

boasts of his close coordination with the Boston Weld probe—in violation of federal law.

But King, Vesco, and the alleged pederast James Brewer are only part of the story. The major driver behind this witch-hunt has been the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), whose major fundraiser, Canadian Edgar Bronfman, was the largest contributor to Weld's 1978 unsuccessful election campaign for attorney general of Massachusetts.

The ADL has long been in communication with Weld's office, attempting to supply him with new complaints, and providing false information to the U. S. Attorney's office to justify continuing the investigation. When the momentum of the investigation floundered for lack of evidence, it was the ADL which mobilized a network of journalists from Associated Press, NBC television, and the *Chicago Tribune* to publish information from the grand jury to publicly smear LaRouche.

The ADL is organized crime. Weld's political contributor Bronfman, whose family is well known for its organized-crime links in Montreal, Canada, is currently heading an ADL fundraising drive to "stop LaRouche." But Bronfman is just one among many drug and organized-crime-linked figures who are paying the ADL. Others include:

Victor Posner, chairman of NV Industries and reputed heir to the late mobster Meyer Lansky. The world's highest-paid corporate executive (\$12.5 million a year plus benefits), Posner was convicted on July 18 for tax evasion, with a possible sentence of up to 43 years. His mob operations were once investigated for KGB sponsorship.

Robert Ferguson, chairman of First Fidelity Bank of New Jersey, which finances Resorts International and admits being bankers for "criminal elements."

Moe Dalitz, lifelong partner of Meyer Lansky, and founding member of the Purple Gang and Cleveland Syndicate.

Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, who reorganized the Eurodollar dope market as head of Merrill Lynch. In 1982, money for the heroin traffic.

Hugh Hefner, whose Playboy empire helped create the rock-drug-sex counterculture.

Leonard Abess, head of the ADL Foundation. Abess is also chairman of City National Bank of Miami. On Feb. 11, Abess's business partner, Albert Duque, was convicted and sentenced by U. S. District Court Judge James Paine in Miami, for what prosecutors called the largest bank-fraud scheme in U.S. history. Duque, then the largest stockholder in Abess's City National Bank of Miami, was charged with falsifying bills of lading and doctoring accounts receivable at firms he controlled, to illegally obtain over \$108 million in loans.

Duque's operations had already been exposed in 1982, when his frontman, Eduardo Orozco, was busted in New York for laundering over \$100 million in Colombian cocaine money. Orozco was an agent for the Colombian coffee merchant families, like the Duques, who have gone into cocaine.

William Weld's 'free trade' roots

by Anton Chaitkin

The problem of narcotics law enforcement is only a contemporary aspect of an old fight between the Americans and the British on the question of "Free Trade." That the Weld family stands historically on the wrong side of this fight, has crucial implications in determining the fitness of William Weld to become head of the Criminal Division of the U. S. Justice Department. The family business enterprise, White Weld, has been merged into the biggest "Free Trade" enterprise of them all, the drug-money-laundering apparatus of *Crédit Suisse*. But this is the family tradition, and the very source of the Welds' patrician status and wealth.

The family itself makes a great deal of its double-branched, Anglo-American character. They all trace back to William Weld, Sheriff of London in 1352, if you please. *Under the Black Horse Flag: Annals of the Weld Family and Some of its Branches*, written by family member Isabel Anderson and published by Houghton Mifflin in 1926, carries a photograph of Lulworth Castle in Dorset, labeled "The Home of the Welds in England." We read therein proud descriptions of visits to this Weld ancestral home by King Charles II and his brother the Duke of York (founder of the British slave-trading organization, the Royal African Company), and three visits by King-George III and his queen, prince and princesses.

Britain's Opium Wars

Perhaps most interesting is the news that "Sir Robert Peel . . . occupied the [Weld family's] Castle for a time." Peel was British prime minister from 1841 to 1846, and is acknowledged to be the greatest political spokesman for the British doctrine of Free Trade. The "freedom" for which he spoke was the absolute right of British goods to be dumped into other countries, such that no other nation would develop its own manufacturing and become powerful. Peel's father was a wealthy cotton manufacturer in Manchester, where the Free Trade doctrine was elevated into the position theology occupied in happier communities.

