxembourg; Die Erste Oesterreichische, Vienna; Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada; or Standard Chartered Bank Limited, New York, all of which exchanged unreported money with Bank of Boston? If not, why not?

D. Why did you fail to pursue the line of questions that might have revealed where the large amount of cash in small denominations from these Swiss banks originated?

(In other words, a competent investigation would have extended to Switzerland to attempt to prove that the money originated from drug-linked accounts. Another U.S. Attorney, Rudolph Giuliani of the Southern District of New York, has had tremendous success in getting Bank Leumi to open its records in a case of insider-trading within the last month.)

E. Between 1979 and 1983, the Bank of Boston sold \$7,372,343 in cashiers checks to various members of the Angiulo family, including 163 checks for \$2,163,457 in cash. Did you determine the origin of this money when you prosecuted Gennaro Angiulo? Why were these transactions not

mentioned in the final criminal indictment of the Bank of Boston?

F. Why was the decision made to exempt officers and employees of the Bank of Boston from prosecution? Were not employees of the Provident Institution of Savings indicted for the same violations of the Bank Secrecy Law regarding the Angiulos, that the Bank of Boston employees were *not* indicted for?

G. Did this exemption from prosecution include officers at the North End Branch of the Bank of Boston, which handled the Angiulo cash transactions?

H. Were those officers of the North End Branch of Bank of Boston questioned about the exempt status which the Angiulo family enjoyed at that branch? (The Angiulo accounts were on the "Exempt" list of accounts and therefore were not required to file CTRs.)

I. Did you investigate who made the decision to exempt those accounts?

J. Did you investigate why the head teller, Howard K. Matheson, resigned from the bank in the middle of the investigation?

K. What answers did you receive about who in the Bank of Boston granted exemptions from cash reporting for the Angiulo-connected accounts?

L. Were Bank of Boston's Honorary Director William C. Mercer or Senior Vice President Peter M. Whitman, who both contributed to your 1978 election campaign, involved in arranging the exemptions for the Angiulo business accounts? Were they in any way involved in making the decision to "overlook" the cash transactions reporting law in dealing with the Swiss banks?

M. Is it true that Bank of Boston chairman William Brown asked you or your office to drop any prosecution of the Angiulo-related violations in return for them pleading guilty to the violations involving the Swiss banks? (Sources in Boston believe that this "gentleman's agreement" between Weld and Brown, avoided the embarrassment of linking Brown and others directly to Boston-centered crime and drug-selling).

II. Use of criminals as witnesses

FACT: A convicted cop-shooter and high-level drug dealer, Jesse Waters, is currently being employed by Mr. Weld as the chief witness in a witchhunt against the Boston Police Department which has significantly undermined the morale and effectiveness of law enforcement in Boston. Waters, convicted of shooting a police officer for arresting him in the act of selling a controlled substance, is presently in the Federal Witness Protection Program at the behest of Mr. Weld. Waters claimed that he had evidence that he was bribing Boston police, including Francis Tarantino, the officer he shot, *after* he was convicted of the shooting and of federal tax evasion related to drug profits—over \$1.4 million.

In another case, Mordechai Levy, the self-proclaimed

leader of the Jewish Defense Organization (which is a splinter group of the Jewish Defense League, a terrorist group, according to the FBI report, attached), was called as a witness by Weld against the National Democratic Policy Committee and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a Democratic presidential candidate for 1988. Attached documents show Levy's role in two terrorist murders in 1985, the most serious terrorist incidents that occurred in the domestic United States that year.

A. Do you believe that it is justifiable to grant federal protection to a life-long drug dealer in order to use him for testimony?

B. Do you believe that "white collar crime" is a worse offense than selling marijuana?

C. Do you believe that marijuana should be decriminalized in the United States?

D. Do you believe that cocaine should be decriminalized in the United States?

E. Is it true that Jesse Waters, a drug-dealer who has been arrested dozens of times in Boston, is now a protected witness, despite the fact that he shot a police officer, Francis Tarantino? Has Waters' 10-year jail sentence for the shooting of Officer Tarantino been reduced or erased because of his testimony?

F. Isn't it true that Officer Tarantino had to retire from the police force because of the critical injuries he suffered in that shooting?

G. Isn't it the case that Waters profited, according to federal court records, in the range of \$1.49 million during only three years, from his drug dealing and other illegal activities?

H. When the FBI subpoenaed Mordechai Levy under your and Mr. Daniel Small's orders, were you aware that Levy is under investigation for two deaths caused by terrorist bombs planted in 1985?

I. Were you aware that a Boston police officer was seriously injured—having lost his foot—attempting to disarm a bomb that was planted by a Jewish extremist group? Were you aware that Mordechai Levy may be implicated in that bombing which injured a Boston police officer?

J. Was your office aware that the FBI is conducting an investigation, and there are other U.S. Attorneys in the U.S. who may be questioning Mordechai Levy, or that he may be a target of a federal investigation?