While Robert Peel's warships were burning Chinese cities in 1842, Theodore Dwight Weld was stationed as a behind-the-scenes manager in the Congress in Washington, working to destroy the Whig Party over the slavery issue. Weld's efforts played an important role in that very outcome. One of his political converts, James Birney, was the 1844

presidential candidate of the Liberty Party. He got just enough votes to deny Henry Clay the presidency on his last try, giving the victory to Free Trade and colonialism advocate James K. Polk.

The opposition to Lincoln

Theodore Dwight Weld was himself recruited to this business by a fascinating master gamester. Charles Stuart (1783-1865) was born into a British colonial military family in Jamaica, the very year the British agreed, on paper, to give up the American colonies. From 1801 to 1814, through the

The Weld family tree includes Tories, opium traders linked to the British East India Company, anti-Lincoln abolitionists, and Free Traders—the kind of traitors who tried to destroy America in the past, and are still trying.

period of the final conquest of India, Stuart served as an officer in the British East India Company. During or just after the end of the second U.S. war with Great Britain (1812-15), Captain Stuart came back to the American theater of operations. Living intermittently on Lake Simcoe in Ontario, Canada, Captain Stuart's official means of support was a British government pension and a British land grant. With a rather strange religious background in the world's largest criminal opium organization, Captain Stuart "taught school during the winters and distributed Bibles and religious tracts at his own expense during his vacations."

In 1824 Stuart was the principal of a boys academy in Utica, New York, where he virtually adopted a 15-year-old pupil, Theodore Dwight Weld. Weld accompanied Stuart on a two-year religious crusade through western New York, and became Stuart's slave and disciple. Stuart then paid for Weld to be trained for several years as a revivalist at the Oneida Institute. Working on Stuart's instructions, now sent from England, Weld switched crusades from the prohibition of liquor to the abolition of slavery. He enlisted the support of New York bankers Arthur and Lewis Tappan. According to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, "in the spring of 1831, when [the Tappans] . . . called a council of reformers to plan an 'American National Anti-Slavery Society' on the British model, it was Stuart's abolition doctrine which Weld expounded to the council. . . . More than any other man, Stuart brought the impulse of the British anti-slavery movement to the rising agitation in America."

Theodore Dwight Weld went on to recruit and train the

core of a New England-managed movement, which was a deadly enemy to both the Whigs and the Abraham Lincoln Republicans. Weld directed the anti-Whig congressional action from 1841 to 1843. But he remained at all times, like his guru Captain Stuart, deliberately and completely out of public sight in the big cities, and out of the newspapers.

Southern separatist radicals obliged the New Englanders and broke up the Union in 1861. At the end of the resultant Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. A political recruit of Theodore Dwight Weld, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, then sharply reversed Lincoln's Reconstruction policy and turned over the South to New England rule, never to be "artificially" modernized with railroads and factories.

The British Navy bombarded and set fire to Chinese cities in 1841 and 1842, killing thousands to stop attempted interference with the British East India Company's right to sell opium in China. The Chinese lost the Opium War and surrendered to Prime Minister Peel's government, but still acted in an uppity fashion and tried to prevent their country from being destroyed with opium. A second Opium War was required in 1860 to reinforce Free Trade in the Orient.

In the United States, the war over Free Trade had a less openly military character, at least in the 1840s. The Whig Party, led nationally by Henry Clay and in Illinois by young Abraham Lincoln, declared that American sovereign rights

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included protective tariffs. They insisted that if British trade war were unopposed, and America's industries were kept undeveloped—particularly our iron industry—our country would never be truly independent. The Clay-Lincoln Whigs called for the gradual abolition of slavery through the industrialization and urbanization of the South.

The Weld family, whose British branch hosted Mr. Peel, felt differently. In the 1840s Boston merchant William Fletcher Weld (1800-81) began to amass his fortune, which has been passed down to his brother's great-great-grandson William Weld, the present candidate for the Justice Department's number-four post. On a visit to England, merchant Weld was appointed the exclusive American agent for the sale of iron rails by the largest British iron manufacturer, Thompson and Forman. He then carried on his growing fleet of ships the means to his own wealth, and the means to undersell, undercut, and cripple America's infant iron industry.

William Fletcher Weld had married Mary P. Bryant, a cousin and friend of poet-journalist William Cullen Bryant. Their family company, Bryant and Sturgis, at its high-point carried half of the U.S. trade in Asiatic opium, under British military protection. This family connection was celebrated by Mr. Weld when he named a ship built in 1849-50 the *William Sturgis*, after one of the all-time great world opium dealers.

The political side to these rather ugly ventures in commercial treason was the Free Trade movement. The idea behind it was that industrialism must not be artificially encouraged, that the free importation of any goods into any country must take precedence over national sovereignty. William Cullen Bryant was an old-school Tory, the owner of the nation's leading Free Trade organ, the *New York Post*, and in 1869 the president of the American Free Trade League, founded in London. By that time, Bryant's cousin by marriage, William Fletcher Weld, owned perhaps the largest fleet of American merchant ships.

Another Weld family member, Theodore Dwight Weld (1803-95), probably the most famous of the clan, went about the same objective from a different angle. He was the architect of Abolitionism—of the peculiar New England variety. Far from agreeing with Clay and Lincoln that the Southern plantation system should be ended by industrial development, these gentlemen came around to the doctrine that since slavery was so abhorrent to the North, the South should secede from the Union! This was the heart of William Lloyd Garrison's campaign, and Garrison declared Theodore Dwight Weld "the lionhearted, the invincible."

In recent years, the United States has moved backward from its earlier commitment to technological development, toward domination by the drug culture and the "underground economy." If such Free Trade is destined to end this republic, then perhaps William Weld is indeed a fitting candidate to be chief of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

Cocaine: debunking

by Marilyn Kay

What's cheaper than a pair of jeans, sweeping the nation, hard, white, and feels "oh soooo good"? It's a 30-minute heartbreaker called Crack, and it kills. The American dope lobby helped make the Crack epidemic what it is today—a very profitable killing machine—by spreading the lie that cocaine, from which Crack is derived, is a nonaddictive, relatively safe recreational drug.

On July 10, Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, held a press conference to debunk the myths and brief the American people on the "acute toxic effects of this powerful drug." "It became clear to us that many members of the public were unaware of the various ways in which cocaine could cause death." Macdonald stressed that "despite the scientific evidence and an increasing awareness of consequences of chronic use of cocaine, few have been aware that the drug can kill on the first dose."

"Over 100 years ago," he said, "Sigmund Freud and a number of medical experts of his time believed that cocaine was a potential wonder drug. Adverse effects were not recognized and use was fairly common. Then negative effects began to appear, including cocaine's great ability to produce dependence, and cocaine all but disappeared from our culture—except for some use as a local anesthetic in medical practice. Unfortunately, we are not people who learn well from history and cocaine reappeared in our country, touted as a safe and wonderful drug with no adverse side effects—except possibly for the potential to do damage to the nasal septum in frequent users. The feeling of many was that although cocaine was an illegal drug, it wasn't all that bad, especially because it was non-addicting."

How Crack kills

It is a myth that character or strength of will could limit the drug's use or prevent cocaine addiction. This powerful stimulant exerts its effects on the brain and the nervous system. Macdonald outlined four ways in which the drug can kill a healthy human being on first use. Three relate to changes in the cardiovascular system (heart, blood vessels), the fourth to alterations in the central nervous system:

- 1) "Cerebral nervous system stimulation (convulsion) is followed by respiratory collapse. Seizures of a non-fatal variety are not uncommon among regular users.
- 2) "In the sympathetic nervous system the neurotrans-