K. Did you or your office offer immunity to Mordechai Levy in return for his testimony, in the same manner that your office seems to have done for Jesse Waters, a drug dealer, who shot a police officer?

L. Do you plan in the future to offer such immunity to Levy?

M. Will the fact that you subpoenaed Mordechai Levy possibly effect the FBI and government's investigation into the murders of Alex Odeh of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination League, and of New Jersey resident Tscherim Soobzokov?

N. Does your interest in pursuing the investigation of political figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., override your concern about the terrorist crimes in which Mordechai Levy may have been involved?

O. Were you aware that the House Judiciary Subcommittee conducted hearings this past July into the terrorist killing of Alex Odeh, where substantial testimony on Mordechai Levy was presented?

III. Abuse of office and selective prosecution

FACT: William Weld has used his office to prosecute political enemies and run "trial by press" campaigns even when no convictions resulted. Theodore Anzalone, the chief fundraiser for former Boston Mayor Kevin White was ultimately acquitted of charges brought against him by Weld. Judge Juan Torruella wrote in the appellate court decision overturning the conviction of Anzalone, "We cannot engage in unprincipled interpretation of the law lest we forment lawlessness instead of compliance." The press play that surrounded the case was enough to convince Mayor White to cancel his planned re-election campaign.

Similarly, Vincent Piro, a member of the Massachusetts state legislature, was the target of a three-year FBI investigation into political corruption in Somerville and Chelsea, Massachusetts. Piro was accused of federal extortion charges. The jury which acquitted him said that the government was "overzealous" and had, using undercover FBI agents, entrapped Piro into the scheme.

A. Who made the decision to prosecute Theodore Anzalone on currency transaction violations? For what reason?

B. Was the prosecution of Theodore Anzalone in any way related to the re-election campaign of Mayor Kevin White?

C. Was Mayor White's re-election campaign ever discussed in the course of the Anzalone investigation or prosecution?

D. Who made the decision to prosecute Vincent Piro? For what reason?

E. Was Vincent Piro's position in the state legislature ever discussed in the course of the investigation or prosecution? Was it discussed in the course of determining the FBI's activity in investigating corruption in Somerville and Chelsea?

IV: Questions on personal finances

FACT: There are a number of open questions on William Weld's and his family's finances which could seriously call into question his fitness for this very important job.

First, is the area of conflict of interest on Crédit Suisse as it pertains to money laundering with the Angiulo organized-crime family and the Bank of Boston. William Weld's father, David Weld, had, since at least the 1940s.

In 1978, the year that William Weld ran for Massachu-

setts Attorney-General, a sequence of complicated transactions occurred which successfully buried the origins of White Weld, the Weld family company. Merrill Lynch appears to have purchased White Weld for \$50 million. Subsequently, Crédit Suisse purchased from Merrill Lynch White Weld's stockholders' "stake" for \$25 million. Afterward, Crédit Suisse bought into First Boston, Inc. and First Boston bought into White Weld Securities of London.

A. What was the relationship of your father David Weld to Crédit Suisse?

B. What is the current relation of the [David] Weld Trusts listed on your financial disclosure to Crédit Suisse or any of the banks named in the Bank of Boston indictment?

C. What interest do you or your spouse currently have with Crédit Suisse or any of the banks named in the Bank of Boston indictment?

D. What interest do you or your spouse currently have through Scudder Cash Investment Trust to Crédit Suisse or any of the banks named in the Bank of Boston indictment?

E. What financial changes occurred in 1978 to the company formerly known as White Weld? Was there any relation to those changes and your running for state Attorney-General?

F. Did you ever discuss with family or with financial advisers the need to circumvent public financial disclosure prior to your running for state Attorney-General, or taking the position of U.S. Attorney? Did these discussions have any bearing on the change in structure of White Weld at that time?

G. Bank of Boston and Baybanks of Massachusetts are engaged in joint ventures. Did your holding stock in Baybanks have any bearing on your plea bargain decision in the Bank of Boston case?

H. Did you have any discussions with your cousin, Christopher Weld, in regard to the Bank of Boston plea bargain? (Christopher Weld is employed at Sullivan & Worcester, attorneys for the Bank of Boston.) What bearing did these discussions have on the final plea?

I. Didn't the fact that Bank of Boston's Honorary Director William C. Mercer or Senior Vice President Peter M. Whitman contributed to your 1978 election campaign for Massachusetts Attorney General, influence your decision to plea-bargain with the Bank of Boston?

J. Are there any additions to your 1984 financial disclosures at the present time?

K. Are you now, or have you been in the past, a consultant, or investor to a company called Tellabs, Inc., based in Lisle, Illinois, with a branch in Canada?

L. Do you receive remuneration of any kind, including from investments, from Tellabs, Inc.? Can you describe this?

M. The Middle Ages, Inc., the company listed on your disclosure form of 1984, states that the partnership is "believed to have no value." Has that status changed since then? Do you receive income from that partnership?